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HEARING ON IMPACT OF FEDERAL LAND USE POLICIES ON RURAL COMMUNITIES

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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HEARING ON IMPACT OF FEDERAL LAND USE POLICIES ON RURAL COMMUNITIES

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1998

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2 p.m. in room 1324, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Helen Chenoweth presiding.

STATEMENT OF HON. HELEN CHENOWETH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mrs. CHENOWETH. [presiding] The Committee on Resources will come to order. The Committee is meeting today to hear testimony on the impact of Federal land use policies on rural communities. Under Rule 4(g) of the Committee on Rules, any oral opening statements and hearings are limited to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, and this will allow us to hear from our witnesses sooner and help Members to keep to their schedules. Therefore, if other Members have statements, they will be included in the record.

Today's hearing is designed to hear from working citizens from outside the Washington, DC, beltway, and they will testify about how Federal land use policies affect rural communities. The news media constantly reminds us that Microsoft millionaires and the affluent young urban professionals are succeeding, and we are all thankful that many in America are prospering, but, unfortunately, the media tends to tune out to what is happening in rural America.

Many of my rural communities in Idaho that are dependent on timber, mining, ranching and other resource industries are not enjoying the good economic times of their urban cousins. Mine closures, mill closures, canceled shifts and AMU reductions are becoming a regular occurrence. Indeed, there is a prosperity gap developing between rural and urban America. In my State and other western States, Federal policies are locking up our natural resources. These policies contribute to the prosperity gap between urban and rural communities.

But the West is not the only region affected. Federal policies now pose a significant threat to rural communities in the eastern States. One individual policy generally does not cripple these communities, but the cumulative impact of many such policies really can destroy them.

I welcome all of today's witnesses and their insights about what is really happening in rural communities. I will learn a lot from

you. The geographical diversity of today's witnesses show this is more than a war on the West, as people from private land States such as New Hampshire, Arkansas and Texas will discuss Federal policies that threaten the prosperity and harmony of our rural communities.

I look forward to hearing from an old friend, Ron Arnold, about a fascinating study done that outlines the extent of pain and suffering in resource-dependent communities. I also want to hear and learn from the many other witnesses that we have here today.

Our last panel today includes representatives from communities that are fighting the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. I have aggressively worked to end this illegal and ill-fated program by sponsoring legislation and filing a lawsuit in Federal court, and I have only just begun my fight.

Our witnesses today all represent communities where their local Congressman or Senator thought they had opted out of the program, yet the bureaucrats at the Council on Environmental Quality are moving full speed ahead. These people are justifiably asking what part of no doesn't this Federal administration understand.

Again, I welcome all of our witnesses today and those in our audience with the Fly In for Freedom. And I look forward to the testimony from the Ranking Minority Member when he does come in.

[The information referred to follows:]

Mrs. CHENOWETH. I'd like to introduce now our first panel: Mr. Ron Arnold, executive vice president, Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise; Mr. John Conley, president of the Concerned Alaskans for Resources and Environment; Mr. Leon Favreau, president, Multiple Use Association; and Mr. Edmund Gomez, National Commission on Small Farms; and Mr. Hugh McKeen, New Mexico Cattle Growers Association.

As explained in our first hearing, it is the intention of the Chairman to place all witnesses under oath. This is a formality of the Committee that is meant to assure open and honest discussion and should not affect the testimony given by witnesses. I believe that all of the witnesses were informed of this before appearing here today, and they have each been provided a copy of the Committee rules.

Now, if you would all stand and raise your hand.

[Witnesses sworn.]

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Now, I will introduce our first witness, Mr. Ron Arnold, executive vice president for the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise.

Let me remind the witnesses that under our Committee rules, they must limit their oral testimony to 5 minutes, but that their entire testimony will appear in the record. We will also allow the entire panel to testify before I and any other Members who join me will be questioning the witnesses.

Now the Chair recognizes Mr. Ron Arnold.

STATEMENT OF RON ARNOLD, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, CENTER FOR THE DEFENSE OF FREE ENTERPRISE, BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON

Mr. ARNOLD. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, my name is Ron Arnold. I am testifying as the executive vice president of the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise, a nonprofit citizen organization based in Bellevue, Washington. The Center has approximately 10,000 members nationwide, most of them in rural natural resource industries.

Madam Chairman, I am proud to state that the Center does not accept government grants and has not received any government funds since the day it was established on American Bicentennial Day, July 4th, 1976.

Madam Chairman, I would like to thank you on behalf of our members for holding this hearing today. It is timely indeed.

For the past year, at the urging of our increasingly concerned Members, the Center has been conducting an in-depth study of Federal policy and rural communities. Our 36-page study titled Battered Communities is being released at this hearing. You will find it attached to my hearing statement.

Battered Communities was cosponsored by three other citizen groups, the American Land Rights Association, F.I.G.H.T. for Minnesota, and the Maine Conservation Rights Institute. Battered Communities delves into serious matters of Federal policy as it affects rural community life. On page 5, we address the most obvious problem, the urban-rural prosperity gap, the spread in wages and unemployment between the richest and poorest counties within each of the 50 States. I am not proud to announce that my State, Washington, is the top of that list with the worst gap.

While urban America today enjoys an economic boom, rural counties are finding themselves choked to death by Federal restrictions designed to protect the environment from the people who live and work in the environment. The most disheartening aspect of the conflict over the environment is that rural goods producers, ranchers, loggers, miners, are becoming a despised minority, morally excluded from respect and human decency, even in Federal documents, as we see on page 7 of the report in an Environmental Impact Statement characterizing miners as costly, destructive, stupid social misfits.

And now we turn to the visible damage. Rural communities are besieged with a bewildering array of Federal policies forcing them to starve in the midst of plenty. These policies are listed in part on page 8 of the report.

Madam Chairman, let me call your attention to the most serious problem our study uncovered, the systematic effort of a triangle of interests to harness Federal policy to their own agenda, against natural resource goods producers. The Center has identified a small corps of activist Federal employees, from the highest levels to on-the-ground technicians, working to reshape Federal policy from within according to agendas that paralyze goods production in rural communities. Pages 13 through 17 discuss a few of these activist Federal employees. To see their impact, you will find on page 24 of the report a chart of systematic timber sale appeals on two rural national forests in Washington State, the Okanogan and the Colville, and these appeals were filed in a coordinated pattern by a bevy of environmental groups. We found the frequent outcome was that the Forest Service simply withdrew the timber sale with-

out even ruling on the appeal. The resulting mill closures are charted on page 25.

This certainly appears to be undue influence, and it is a national problem, yet that is not the whole story. These environmental groups were in many cases acting at the behest of their donors on grant-driven programs not designed by the environmental groups, but originating within grantmaking private foundations. We discovered in documents, such as this thick directory of environmental grantmaking associations—foundations, a cluster of multimillion-dollar campaigns designed to set public policy against logging, mining, ranching and other resource producers according to the private preferences of a few custodians of vast wealth.

Some of these foundations do not even accept applications for grants, but design entire programs of social change themselves and handpick the groups that will act as their agents, pushing non-profit laws to the edge. In the hands of these privileged people, Federal policy is being corrupted into a blunt instrument, battering rural communities.

Madam Chairman, these are serious charges. On page 35, the Center recommends that this Committee continue its attention to this vital issue with a detailed investigation of the causes behind America's rural Battered Communities. The Committee, of course, may take any or all of the pages of this report and make them a part of the report.

Thank you again, Madam Chairman, for holding this hearing on the anguish of rural America.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you very much, Mr. Arnold, for that outstanding testimony. It was riveting.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Arnold may be found at end of hearing.]

Mrs. CHENOWETH. The Chair recognizes Mr. John Conley.

Mr. Conley?

STATEMENT OF JOHN CONLEY, PRESIDENT, CONCERNED ALASKANS FOR RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, CARE

Mr. CONLEY. Madam Chairman, my name is John Conley, and I am the president of Concerned Alaskans for Resources and Environment, CARE. I have also served 6 years on the Ketchikan Gateway Borough Assembly, and I operate three NAPA auto parts stored located in Ketchikan, Craig, and Wrangell, Alaska.

The passage of the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990 was supposed to be the great compromise for the Tongass National Forest. TTRA was supposed to provide increased environmental protection, as well as a sustainable forest products industry. I have—since the passage of TTRA, I have witnessed the closing of two pulp mills and several sawmills in southeast Alaska. At the same time I have witnessed the increased funding of local environmental groups by tax-exempt national foundations.

These closings have greatly affected both my business and my community. In Ketchikan alone we've lost over 544 forest product jobs. We've lost 144 retail and support jobs, and $40 million of local payroll. Today my company employs eight less people, and my gross receipts have declined by $1.5 million. As I look to the future, I am extremely concerned about supporting my family and the fam-

ilies of the 30 remaining employees in my stores. Access to natural resources is vital to southeast Alaskans and is actually guaranteed by the Alaska Statehood Act.

Environmental groups have stated that tourism can and will replace lost forest products jobs. Madam Chairman, this is simply not true. Tourism is important to our local economy and throughout the State. I have supported and will continue to support this growing industry; however, it is a seasonal—it's a seasonal industry, and it only provides seasonal jobs. It does not provide families with the benefits of year-round employment. These jobs also will not replace the 25 percent return to our communities for education and transportation based on timber receipts.

Madam Chairman, it has become obvious to many that increased funding by national tax-free environmental foundations to the local environmental groups leads to decreased economic activity and local employment. The environmental industry states that they support a value-added timber industry for southeast Alaska. Madam Chairman, my community and I are confused, because these same small groups continue to object to harvest quantities adequate enough to sustain even a small value-added forest products industry.

The Forest Service has a legal mandate to manage our national forests for multiple uses, which include timber production. The new land management for the Tongass dramatically reduced the amount of land available for a long-term sustainable timber industry in southeast Alaska. Even with this massive reduction of the available sale quantity on the Tongass, the environmental industry continues to fight timber production. This is not acceptable. At a minimum, we need to sustain our current economy. Legal challenges orchestrated and financed by the national environmental lobby continues to block multiple uses on the TTRA, and this is preventing our ability to maintain a stable economy.

Madam Chairman, I believe it's time to make these tax-exempt foundations that fund the environmental industry accountable. As a businessman, if I were to provide money to someone which they in turn used to destroy another business, I would be held accountable, and it would be illegal under RICO laws. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, for the sake of my family and the families of my community, I urge you to hold these foundations accountable.

And I have a couple other items I'd like to have entered into the record. I have a list of the foundation grants that have gone into Alaska. And I have a copy of an article in the October 19th, 1997 Boston Globe—it came off of their Web page, and some interesting quotes in there, and I won't read them all, I will just read a couple: "If a foundation had a large interest in Alaska and a lot of money, you definitely had a large interest in Alaska," and that was stated by a former Wilderness Society director.

Here's a statement about the gentleman that works for the Pew Charitable Trust: In Alaska, environmentalists credit Joshua Reichert with devising the national strategy to help bring an end to two subsidized contracts on the national forest.

So I would like to have these entered into the record.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. CONLEY. Thank you. And I also have a copy of a full-page ad from the Alaska Rain Forest Coalition asking for the President of the United States to end logging on the Tongass. And I can provide a copy of this. This is kind of a one-of-a-kind of an original. And the Alaska Rain Forest Coalition was funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts.

Thank you.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you, Mr. Conley. And if you can get a copy of that, would you like to have it entered in the record?

Mr. CONLEY. I would, ma'am.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. CONLEY. Thank you.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you, Mr. Conley.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Conley may be found at end of hearing.]

Mrs. CHENOWETH. And the Chair now recognizes Mr. Favreau.

STATEMENT OF LEON FAVREAU, PRESIDENT, MULTIPLE USE ASSOCIATION, SHELBURNE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. FAVREAU. Thank you, Madam Chairman, for allowing me to express my views on the impact Federal land use policies could have on a rural community like mine. My name is Leon Favreau, and I am president and cofounder of the Multiple Use Association. Our 500-member group is based in Shelburne, New Hampshire, and has been in existence since 1987. Most of our efforts go toward exposing the public to the truth about our Nation's forests.

You will soon see the results of some of our work when you receive an Evergreen Magazine issue on the Northern Forest Lands. We helped raise the funds needed for the production costs for the issue that will show the Northern Forest Lands as they are.

I am president of Bethel Furniture Stock, Inc., a primary and secondary wood products manufacturing firm that produces component parts for the furniture industry. The last title I will share with you is that of chairman of the budget committee for the small town of Shelburne, New Hampshire.

The concerns that I would like to express today have to do with H.R. 971, the Northern Forest Stewardship Act. As you may know, the so-called Northern Forest Lands are comprised of 26 million acres of primarily private forest lands that span across the State boundaries of northern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and eastern New York. The Stewardship Act purports to prevent harm from coming to these lands and its resident one million people.

The Multiple Use Association supported the study performed by the Northern Forest Lands Council that tried to determine what constituted a threat to the local forest. The report may have broken new ground by showing so much concern for local people.

The Stewardship Act, however, is different. We believe it will lead to greater Federal control over our local communities. The council made it very clear they did not recommend increased control. While local communities participated in the Northern Forest Land study, they haven't participated in the preparation of this legislation. Local hearings are necessary to correct that.

I know that you have heard from some in the timber industry that support the Act. I'm here to tell you that most of us in the

local timber industry are against it. We understand that this is just another step down a slippery slope that will mean it will be even more difficult for us to do business in the Northern Forest Lands area. Increasing the focus on government land and easement acquisition, which the Act does, will mean a reduction in the availability of timber.

Since the Northern Forest Land Council's report found that our varied forests really weren't threatened, one needs to ask why all of this national interest in our 26 million acres? There was never any local groundswell to put more Federal or State controls on these private lands, nor was there any local groundswell for more government land purchases. Instead, this drive to change local land use comes from a vision concocted for us by our elite from the national environmental and charitable foundation communities. They initially promoted as examples to be copied for our area, controlled greenline areas, such as the Federal Columbia River Gorge scenic area and the New York State Adirondack Park.

The term "greenline" has now been discredited in the Northern Forest Lands area, partially because we brought out a mayor from the Columbia River Gorge who gave a devastating description of what it was like living and working at home in his elite-controlled area. Greens no longer mention the term "greenline," but there is no doubt in my mind that it is still their goal for those of us who live and work in the Northern Forest Lands area.

H.R. 971, I believe, will do nothing to help our rural communities. Almost everything in the Act is already occurring at some level. If the Act is passed, the local citizen's fight to maintain his or her land use rights and way of life will be raised to a higher and more difficult level. Senator Leahy isn't helping his constituents who live in Vermont's Northern Forest Lands area when he continually tries to attach the Senate Act to other pieces of the Senate's legislation.

I ask you to think of people like me when you consider whether to pass on H.R. 971. Thank you.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you very much, Mr. Favreau, very interesting. We're hearing another side of the story today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Favreau may be found at end of hearing.]

Mrs. CHENOWETH. The Chair recognizes Mr. Edmund Gomez from New Mexico.

Mr. Gomez?

STATEMENT OF EDMUND GOMEZ, NATIONAL COMMISSION ON SMALL FARMS, ALCALDE, NEW MEXICO

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is Edmund Gomez, and I live in Alcalde, New Mexico. I speak on behalf of my neighbors, friends and family who rely heavily on public lands for economic, cultural, social and spiritual survival. As an active member of the USDA National Commission on Small Farms, which was commissioned by Mr. Dan Glickman, USDA Secretary of Agriculture in July 1997, I also speak on behalf of small farmers and ranchers from rural communities across the country who rely on public lands for economic survival.

Communal land use by residents of New Mexico and the Southwest has historical roots dating back to 1598. During Spanish colonial settlement, community land grants were granted by Spain and later Mexico to groups of settlers and Native American pueblos in New Mexico and in the Southwest. Many of these tracts of land are currently held as public lands by the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The descendents of the Spanish and Mexican land grants have continually utilized these lands for livestock grazing, fuel wood, hunting and timber harvesting, as well as a source of watershed for domestic livestock and agricultural use.

New Mexico ranks 49th in per capita income. The northern counties of New Mexico are some of the poorest in respect to per capita income in the country. Over 50 percent of the land base in New Mexico is owned by the Federal Government. Many of the residents of northern New Mexico, including the Native American Pueblos, own very small parcels of land. Some sociologists attribute the correlation of poverty to the proportion of private versus public land ownership. Many of these public lands were once owned by the ancestors of these rural communities.

Livestock production represents over 85 percent of all agricultural income in northern New Mexico. The average livestock producer in northern New Mexico owns 20 head of cattle and utilizes public lands. Within the past 50 years, from 30 to 60 percent of the traditional savanna grasslands in the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests have been lost to woody shrub and tree encroachment due almost entirely to fire suppression, thus causing loss of livestock and wildlife habitat and economic stability within rural communities.

Some groups who desire to eliminate livestock grazing from public lands claim that ranchers are becoming rich off of the public lands. I have yet to meet a wealthy indigenous rancher from northern New Mexico, and I have lived there all of my life. Many of the residents of northern New Mexico, including Indian Pueblos, rely on public lands for fuel wood and timber harvesting as did their ancestors. A large percentage of these residents utilize fuel wood as their only source of heat and cooking fuel.

In 1994, a special interest group filed a litigation based on the Endangered Species Act with the USDA Forest Service on behalf of the Mexican spotted owl in the Carson National Forest. In 1996, a Federal court restricted all harvest of timber and fuel woods in the Carson National Forest until the forest complied with the Endangered Species Act. This action prevented local residents from obtaining fuel wood for heating and cooking. Many families endured a very cold winter that year because of this inhumane action. Incidentally, the Mexican spotted owl has never been historically documented as living within the Carson National Forest.

Why do indigenous people continue to live in northern New Mexico rural communities? The indigenous people of northern New Mexico speak seven languages, including English. They have retained their culture, tradition, social values and spirituality. They were the first and continue to be the true environmentalists of the land, utilizing the sustainable practices that have fed and clothed their children for many generations, always returning more than they take.

The pristine beauty of the land remains intact and attracts new waves of settlers every year. Rural communities in northern New Mexico work and live as a family. This social and culture custom has given support during adverse situations and has allowed them to raise their children with the same values that have been sacred to the people for many generations.

Congress has passed legislation dealing with public land policy and environmental issues that were deemed necessary and essential, but a one-size-fits-all policy does not work for all public land situations. Congress has overlooked the endangered rural communities and their struggle for survival and a traditional way of life. We are just as important as the other endangered species Congress is protecting.

Rural communities were excluded when Congress developed policy that would ultimately affect their lives. Madam Chairman, and members of the Subcommittee, please find ways of amending the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act so that they will provide for the protection of the environment as they were intended, and not to be used as a loophole for special interest groups who continue to file litigation against the USDA Forest Service in an effort to promote their own agenda. Provide congressional provisions to establish local community-based public land management boards which will determine the management objectives for the local public land base and would include both environmental and economic considerations. This process will ensure that rural communities who traditionally rely on the land for survival will be included in the policy decision process for their region.

And finally, Madam Chairman, and members of the Subcommittee, I extend an invitation for you to visit with us in northern New Mexico so that you may firsthand meet real people who have utilized public lands for over 400 years, who depend on these lands for survival, and the real people who have retained their culture and spirituality because of their harmony with the land. But please, please, accept my invitation before the rural communities of northern New Mexico become extinct.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you, Mr. Gomez, very interesting.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gomez may be found at end of hearing.]

Mrs. CHENOWETH. And the chair recognizes Mr. Hugh McKeen from New Mexico.

Mr. McKeen?

STATEMENT OF HUGH B. McKEEN, NEW MEXICO CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION, GLENWOOD, NEW MEXICO

Mr. MCKEEN. Madam Chairman and Committee members, it gives me great pride to speak here today, although I have a heavy heart because of what's going on back home.

I want to read first of all, what it says in a forest publication here: the Forest Service administered its nationwide program of range resource management with the following major objectives, and I'm going to read the one that's pertinent to what we're talking about here, to promote the stability of family ranchers and farms

in local areas where national forest and national grasslands are located.

We're doing the opposite here, Madam Chairman. I have three brothers. One brother served in Vietnam. Another brother was going to Vietnam, he was in the paratroopers, but he didn't go. I served my military also and my time in the Berlin crisis. We pay our taxes, we served our country with honor and sense of duty. Now our country is betraying us through the Federal bureaucracy, namely the Forest Service in our area.

I want to recount to you an individual thing that happened to me. In 1995, I filled out my 10-year renewal for my grazing permit. They brought it to me, and I said I couldn't live with it. They instituted standards and guidelines I couldn't live with. They gave me the word again that they had no studies and so I said I couldn't live with it. They went back, they wrote a letter to FMHA, who holds the mortgage on my home, my farm. I didn't have to sign this 10-year renewal until March 31st. They wrote the letter on March 12th.

FMHA wrote a letter and said, we're going to foreclose because you haven't signed the grazing permit, and it's part of the collateral. They get other agencies to help them. They get two Federal agencies. That's the way they work. So, on March the 31st, I had to sign my grazing permit under the conditions they gave me. I either have a slow death or a fast death.

OK. The other thing I want to talk about is the—and the other thing that happened was that when I called up FHA and said, hey, you know, I've signed my permit, FHA says, well, the Forest Service has to tell us. I had to beg them three times to write a letter to FHA telling them that I had signed my permit.

The other thing that happened to us just here recently, we had a hearing in Tucson. Several environmental groups sued the Forest Service to have cattle removed on 32 different allotments in Arizona and New Mexico. We were told by the Forest Service before we went to the meeting that the Forest Service was representing the cattle people. They were going to look after our water rights, the grazing rights, and our economic rights, and all the things they're supposed to do, our families.

We got down to the Tucson hearing. It was a friendly suit. The Forest Service was there with the environmental groups to totally destroy us. We had witnesses there, we had our attorneys there, and as the hearing progressed after the environmentalists and Forest Service has presented their cases, it went before the judge, and the judge says, there's not going to be an injunction, there's not going to be any cattle removed.

The Forest Service could see that they're losing the case. The environmentalists put on one of the poorest cases you could imagine. In one case they had one fellow who was a high school graduate, said he had been out on the permits and had actual accounts. He had been out there two days, something like 6 million acres. Another one was out there six days. This was the extent of their testimony as to actually seeing things, except for another expert.

As this thing progressed, the Forest Service could see they were going to lose the case, so they said, Your Honor, we want to go out and settle this thing out of court. So they went out, they excluded

the cattle people, came back with a stipulated agreement, and the judge said, I'm not going to sign it.

Well, that excluded us from our testimony after we paid our people, after we didn't even get our day in court. So we went home, and what did the Forest Service do? They came home and began to remove livestock. The Forest Service came home and did everything—did the things they were told not to do in this court. So we have people right now at home having cattle removed by intimidation. They sent me a letter and said I can't use my private land because it has a little piece of forest land in it. It means I have to fence that forest land before I can use my pasture again. For somebody with a big long river, it's disastrous, and that's what's happening. So rather than proceed as other people have, they're just removing their cattle.

So, Madam Chairman, we're in terrible shape. The Forest Service is totally a dictatorial thing that's come over us. They joined hands with the environmental groups, and we're down to the last straw. We need help from somewhere. Thank you.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you very much, Mr. McKeen, for your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McKeen may be found at end of hearing.]

Mrs. CHENOWETH. The Chair recognizes Mr. John Peterson, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for questions.

Mr. PETERSON. I'd like to commend the Chairman and the Committee for holding this hearing. For a little background, I come from the East, but I come from the west of the East I call it. I represent the northern tier of Pennsylvania, where we have the finest hardwood forests in America. And we have the Allegheny National Forest, which is currently under siege by the environmental groups to stop logging there. In the northern tier of Pennsylvania, we used to dig coal, we used to drill for oil, and we used to cut timber. That was very much a part of our quality of life, and all of those have been under attack.

The northern tier of Pennsylvania is more predominantly owned by the State than it is by the Federal Government. I have many counties that are 62 percent public land, 55 percent public land, 50 percent public land. And I think that when you have at least half of your land owned by government, you have a huge impact when government policies are made and when government policies are made that are given little thought that it's going to have a big impact.

And I personally believe that rural America is really under attack. I mean, the resources that made this country strong and rich came from rural America. And I don't know what the long-term plans of these groups are, but I guess it's to be dependent on imports for all of our resources.

I guess the one that's the most surprising to me is the timber issue, because with good management, our great grandchildren can be marketing timber the same as we are. It's a renewable resource, and it's one that you're leaning on, I'm leaning on.

We use it every day as we build our homes and furnish them, forest products, as we use paper, as we use many of our commodities. They're all derived from the forest products. I guess somehow

we have to look at this as a war against rural America, and the quality of life there where critters and creatures and insects have a higher value than our children, who would like to live there and continue the quality of life that we've had in rural America.

So would any one of you would like to respond to that question of how we collectively, I guess, educate the world of what's really happening? I don't think most of America knows what's happening to rural America.

Mr. ARNOLD. Congressman Peterson, my name is Ron Arnold, one of the items that I think that every State can do, such as yours, is to do the fundamental research into who really is behind this attack, as we have done. Our center stands ready to provide basic information, training and research techniques, community organizing even. We will go where the problem is. And I'm sure that everybody on this panel has information that would help you do that kind of thing and give it to the media first in your local areas, then the national media.

We have to make these local issues, national issues, to get any kind of a groundswell of public fairness. It's just plain a matter of appealing to the sense of fairness to Americans. And I think we're famous for that. Once they know, I think they will make the right decision.

Mr. PETERSON. I agree with you. I was a State legislator for 19 years, and I learned early on that if I held a news conference on rural issues, I would get three or four press there. If I held a news conference that was not looked at as a rural issue, I'd get 15 or 20 press there from the press corps in Harrisburg, which was the State government.

So we used to try to figure out ways of couching that we were having a rural issue, and I don't understand that. I mean—but that was the bias. You'd get three or four press to come to a news conference that dealt with rural issues, and yet most of America wants to enjoy rural America, but for some reason they don't want people who live in rural America to have a quality of life that they will even be there.

Now we also have to, I think, work from the understanding that some of these groups, not all of them, but some of these groups, want half of America to be as natural as it was when Columbus came, and they want people there; they certainly don't want vehicles there. They don't want anything there except critters. Now that's a philosophy I guess I just don't happen to agree with. But that is the baseline of some groups, and somehow we have to think in that perspective, too, that they want the land for the critters, not for people.

Yes, sir?

Mr. FAVREAU. Can I make a comment? Being from the timber industry, I really appreciate your comments. You asked what you could do in your area to try to educate the public. I'm really high on the Evergreen Magazine and the Evergreen Foundation. Their sole reason for being is to restore the public confidence in forestry, and they're very highly credible, and I think raising a little bit of money to get an issue on your area would be a big plus.

The other thing I'd like to comment—comment I'd like to make is about the industry. I think that, you know, I've got—I belong to

industry associations, and, you know, there are a lot of dear friends in the industry, and I think the industry still hasn't figured out what's going on and isn't doing what it could to try to save itself. We're dealing with some people that are really determined.

Let me give you just one little example. At one of the Northern Forest Lands hearings I had a discussion with one of the activists who is trying to control everything. And I was trying to make a point, and I said, you know, we don't accept disease in our bodies, we don't accept disease in our pets, we don't accept disease in our gardens, but we're going to accept disease in our forests. And that didn't go anywhere, because he told me that he felt disease in people was good because there are too many of us.

He did say he preferred it wasn't in his own body. But anyway, this tells you what the mentality is, and we're never going to change that. What we need to do is expose it.

Mr. PETERSON. I would be interested if any of you that have—because the East is now just being impacted like the West was, and—you know, in the Allegheny National Forest, because it's a very mature hardwood forest. We had many people that felt it wouldn't happen to us, and it is now happening to us.

And I want to thank all of you for coming out today and sharing with us, because it's a battle that we really cannot afford to lose.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you, Mr. Peterson.

And we will have a second round if you would like that. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada, Mr. Gibbons.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I appreciate the fact that you've taken the time to hold this hearing today. And I want to welcome all of our panelists here before us. And I know many of you have traveled far and gone to great lengths to appear here today, and I want to say that we appreciate your interest, as well as your commitment and your contribution as well to all of this.

I guess my first question is—is to Mr. Arnold. I know you talked a little bit and you explained a little bit about grant-driven Federal employees. Could you elaborate a little more, maybe give us an example of what you mean by that?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, Congressman, I would be happy to do that. As a matter of fact, if you take a look within the Battered Community report, we actually have a fair profile of a number of them, page 14, 15, and 16. One of them is the Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics. It's—it advertises itself as consisting of present, former and retired Forest Service employees, and it says that it works to create a responsible value system for the Forest Service based on land ethic and so on.

But if we take a look at the chart that I've provided of where the money came from that got them started, it's not clear who had the idea to start them even, whether it was Andy Stahl, who is listed as the executive director, or Jeff DeBonis, who is the first in that position. We have—in the year they started and started getting money in 1990, as you can see clearly in the chart, $100,000 from the W. Alton Jones Foundation, $15,000 from the Rockefeller Family Fund, $20,000 from the Nathan Cummings Foundation and $10,000 from the Beldon Fund, and there are more like that.

But if that isn't grant-driven, and the purposes of these grants is stated to foster new support sustainable among U.S. Forest Service workers, it's difficult for me to comprehend what does "grant-driven" mean.

Mr. GIBBONS. It's your impression that Federal dollars are being used to further private interest?

Mr. ARNOLD. Well, it's not so much Federal dollars, even though many of these environmental groups do receive Federal grants. It's essentially a matter that tax-exempt money from large foundations is being used to promote organizations that themselves promote within the Forest Service and other organizations within other agencies, within the government, to promote agendas that stop goods production, so that appears to me as undue influence.

They are on the inside. We can't reach them. They were not elected. They are not accountable. There are no regulations that control them. What's wrong with this picture is the first question that pops into my mind about that.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you.

Mr. Conley, have you run across private foundations in Alaska that have funded environmental groups which are contrary to the best interests of your constituency?

Mr. CONLEY. Congressman, yes, I have. In southeast Alaska we have a number of groups and we've been able to track, and I've included that for the record, but we've been able to track the foundations and the local environmental groups and the dollar amounts. And there's a Tongass Conservation Society. It's a small 14-member group in Ketchikan, and the leader of that group received a grant from SEACC, SEACC received a grant from Brainerd Foundation, and they all flow together.

But the gentleman that runs the local environmental group produced a pamphlet offering his services as a person that could help shut down pulp mills; that he was now an expert and that he could help other environmental groups shut down pulp mills, and that was—it was real obvious that the reason that the tax-exempt foundation money had flowed into our area was to shut the two pulp mills down, and they were successful.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you.

And finally, Mr. Favreau, in the balance of the little time that I have left, would you discuss with us how foundations and environmental groups outside of the New Hampshire area are driving the issues within your State?

Mr. FAVREAU. Back in April 1971, there was a meeting that was held in Lincoln, New Hampshire, that was on the issue—we were getting a lot of interest in the Northern Forest Lands, and I spoke about why we didn't need outside help, and the term "greenlining" was being mentioned a lot at that time. There was a person sitting in the audience who made an impression on me, and he made several comments. One of them, he called my thinking bunker mentality, and he also named all of the greenline areas. He said that he agreed with me that none of them worked, but he just knew that we could make it work here.

Then he said that the environmental community had $100 million to spend on the Northern Forest Lands. I think he said this

to impress on me it was too big an issue for a little guy like me to fight.

I didn't understand the real significance of this until I read Ron Arnold's book when I saw where, and in reading his book, that this particular person was listed as one of the national directors of the Environmental Grantmakers Association at the time.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you very much.

You know, I think one of the most interesting things that I've heard from the panel, and all five of you have had riveting testimony, came from Mr. Conley when he said, as a businessman, if I were to provide money to someone which they in turn used to destroy another's business, that would be an act that could follow under the RICO statutes, you would have to be held accountable.

Mr. CONLEY. Madam Chairman, the RICO Act is currently being used to prosecute the folks that have bombed the abortion clinics. So I think there's precedents to pursue that. And, unfortunately, as a small businessman and from a small area—from a small town in a big area in the United States, as a legal challenge we can't afford it. I think that the Congress has to do it. I mean, you folks have attorneys that work by the years, and, you know, unfortunately we have to pay our attorneys by the hour.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. The only problem is, Mr. Conley, our attorneys do not prosecute. That's left up to the Justice Department. And if we were to ask Janet Reno for help in our resources right now, she would say, I am very preoccupied right now; in fact, she is.

Mr. CONLEY. Maybe next year.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. I think you're onto something there, and it's something that I've been suggesting for a very long time. The Congress can put forth very good, sound laws, and we have, and they've been signed into law, but when we have an administration that continues to decide to disobey the law, and we do not have a Justice Department that will pursue justice in this case, it's up to either the individuals who are damaged to bring a lawsuit or up to us to expose it to the American public, which we will do.

And we will continue on this Committee to work in an exhaustive manner, which we have been, to expose what this administration is doing to our rural communities. But I thank you for putting that in your testimony, because I think it's the key that will unlock a lot of the problems that we are involved with today.

A very interesting Supreme Court decision that was rendered several years ago, but it's never been overturned in whole or in part, entitled Bivens v. Six Unknown Agents, of course, the Supreme Court ruled that when any agent steps—of the Federal Government steps outside the protection, the direct protection, of statutory authority, they are personally liable for the damage. That isn't often talked about. It's more to the benefit of the administration to ignore it. But it's to our benefit, and I don't think you and I should ignore it.

So we will do whatever it takes to bring life back to our rural communities and life back to our resources. And I thank you very much for making that point.

I do want to ask, Mr. Gomez, are the private foundations—well, has there been any resolution of the firewood collection issue?

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Chairman, a few months after this story hit the news media, the same group, the Forest Guardians, purchased three or four truckloads of firewood for these two or three small communities that were outraged by this action. And ironically, they purchased the firewood from the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, where they had found—they hadn't seen it, but they thought that they had heard a Mexican spotted owl.

It continues to persist. One issue is overcome, another issue comes about. I spoke with the—with the Forest Service about a week ago, and they have told me that 36 cases have been presented to district III or region III of the Forest Service in the Southwest within the last 10 years. Ten percent of the total budget for region III is spent in litigation. It's not grazing; now it's water quality.

Just in last week's Santa Fe New Mexican, these groups are starting to ask why is the water quality diminishing? In most of the tributaries along the New Mexico-Colorado border, there is no money, there is just livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. The farmers in northern New Mexico do not use fertilizers because they cannot afford them. They're very, very small farms. But now they're threatening the livelihood of the people with the Clean Water Act. It just goes on and on and on.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. You testified that the average rancher there owns 20 cows?

Mr. GOMEZ. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. McKeen, are the private foundations funding—the private foundations that have been mentioned earlier, are those foundations funding the activities that are reducing grazing in Catron County; do you know?

Mr. MCKEEN. I know there's all kinds of foundations that's providing funds, and I know there's government grants that provide funds. The Pew Charitable Trusts, I think, put in something like $700,000 into these groups, and I'm not that familiar with that.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. I see.

Mr. Arnold, have you done a study, or do you have information available to us or to anyone with regards—as to who funds the grantmakers?

Mr. ARNOLD. Madam Chairman, we have done an extensive amount of work on a data base that tries to compile who are the Environmental Grantmakers Association. It's actually not incorporated, or at least it wasn't to the last of our knowledge. It operates as an informal group with a rotating board of member executives out of the New York city offices of the Rockefeller Family Fund, and that's run by Donald K. Ross. It has a small staff, and it simply holds meetings and promotes interchanges among people in the grantmaking foundations.

Environmental Grantmakers has over 190 members now. We have found that most of the trouble that we're talking about comes from a core cluster of these foundations. Many of them are not only innocent of acts that we're talking about, they don't even know they're going on. They're just members that think they're doing some good things for the environment, and that's fine with us, we don't have any problem. But where they're targeted ones, we have

tried to track those, and, indeed, we do have a data base, which I would be happy to make available to this Committee.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you, Mr. Arnold. I have gone over my time, and I thank the Committee for their indulgence. I do have to go manage a bill on the floor, a bill that has just come up that's one of my bills out of this Committee. So I'm going to do that chore, and Mr. John Peterson from Pennsylvania will take over the Committee, and then I'll come back as quickly as I can.

He may want to do another round of questioning, but I do want to ask Mr. McKeen just one final question while I'm here.

Mr. McKeen, have you asked—have you done a freedom of information request on your file with—from Farmers Home, as well as the Forest Service?

Mr. MCKEEN. No, I haven't.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. It might be a wise thing to do to see if there has been any communication between Farmers Home and the Forest Service.

Mr. MCKEEN. I have copies of letters where they did communicate, yes.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. You need—I would suggest that you do a FOIA request and get your file and review it, OK?

Mr. MCKEEN. I know my experience with the Forest Service, with your FOIA requests, sometimes they just don't do it.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. If you have any trouble at all, you let us know here on the Committee, and we will subpoena information for you.

Mr. MCKEEN. Thank you.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. But it's really better if the individual, or also working with your cattle association.

Now, you were a commissioner in Catron County?

Mrs. MCKEEN. Yes, I was, for 6 years.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. I think you have some attorneys down there who are awfully good at making these requests. But I would suggest you do that right away. OK?

Mr. MCKEEN. Thank you.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. I thank you all, gentlemen, very much for your testimony. I only wish that your time and ours, too, allowed for us to hear from you more, but you have certainly motivated me even further. And so I'm going to leave now and turn the Committee over to Mr. Peterson.

Thank you very much.

Mr. PETERSON. [presiding] I'll try not to get that motivated that I have to leave—I'm just kidding. The Chairman is to be complimented on this hearing, and, Congressman Gibbons, I think you had some more questions.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the recognition here.

I want to go back to perhaps finish my questioning and turn it to Mr. McKeen, as a person who comes from a State with a great deal of grazing, that would be Nevada, as well. We've had a number of problems dealing with our condition of the forest or the grazing areas within our forest. They're normally under grazing permits.

I would like for you to perhaps describe for us the condition of the forest in your areas there in New Mexico, if you would for us, Mr. McKeen.

Mr. MCKEEN. OK. I'm going to give you a story here that really bothers me. As a kid I grew up on Mineral Creek. I was born in Mineral Creek, and we still have some property there, and I live within 3 miles of it. As a kid, I fished for trout in Mineral Creek. My grandfather farmed on Mineral Creek, and other people farmed on Mineral Creek. There was over 200 acres of farmland on this one creek, which is a tributary to the San Francisco River, which is a tributary to the Hilo River.

You go there today—and my grandfather raised alfalfa, by the way, which was a year-round crop, takes water year round, takes a lot of water, and the other farmers were there. Over 200 acres, you go there today you can't raise one sprig of alfalfa because our national forest, where this water originates, that stream is totally gone. The only water we get out of this stream is it comes down through the then farming area, it gives you a snow runoff. We get the floods.

But that area—and you go back, say, 30 years ago when the then forest supervisor said he wanted to save that area as a pristine area, not log it, not let it burn, because they wanted to build a road up through there. They wanted it to be real scenic. Well, it's not too scenic to me when trees take over meadows, trees take over all of your grasslands. Trees are 80 to a thousand trees per acre, when they should be 80 trees per acre.

And what happens is when you get that many trees, it's like a study, and the only study I can find to compare it to is one in Texas, where they were studying the ground cover. And when you get a 60 percent ground cover—and in this study, no water goes into the underground source. But that's in Texas where they get more rain that we do in New Mexico.

In New Mexico I have to guess, because I asked the Forest Service if they had any research or anybody had any research on it. They don't have any, or they don't want to give it to me. I imagine when we get a 30 or 40 percent canopy, no water goes under the underground source. Consequently, Mineral Creek is an example of all of the streams in the Hilo Natural Forest in the Hilo Wilderness, wherever you go.

I farm on the San Francisco River, and it's gradually going dry because of the type of management we have right now. And now they're wanting to do more preservation. They're wanting to do more saving of land and not log and not thin the forest, not have fires, controlling burn. So Mineral Creek is an example of a stream that just died.

And, of course, what happens to the people that lived on the stream? Their economy went away, because they can't raise the crops they used to. Most of them are gone. Those lands are just idle now.

And the only reason I'm farming today on my farm—I have 80 acres of farmland on the San Francisco River, and the only reason I'm farming is I put a scenic ditch in, and I'm running out of water every year a little more, a little more, a little more, and the only reason I'm still farming is because the farmers upstream are

gradually running out of water, and they quit farming, and then there's a little more water coming down to me. And that's the condition of almost all of our forests in the Southwest. Our water is going away.

Mr. GIBBONS. So what you're telling the Committee, if I can summarize it, is that poor management of our forest area, failure to properly address thinning and improper forest management has yielded an excess number of trees, which literally sap the water that would normally be there for the few remaining trees and runoff for farmers down below based on the amount of water each tree requires for proper growth, and this management has been—or poor management has been the ultimate result in the economic downturn in communities and farms in your area; is that what you're saying?

Mr. MCKEEN. Yes. And I'll give you an example—this is my thing to do. I tell you, I've tried and tried and tried to improve my forest permit and do watershed work. And one of the biggest problems we have in my counties is by Pinon juniper preservation, by golly, they turn me down every time I want to do something. The environmentalists come out there and appeal every time we want to clear these invasive trees. They don't want people there, and when you try to even improve the watershed, they don't want watershed improvement either.

Now, I have an example. When we went up and cleared our Pinon juniper trees on a portion of our place, which I pushed and pushed and pushed to do, we created a spring by just pushing a small hill, or a little mesa. We created a spring. And the Forest Service denied it ever since. They don't want to hear about it, but it's an example of what we can do.

Now in my county where I have—I went to Congress one time. I went through my Congressman or delegation so I could push trees to improve the land, and it's like getting the weeds out of your garden. People love trees, but grassland is what makes our underground source and our wildlife and everything else. Of course, you've got to have trees, too. But in this instance when you remove Pinon juniper, you start at the headwater. We talk about riparian nowadays, how we are going to treat riparian areas. Forget it. If you don't want to start at that headwater where that water starts from, those riparians are going to continue to flood. You've got to start at those headwaters and stop that water and get your grass back and running. And when you do, and when you go and put these juniper trees back on your place, back on my place, you will have an explosion you won't believe. You will have birds. You will have all kinds of animals out there that weren't there before.

The condition we have in our forest today is you go out through this Pinon juniper country, it's sterile. You're going to see a crow flying around there, a coyote walking through. You're not going to see anything, because those trees as they progress, they take over the browse first. And this is in your Forest Service literature that I'm getting this. There are studies, the trees take over the browse first, and then once the browse is taken out, then the grass goes next, and then you have no grass, and then you go nothing but trees down there.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, if I may just ask one followup question.

Mr. McKeen, do you think, in your opinion, that there is a much greater risk for damage to the existing forest due to the current management practice of allowing excess number of trees, failure to deal with the underbrush or the fuel growth underneath; from the current conditions, is your forest and your area much more at risk to fire, to disease, pestilence, whatever, than they have been in the past under previous management?

Mr. MCKEEN. Oh, there's no doubt about it. There's no doubt about it. I mean, we have the Forest Service—I've been up in the Gila Wilderness several times, and I don't know why it doesn't get fire and all of it burn. There's tall grass, dead trees laying in every direction. There's standing dead trees, high percentage. There's infestation of parasites. The country that once was opened as a kid when I went up there, it opened big trees and grasslands, it's solid trees now. And it's a dying, decaying-type situation.

Mr. GIBBONS. What do foresters say in the area about this condition? I mean, obviously it's a recognizable, plainly obvious condition that needs to be addressed, and yet there seems to be very little coming out of those people we've charged with the proper management of our forest. Is this because of their fear of publicity gained through efforts of these environmental groups? What have you been told?

Mr. MCKEEN. The Forest Service to me is nothing more than a bunch of PR people saying what they wish was out there. If you go into their office and you see the bookshelf there, it's got articles by environmentalists and environmental authors. It's got pictures of flies, pictures of deer, pictures of elk and lions and all of these things. There's not one pamphlet in there that somebody can pick up that gives the true nature of the national forest, not one. They've got lots of studies that shows that it's in bad shape, but you won't find one put in their display.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, may I just have one more broad range of questioning?

Mr. PETERSON. Please go.

Mr. GIBBONS. I'm very disheartened by the remarks about the condition of the New Mexico forest. I wonder if other areas, for example, Alaska or New Hampshire or other forests, are seeing the same sort of trending conditions based on the same or similar types of management. Anybody?

Mr. ARNOLD. In Washington State, we are seeing that in just about every national forest, and we have a lot of them.

Mr. CONLEY. Congressman, in Alaska, we have got a lot of second growth, and the recognized forestry practice is thinning, and the forests are not being thinned at all. I mean, they are just absolutely choking themselves to death as they grow.

Mr. FAVREAU. In Maine and New Hampshire, we are seeing a reduction in wildlife. It is the—I don't think it has been as bad as what it was in New Mexico, but it is getting there. It certainly is the—the conditions are worsening.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will release.

Mr. PETERSON. I will continue here a response on that issue.

In Pennsylvania, of course, we have a rather mature hardwood forest that is very valuable. Just recently the lawsuits—we've had lawsuits before, but they've really impacted us more recently. A few months ago, two students from Clarion University put in a suit against what was called a mortality II cut, which was 17 plots that added up to about 5,050 acres. And they were successful, because the Forest Service didn't do an EIS, but there were 17 small plots.

It was kind of—when you looked at it and the way it was sold, it looked like one large cut, but it was not. It was 59 percent dead trees, salvaged, and the rest was green. But they used the assistance of two law professors from the University of Pittsburgh pro bono, so they didn't have any investment and were successful at setting aside that sale—there are some other small sales that were advertised recently, and they have also put lawsuits against—in all of those.

But we're just getting into the lawsuit phase where I think most of the West has been through it for years, but it's just now reaching us.

The point I would like to ask you is a little bit of followup of Jim's. The Federal Government has 700 million acres and are buying, and then we have in Pennsylvania—we have I think it's 4 or 5 million acres of public land owned by the State and local governments, too. It seems to me that we need to have a discussion of whether the Federal Government under one blanket policy can manage land in Alaska, New Mexico, New England, Pennsylvania, and all over this country where there is no similarity to the forest. Even the western forest is more similar, but there certainly is probably very little similarity to New Mexico than Washington or Idaho or Alaska, and yet you're using the same policy from the Federal Government.

And I guess the disheartening part now is—and I've not been here a long time, but, as an observer, it seems like for the first time we have the Vice President and Katie McGinty really running—adjunct running the Forest Service. I mean, it's their policies that are being utilized. They've not been debated by anybody. There's been no public forums nationally certainly to make sure those are good policies. And so we really have untested, untried policies to manage our forests and to manage our public land without a public discussion. And it seems somehow it ought to be regional.

I guess the question I would like to ask is, what kind of support and help can we depend on from your States and local officials? Are your Governors with you? Are your State legislatures with you? Or what kind of support do you get from them?

Mr. ARNOLD. Well, to start with Washington State, our Governor-at-large is unaware of the problems, and we're not sure he would be sympathetic were he informed in Washington State. But our county commissioners, particularly in the rural areas where we have this urban-rural prosperity gap so badly, most certainly are on our side. And if you take a look in the Battered Communities Report that I've submitted for the record, we have a number of statements from county commissioners.

I think they would probably pretty widely all over the United States be with us, because we have them from Minnesota and

Washington State. And I don't see any reason with a little further work we could not get a fairly good organization of support from them.

Mr. PETERSON. Anyone else?

Mr. CONLEY. Congressman, in Alaska, it's unfortunate, but we have a Governor who aligns with the White House, and so the policies are real similar. We have a Governor that—we have an area of some State land, and it's a dead forest. It's been affected with the spruce spark beetle. It's a fire hazard. At one point, we could have gone in and cut that wood down and had a marketable value. It would have prevented a massive fire that happened a couple years ago. He absolutely gets his marching orders from the same place the White House does, and that's the Sierra club.

Mr. FAVREAU. In New Hampshire, for the natural forest alone, we do get support from broad-based—our senators, Congressman and the local officials, a lot of support.

Mr. GOMEZ. In northern New Mexico, we get a lot of support from our county commissioners and from our State legislators; but we don't hear anything from the Governor's office.

Mr. MCKEEN. Yeah, I think that's true. The local people, the local county commissioner and these kind of people support us. And I felt we had support from our Governor, and we have support from our congressional delegation here in Congress here.

Mr. PETERSON. I'm going to conclude with this and dismiss this panel. And our Chairman is with us now. I will turn it back over to him.

I'm not going to turn it back over to him. I will at this time offer a chance to ask the questions to our chairman from Alaska.

Chairman YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that you do an excellent job; and you're well versed in this subject. I hope you will see the day when you sit in that chair as the chairman of the full Committee. It will be a long while. I want you to know that.

JC, the Sitka Pulp Mill, you're from Ketchikan, but is it my information that that mill has been closed longer and there were those in that town at that time that were optimistic about the economy because it lasted pretty well for numerous years. But has that optimism been justified by the results in Sitka?

Mr. CONLEY. Congressman, not living there, I can't really quote the numbers and figures, but I do have many dear friends that live there and are in business. And in my conversations with the folks in Sitka, they feel that the economy is down 30 to 35 percent. I know that the tonnage, the freight tonnage of goods is down 33 percent, and it's not good.

And, you know, there was an anomaly after the APC closure. There was not really as much severance money as we got in Ketchikan for our workers. But there was additional funds that these no-longer-employed folks had that came out of some of the profit sharing and pension deals that they had, and they did have a little spike in the economy. There was also outside money. This influenced the real estate market there. There were a great number of homes that were bought from people from California as kind of a summer place to go, an investment. You know, now with the mills gone, you know, we'll go up there and get some cheap land, you

know. And, really, I don't think it was a real estate boom. I think it was a carpetbagging boom.

Chairman YOUNG. JC, I promise—I was pleased what you had to say about the Governor because there's doubt in my mind that he does not support—in fact, he had the gall to call Jim Lyons to suggest to lower the cut that was recommended in the TLMP, which was about 128 million board feet a year. We had been cutting about 400 million board feet a year and to have them drop that amount is ridiculous.

But I think that the chairman just mentioned that the support for timber industry or timber management is still an anomaly, because no one really understands it, other than the people that are actually dealing with it. And the chairman is absolutely right. The policy of this administration is socialism—to run everybody out of private business, to let the trees die and let the trees supposedly act as nature. And when we basically need the fiber, the government will develop it.

And I really—it goes against everything I've ever thought of, that, as you know, I've introduced a bill to give the Tongass back to the State, which is, I think—I don't see any justification for the Federal Government owning land, other than the Statute of Liberty and maybe a few parks, maybe a few refuges, but to just own land to do nothing with I think is a disservice to the constitution and to the people of the United States.

But it's going to take an awful lot of effort from people like you and from your communities to stir this up. Because, unfortunately, as you know, most of our population now live in Philadelphia—I just came from there yesterday—San Francisco, New York, Miami, Chicago, and, you know, LA, and they haven't the slightest idea where toilet paper comes from. And that gives us our biggest problem.

So it's going to be up to you. Because, although I just know some of the people in Congress say they support you, when it comes right down to the votes, sometimes they're not there. And that's very, very concerning to me. So it's going to take a great deal of team effort.

I've been in this business now 26 years, and I've watched the administration and interest groups, I think, destroy the basis of our society. And that's resources management and not necessarily destruction or elimination but management. And anybody who can tell me a dead tree is a good tree is smoking something. And I just don't understand it.

But, anyway, Mr. Chairman, I don't have any other questions.

Mr. PETERSON. Earlier, there was some question about the Pew Charitable Trusts. That's a Pennsylvania foundation. That's funded by the resources and wealth of the Sun Oil Company. It's kind of a strange that they would attract forest products, but they have.

I would like to thank the panel, and I appreciate your traveling here and sharing your good testimony with us.

The next panel we introduce is Mr. Donald Wesson, Southern Pine Regional director, Pulp and Paperworker's Resource Council; Honorable Mike Propes, Polk County Commissioner, Dallas, Oregon; and Mr. Jack Richardson, the Val Verde County Administrator, Del Rio, Texas.

If you would please take your seats at the table.

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. WESSON, SOUTHERN PINE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, PULP AND PAPERWORKER'S RESOURCE COUNCIL, McGEHEE, ARKANSAS

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Wesson, if you would like to proceed.

Mr. WESSON. Mr. Chairman, I want on thank you and the Committee for holding this very important hearing and for allowing me to participate.

My name is Don Wesson. I am the Vice President of United Paperwork Workers International Union, Local 1533, located in McGehee, Arkansas. I serve as the Southern Pine Regional Director of the Pulp and Paperworker's Resource Council. I'm currently employed in the pulp and paper industry as an industrial mechanic. I reside in Desha County, Arkansas; and I'm a constituent of the 4th Congressional District.

A few years ago, I was like most all Americans. I went to work, paid my share of taxes, voted in most elections and depended on my elected officials to take care of me. I've always felt my freedoms as well as my property was protected. After all, America was founded under the Constitution.

One day, I heard some disturbing news of how a Spotted Owl put thousands of my union brothers and sisters out of a job in the very industry in which I am employed. I started paying more attention to what my government was doing and realized some of those elected officials in which I placed my trust was not looking out for my well-being or the well-being of America. It was then that I realized that the world is run by those who show up, and I would start showing up.

I got involved with the PPRC. The Pulp and Paperworker's Resource Council is a grassroots coalition consisting of labor workers who work in the pulp, paper and wood products industries of America. We have lost thousands of jobs in our industry in the past few years due to various government regulations.

I am here today to address the American Heritage Rivers. We feel this is just another governmental program that will end up hurting our communities and cost us more industry jobs.

I live in Desha County, Arkansas, which borders the mighty Mississippi River, the life blood of America. The Mississippi River is among the top 10 rivers that is already nominated as Heritage Rivers. I have had several meetings with the Office of Council on Environmental Quality concerning this nomination. I have met with Mr. Ray Clark, associate director of the CEQ, as well as the chairman of American Heritage Rivers on three different occasions.

Mr. Clark keeps insisting that the American Heritage Rivers is the greatest thing since motherhood and apple pie. He expressed that lies are being told about American Heritage Rivers. He insisted that there are no new regulations, no new money, and this is truly a bottom up program. It is a community based—it is community based, and there will be no impact on private property. He stated that money was already in place. The purpose of this program would be to just manage the rivers and to administer the funds where needed.

This is why I have a grave concern over the executive order. If a river community is designated for this initiative, there are potentially serious negative implications for local governments. Depending on the direction the project takes, local land use zoning boards could be negated or completely bypassed. There is nothing in the language that would allow a designated community or individual landowners the ability to opt out of this program. Without the right to opt out, a private landowner or local government should be concerned about losing any power of income or development of assets, as well as its sovereignty.

The idea of using a river navigator to coordinate the river communities efforts in itself is somewhat a disturbing idea. When the person selected can be a Federal or non-Federal employee selected jointly by the river community and Federal agencies, the potential for conflict of interest exist.

Many agencies, such as the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Army Corps of Engineers have become more and more active in reducing or restricting the use of our natural resources. If the river navigator is chosen from an agency that has a definite preservationist slant, the chances of the river communities choosing a plan to the detriment of private property rights and industrial development would be greatly increased.

Whenever tourism, economic security, environmental protection and protecting/preserving our heritage are mixed into one initiative, the American public becomes skeptical. This mixture in the past has meant the decrease in high-paying industrial jobs. Even when there are tourism jobs created, the employees are not paid well and in many cases are seasonal jobs.

I urge you, Mr. Chairman, and this Committee to stop the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. If this program is as great as we are told, then the office of the CEQ would not mind it having a congressional oversight. We do not need 16 different governmental agencies and a river navigator to manage our rivers or to regulate our private lands that borders these rivers.

Any proposal that is set up under the premise of streamlining government but yet would still include at least nine different Cabinet positions as well as countless other government agencies hardly makes this initiative more user friendly. Instead, it would just lead to another level of bureaucracy that the American public is already weary of.

If you have any questions concerning how too many levels of government bureaucracy affects the jobs in resource-based industries, you could ask any one of the over 100,000 workers from the Pacific Northwest who have already lost their job over a Spotted Owl.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wesson may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Propes?

STATEMENT OF MIKE PROPES, POLK COUNTY COMMISSIONER, DALLAS, OREGON

Mr. PROPES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to address your Committee.

I'm Mike Propes. I'm chairman of the Polk County Board of Commissioners, and I'm also vice president of the O & C Counties on the Board of Directors of the Association of Oregon Counties, and I'm on the Willamette Liveability Council. I'm also chair of two water basin boards, so I have a lot of experience in water basins and river protections in Oregon.

We share some of your concerns about the Federal policies being developed in Washington, DC, with little input from rural communities that are most impacted. I offer the following observation, quoting from our letter dated August 19th, 1997, to Karen Hobbs, Council of Environmental Quality, and that letter is included in your packet.

"Looking at the American Heritage Rivers Initiative from the bottom up, it seems quite obvious that the initiative was developed without an awareness of the efforts already underway by regional, State and local citizens in cooperation with Federal Government agencies to protect our rivers. The preliminary meetings involving approximately 690 attendees, held in large metropolitan areas, seems to have been the basis for launching the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. This hardly seemed representative of over 225 million people on this matter, and thus seems to have been spawned from an inadequate understanding of the need or want of both the citizens and the rivers."

This information came out of the Federal Register of how this initiative started. So these are not our figures. These are the figures from the people that attended the meetings, right out of the Federal Register to start this program.

This program is supposed to be voluntary, but it appears that these designations will occur in spite of strong opposition from local governments. This is the first promise broken with respect to the American Heritage Rivers. Broken promises seem to be a pattern with this administration with environmental issues.

Four counties along the Willamette River—Lane, Linn, Polk and Yamhill—have asked to be excluded from the Heritage River Initiative. And I think this is where it's really important to understand what has happened locally. We have been told locally that it takes local people opting into this program, and if an area doesn't want it, you're not going to be included.

We now have 26 counties in Oregon—and this is in one of your exhibits that is included in the packet—that has asked to opt out of this program. Out of the 36 counties, we have 27 that have opted out. We don't have a single county that has asked for it.

Well, after that had happened, we were told, well, it couldn't be locally opted out. It took somebody from your congressional delegation to opt you out. So we went to our congressional delegation, and one of our Congressman opted us out—and one of our senators. And then we were told, well, no, now it takes your whole congressional delegation to opt you out.

Well, I think it probably takes Congress to opt us out. And that's what we're here to ask for, is to opt us out. And we're not sure if this is a good program or a bad program. We have read every bit of information we can get on it and we can't figure it out if it's good or bad.

We do know that it's a new Federal program. Is there new regulations? We can't tell. Is there new moneys? Well, there appears to be new moneys, but are there going to be strings attached to that, that you have to use it a certain ways? We cannot tell. We do not want to be a guinea pig for another Federal program.

I was back in Washington, DC, my last time, a little over 10 years ago, and I came back here to discuss the Spotted Owl and the Endangered Species Act. And I had a conversation then, the same as I had yesterday with some staff members back here, about that I'm overreacting, that, no, it really isn't going to be the things that you are perceiving is going to happen with this program.

Well, 10 years ago, we were predicting that we were going to have some severe cutbacks in our economy because of the Spotted Owl in Oregon; and people in Washington, DC, thought we were crazy, that can't happen, that's not what this program is. This is to help protect animals, and it's good for people and everything else. Exactly what we feared with that program happened, regardless of what people told us here. And that's the fear we have with this program.

Real quickly I would like to just mention the exhibits that I have attached. I do have the resolutions from the 27 counties that have opted out, and I have resolutions from two of the cities that are on the Willamette River that have asked to opt out. And I have resolutions from the Oregon State Senate, from the Oregon Cattleman's Association, Oregon Farm Bureau, Oregon Logging Conference, Oregon Wheat Growers and the Yamhill Republican Central Committee, a very important committee.

Also, I do have a map that is attached; and that is Exhibit D. That shows the counties that had opted out. That's the 24 counties. There's an additional three counties that have opted out that are not on the map. And that's Deschutes, Wheeler, and—sorry, I can't recall the third one now—that have opted out.

And you may look at the map at the very bottom of the page. It looks a little different. That is the United States stretched out just a little. We'd like to get further away from DC, not closer.

Thank you.

Mr. PETERSON. I get your message, and I agree with you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Propes may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Jack Richardson, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF JACK RICHARDSON, VAL VERDE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR, DEL RIO, TEXAS

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before the Natural Resources Committee on the American Heritage Rivers Initiative and the pending application for the Rio Grande River.

My name is Jack Richardson. I'm a county administrator in Val Verde County, Texas, which is located on the Rio Grande River. Val Verde County has got an estimated population of about 48,000. The entire county borders on the Rio Grande River.

The county, while small in population, consists of 3,171 square miles. Sixty-two square miles of that is usually water, but it's not now, because the International Boundary Water Commission pulled

the plug on Lake Amistad. These facts qualify Val Verde County to have a true voice in any initiative that encompasses additional Federal regulations upon the county.

I have lived there for more than 25 years. I know many of the families that have lived there and worked there for generations. In fact, my five grandchildren reside on a tributary of the Rio Grande. It's called San Felipe Creek.

We do not need a Federal initiative to tell us how important the Rio Grande is and to recognize the rich culture and heritage that exists along the border. We honor our culture and heritage every day as we go to work, raise our families and just simply live there.

I worked for the United States Border Patrol for 32 years. I guess I'm one of those suspect Federal employees. And I've been exposed to an awful lot of Rio Grande River culture, believe me. I do not claim to be an expert on the Rio Grande, but I've had a lifetime of experience working there, and the Rio Grande has played a significant role in all that work.

I would kind of like to know how many members of this Blue Ribbon Panel have even seen the Rio Grande. They tell me maybe one. Now, I understand the Rio Grande is on a list along with several other rivers as a potential candidate to be named as an American Heritage River. Exactly what that would mean for the communities and the people who must live and work along the river is still not fully known, just like he said.

I know the full impact will not be known until the initiative is being implemented; and, at that time, it's been our experience that it's just too late to stop it.

The AHRI is another unfunded mandate, and we've had a bunch of those. We really have one which cost us about $20 million, anyway, of which the true cost to the local communities and the impacts on income, property rights, production and competitiveness are still unknown.

I am here today to make sure that the concerns of all of those who live and work along the river are heard. We want to be fully understood that nonsupport for the Rio Grande nomination flows up and down this river. Many communities in my region do not want the strings that come attached to Federal programs. And there's always the price to pay when you say "I do" with the Feds. You know that, and I know that.

I have with me today resolutions and letters of nonsupport from counties that are located along the Rio Grande within its watershed. One of those county resolutions is from my home county of Val Verde. It kind of surprised me when they did that, because you can't get those five people to agree on anything, and yet this was a unanimous resolution.

I have letters of opposition from many agriculture organizations, property rights organizations. We have 77 resolutions and letters of nonsupport for the designation of the Rio Grande as an American Heritage River. This represents thousands of Texas citizens that do not want the AHRI in Texas.

Mr. Desmond Smith, president of the TransTexas Heritage Association, also will come up to testify on behalf of the membership that represents 15 million acres of private land in Texas. They didn't want the AHRI to designate the Rio Grande River either.

The San Antonio Express News recently quoted our Governor Bush as stating, when it comes to ONRW or the American Heritage Rivers, whatever it is, I'm against it. Well, if you're Governor and he doesn't know what it is, the likelihood of us knowing it is pretty remote. And he said, I will not, so long as I'm Governor, concede the sovereign rights of Texas.

Well, Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison of Texas and Congressman Henry Bonilla have both sent letters to the Council on Environmental Quality in opposition to the Rio Grande designation. Congressman Bonilla requested his congressional district not be included in the initiative, and seven other members of the Texas delegation also requested their districts not be included.

There are 800 miles of Rio Grande that run through the Congressman's district. I'm talking about—if you can visualize—from El Paso up here to Laredo down here. We're way down here on the food chain. For some reason, CEQ ignored Congressman Bonilla's opt-out letter and further misrepresented his position by stating, in a letter to Senator Hutchison, that Congressman Bonilla supported a designation for the Rio Grande. Congressman Bonilla had to send another letter to the CEQ restating his position.

Regardless of our expressed opposition against the designation of the Rio Grande as an American Heritage River, the nomination has continued to proceed. How many more resolutions do we need to pass? How many more letters do we have to write? How many more times do we need to testify that we do not want the Rio Grande designated as an American Heritage River? I think the big question down there is when are the CEQ and the panel going to listen to us?

From the beginning, there has been a back-door attempt to get the Rio Grande listed as an American Heritage River, regardless of the views of those who live and work along it. There have been secret meetings, attempts to prevent the public have having a voice at the so-called public hearings and an unwillingness to accept the fact that the AHRI is not wanted for the Rio Grande.

And I would like to quote an excerpt from the letter sent to Senator Hutchison by the CEQ dated May the 7th, 1998, signed by Kathleen McGinty. It states, "The American Heritage Rivers Initiative is 100 percent locally driven." Now I ask, if the CEQ was really listening to the local communities, would the Rio Grande still be in consideration for nomination?

Not only is AHRI in the process of being imposed on the local communities against their wishes, but this is another layer of bureaucracy that is not necessary. Do you have any idea how many Federal agencies already have their toes dipped in the Rio Grande River and are controlling every action involving that river? I tried to count them up this morning, and I quit at 33. You've got to remember every federation usually has two or three branches. From those branches, you can bet the state of Texas has got a matching entity in there. When you get into Mexico, every Federal agency in Mexico will have a bureaucracy level almost identical to that existing in the State of Texas and the United States.

I can assure that you we have enough problems working with the EPA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Army Corps of Engineers—they pull some good ones—and the International Boundary and Water

Commission under their current authority and programs that they have. These Federal agencies do not need to have their authority expanded under any program, especially a program that still does not have standards for evaluation and guidelines for establishing the priorities.

Those of us who live along the Rio Grande understand better than anyone the need to clean it up. We all want to live in a clean environment, but creating another layer of government to work through is not the way to go about it.

This is an international river, and it's going to take international cooperation to clean it up. What I think they lose sight of more than anything is 60 percent of that water is Mexico. There's three rivers feeding into the Rio Grande. We've got two, anyway. You measure the water. We're the junior partner in this cleanup campaign. And I can just see that this big bureaucrat is going to go over there and tell these guys that's holding 60 percent of the water what to do, and I can tell you what he's going to tell him.

This is—it just takes a few minutes to visit with anyone who works and lives along the river, and you will soon come to realize that the Rio Grande cannot be treated like any other river. The culture and heritage that makes the river so special also creates many unique problems. I do not see that this initiative will address our unique situation, which will just serve to create more problems. Bureaucrats don't solve problems; they create them.

From the very beginning, there has been a cloud of questions hanging over this initiative. What would a designation mean for river communities? What benefits or drawbacks would this hold for those who live along the river? And if it was such a good deal for the communities, why have the supporters felt the need to meet in secret and misrepresent the views of those who oppose the AHRI?

These questions have never been answered, and I doubt they will be. It's been imposed—the AHRI has been imposed from the top down from the very beginning. And I'm here today to speak on behalf of the many counties, communities, citizens and organization who are represented by these letters and resolutions of nonsupport. They send a loud and clear message that we are opposed to the Rio Grande being designated as an American Heritage River.

Thank you. I would be glad it to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Richardson may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. PETERSON. I would like to thank the panel. And I will offer time for questions. Congressman Gibbons, who has to leave shortly.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, also, for your patience and your effort to get here today to testify before us.

I'm very curious where the information stems from that you heard that it would take all of Congress to opt out of this system when I—and I'm sure that the chairman sat here in this Committee and listened to Katie McGinty from the CEQ's Office state specifically that any Congressman in his congressional district could by request opt his district out of the American Heritage River Initiative. Which seems to be now that so many of us have taken that step, that there seems to be a transition and a change in attitude that hasn't been announced by the CEQ, but that doesn't surprise me.

What I want to go to, and perhaps each one of you could talk to me a little bit and maybe help the Committee understand better, just what did this administration do with all of you in its efforts to explain to you what the American Heritage River Initiative would do for your individual areas when they were proposing it, when they were considering it? Did they bring you in, tell you what was going to take place, how it would be implemented, what actions would be taken, what course of—or what opportunities you would have in terms of contributing to the overall outcome?

Maybe you could—each one just take a brief moment and explain to me what this administration offered in terms of meetings and explanations to each of you in your areas.

Mr. WESSON. OK. From the State of Arkansas, the only thing I know they did was they got a hold of the Governor and—through some of the county commissioners, and they tried to say how it was going to be a big tourism boost. And in southeast Arkansas where I live, nothing could be a big tourism boost. I mean that's the flat land, the delta. It's nothing but farm communities.

They never put anything in any newspapers saying any public hearings, meetings or what have you in the State of Arkansas that I'm aware of. They just tried to make it that it's going to be the greatest thing that could happen to any river.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Propes?

Mr. PROPES. We got the information from a very strange document. It was the Congressional Record. That was the first time we even knew there was any such a program being talked about. And, from that, we started doing some inquiry to see what it was. Because when the Willamette River was listed as one of the 100, there was originally a list with 100 rivers on there, and since it affects literally all of Polk County, our county, we were interested in what was going on.

We sent letters back to Karen Hobbs asking questions about that, and to this day we've not had any contact back, and that was the August, 1997, letter. At that point in time, we were not opposed to it. We were just trying to figure out what it was. And then we heard from our people about that you could opt out locally.

Never from the administration, we have never had any contact from the administration, never had any answers from them. So everything we've got has been through newsletters or other publications, and we've been following what those have said.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Richardson?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They mailed us a letter, and of all things I think it come to us from TNRCC, which is Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission. They did come down and talk to us a couple times, as I recall, just very more like a courtesy call than an informative call.

They had some running around, trying to avoid anybody making any opposition to this in Marathon, Texas. And if you've ever been to Marathon, Texas, it's a lot of local humor. It's a very small place. It's hard to be secretive in Marathon, Texas.

We have had some—most of that information, we were, in the county, were able to get come from the city councilman, that would say, hey—they would come over to us and say, what do you do with this thing? We said, we don't know, you know, and that's about it.

Everybody got to looking at what could develop from it. And our commissioners sat down and they says, well, wow, we don't want any of this, and that's where we are today.

Mr. GIBBONS. Let me ask just a yes or no question from any of you. Do any of you know of public hearings that were held in your areas with regard to the proposal for the American Heritage River Initiative that might have allowed for your input into the creation of this initiative?

Mr. PROPES. No.

Mr. WESSON. No, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Just the one at Marathon is the only one that I'm aware of.

Mr. GIBBONS. How big is Marathon?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Oh, maybe 15, 20 houses, very small place. And we don't know.

And this one—there was some attempts at intimidation about grants along in there. But my judge is 73 years old, and you couldn't intimidate him with a bulldozer, you know. He just—so that was the end of that discussion, and it didn't last long.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you very much, gentlemen. And I will yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PETERSON. Representative Chenoweth?

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Wesson, it's good to see you.

Mr. WESSON. Glad to be here.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. I'm glad you're here. And Ballach Forest, where you work, is next to the Mississippi River. If this segment of the river is designated under the American Heritage Rivers designation, how do you believe that the local economy and communities will be affected? Have you addressed that in my absence?

Mr. WESSON. Well, that's a good question. It really scares me because, about 4 months ago, the Ballach went into a joint venture with Anderson, actually, and bought 365,000 acres between the levy and river. And I have been talking to my CEO and some other people and I said, I hope you all realize if this American Heritage River comes by, you might have just lost everything you've got.

It could very much affect us. We're all—the Mississippi River is a working river, and in southeast Arkansas we have agriculture. We have the paper industry. Like my mill, we get the water out of the river. We use it in the mill. We clean it up. We put it back in the river. Our chips come down the river to the mill, or the logs do, to our chip mill one.

And, you know, the agriculture, the farmers use it for irrigation. There's several thousands of acres, if not hundreds of thousands of acres, between the levy and the river that on the years that the river don't flood, they use that for farmland. And it's a very big asset to the economic industry.

And last week, a year ago this time, I met with Katie McGinty and Ray Clark at the CEQ, and at that time any person could opt out. I mean, it took a person to designate, and it took a person to opt out. Since then, they've changed it to, well, then your county has to opt out. Then they said your Congressman has to opt out. Well, last Thursday, we was told that even if your Congressman

opts out, if your Governor wants it, you can still get it. So we don't know what the deal is.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Very interesting. I think I understand what the deal is, and I think we will work to straighten that out. Because there was testimony before this Committee that if a Congressman wants to opt out, their areas will be opted out, and we intend to hold CEQ to that.

I'd be interested in having anything in writing or even an affidavit from you with regards to the fact that a one-time CEQ made a promise that an individual could opt out. Could you help the Committee out on that, Mr. Wesson?

Mr. WESSON. Sure. I would be glad to.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. I would very much appreciate that.

Mr. Richardson—and I'm getting back to you, Commissioner—but I understand that there was a high-level meeting last spring in Laredo. Did you address this?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We don't—we were not really very conversant about it, because we don't know anything about it.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. I understand in this meeting in Laredo they discussed the possible designation of the Rio Grande as an American Heritage River Initiative. Could you discuss the highlights of that meeting and if your county was invited?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We knew nothing of the meetings. But, generally, if we were invited to attend, I would know.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. So you were——

Mr. RICHARDSON. The mail comes to me.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. So the mail comes to you, and if you were invited, if the county was invited, you would know?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would know. I believe I would know.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. And you did not receive an invitation?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, we don't know anything about that.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Well, the administration believes that designation of the Rio Grande will result in more cooperation with the Mexican government to clean up the river. As one who worked on the Border Patrol for 32 years and has lived in the area a lifetime, how do you feel about this?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They are very sensitive to any overt action by the American—I think the phrase is: Poor Mexico, so far from God and so close to the United States. They don't want us meddling in the thing. And you've got to remember, like I said, they own 60 percent of that water. We only own 40.

There's three contributory rivers into there and two coming into our area anyway. Sixty percent of that water is theirs. They've had a session of bureaucrats telling them what to do and when to do it.

My big fear when I was working in Mexico or conducting liaison with my counterparts across the river was some American politician would go to Mexico and run his mouth, because it would put us in a real strain. You can't treat your neighbor that way.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. And so three of the contributing rivers come from Mexico that make up 60 percent of the water in the Rio Grande and two of the tributaries come from America?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. And you don't treat your neighbors that way?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't think the nature—human nature being what it is, that, yes, they're very—they understand. They know about—they have the maquilas to appease, the Americans, the maquila industries have expanded their operation. If you crowd those officials in Mexico, they merely state, hey, the pollution comes from the American factory and look at you and smile.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What are you going to answer? I don't think Mexico is ready for another layer of our bureaucracy. I really and truly don't.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. We're not ready for it either.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't think they will work with you to clean it up. I believe that. But you're not going to tell them or exert—they call it Yankee supremacy, whatever. You're just not going to do that down there. So my—I don't think the way to go is another government bureaucracy.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you, sir.

Commissioner, it's good to see you. You're a neighbor of mine.

Mr. PROPES. Yes.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. And I share your concerns about the Blue Ribbon Panel on the American Heritage Rivers Commission. In fact, that panel would not allow me to even address the public last month in Washington, which is unusual.

Your testimony mentions that two of those committee members are from Oregon.

Mr. PROPES. Yes, they are.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. How did these two members respond when they learned that four affected counties and Senator Gordon Smith have formally requested the Willamette not be designated?

Mr. PROPES. We have not heard any response from them at all.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. From the commissioners?

Mr. PROPES. Yes. It seems to be definitely silence when we try to get information about what's going on. We don't get letters returned when we've asked questions. It's almost as if we don't exist.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. My word. Are you aware of any other Federal program that has been this unresponsive to the wishes of Polk County Commissioners?

Mr. PROPES. Besides Endangered Species Act? No, we haven't. And, actually, the other Federal programs, we've worked with a lot of Federal programs, and they've been very responsive to us. We may not always agree with the outcomes, but we get answers back, and they're responsive.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. With the amount of opposition, why do you believe that the river is still being considered for designation?

Mr. PROPES. Well, our Governor is in favor of the designation. But we were led to believe that if local areas opt out, that you could get out of it. And that was nothing that was told to us by any Federal agency. It was just different things we had read on it and information that we had received. And then, when we found out we couldn't opt out locally, we went to our senator and Congressman, and they opted us out. And then we have heard that that doesn't work either.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Well, they keep moving the goal post, and we keep trying to plant them.

Mr. PROPES. Yes, that's what it appears to be.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. I think, Commissioner, it might be awfully good if your Governor talked to some of his friends in Lane County. I'm very pleased that Lane County opted out.

Mr. PROPES. Yes. Lane County is a major county that would be affected—could be affected by this. If you read all of our—that's our problem. We do not know what this means. All we know is that it's another Federal program, and it has so few specifics in it and in the Federal Register, we just absolutely can't tell. We've asked questions. Nobody can answer our questions.

So we feel it's better not to be in the program until we know what it is. If it's a good program, we will be knocking on the door wanting in. But that's the way Federal programs should be. They should be designed that if there's a need in a local area for that Federal program, the local areas come after it. They shouldn't be pushed down on this.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you.

I just thought I would share for the record here the words of Katie McGinty, Madam Chairman. I would like to offer some declarative statement about this program, because it's helpful to clarify, I think, in simple terms what this is and what it is not. What it is it's 100 percent voluntary. Communities don't have to participate. And after participating at any time, a community can opt out. It's 100 percent locally driven. This is purely a bottom-up process, whether to participate in the plan for participation is completely under the control and in the hands of the local citizens.

I think they've broken those rules already.

In response to Mr. Cannon about could it be—these rivers be employed politically, well, I would also remind us that a community—any community is not going to be a part of this program at all in order for that scenario to eventuate, unless they have elected to become a part of the program. So that, for example, if you have in mind that this is a political tool and places will be chosen around the country for political favor, that is, I think, pretty well precluded by the notion that it's not top down, communities participate from the bottom up.

And one more statement for the record here.

Ms. McGinty—well, let me say several things.

First of all, in terms of the veto, a Senator will have the right to exercise a veto as well as a Member of Congress in whose district this river or stretch of river might run.

In addition, the Federal Register notice makes clear the authorities of the State and also the necessity of having State support. It itemizes, for example, letters of endorsement from not just local governments but State and tribal governments. It also makes clear, as it says here, of course, any projects identified in the nomination packet must undergo applicable State review process.

After our conversation it also makes clear that the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, for example, may not conflict with matters of State and local government jurisdiction, and it goes on.

But it seems to me like her statement here that day—and she sat in the same chairs with Bruce Babbitt, if my memory is correct, at least the day I was here.

I would like to commend you for your testimony.

Ms. Chenoweth, do you have any further questions?

Mrs. CHENOWETH. No, Mr. Chairman, I have not.

Mr. PETERSON. I would like to thank you for traveling here and participating.

I guess one final thought I might have, would a legislation that forces them to hold a large public hearing in each region before designating be something that would be helpful?

Mr. PROPES. It would be helpful. But I'm still not sure if everybody showed up and said we don't want it that they still wouldn't list us. It seems like there needs to be something that there is actually a way not to get listed, if there is enough support for that.

Mr. PETERSON. There may be 200 votes for that. I'm not sure there's 218. That's our problem. We have some here with not much courage when it comes to going against those who have a plan for this country that we don't happen to agree with. But it would seem like it would be less threatening to them that if they were at least forced to hold a well-described, good, thoughtful public hearing in each region, which would at least allow all of those, they should have the right to publicly state why they have concerns.

Mr. PROPES. That would certainly be better than the process we've gone through.

Mr. PETERSON. With no further advice from the real chairman, I would consider this hearing adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:15 p.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

[Additional material submitted for the record follows.]

STATEMENT OF RON ARNOLD, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, CENTER FOR THE DEFENSE OF FREE ENTERPRISE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, my name is Ron Arnold. I am testifying as the executive vice president of the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise, a nonprofit citizen organization based in Bellevue, Washington. The Center has approximately 10,000 members nationwide, most of them in rural natural resource industries.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to state that the Center does not accept government grants and has not received any government funds since the day it was established on American Bicentennial day, July 4, 1976.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you on behalf of our members for holding this hearing today. It is timely indeed. For the past year, at the urging of our increasingly concerned members, the Center has been conducting an in-depth study of Federal policy and rural communities. Our study, titled "Battered Communities," is being released at this hearing. You will find it attached to my hearing statement.

"Battered Communities" was co-sponsored by three other citizen groups, the American Land Rights Association, F.I.G.H.T. for Minnesota, and the Maine Conservation Rights Institute.

"Battered Communities" delves into serious matters of Federal policy as it affects rural community life. On page 5 we address the most obvious problem, the urban-rural prosperity gap—the spread in wages and unemployment between the richest and poorest counties within each of the 50 states. While urban America today enjoys an economic boom, rural counties are finding themselves choked to death by Federal restrictions designed to protect the environment from the people who live and work in the environment.

The most disheartening aspect of the conflict over the environment is that rural goods producers ranchers, loggers, miners—are becoming a despised minority, morally excluded from respect and human decency, even in Federal documents such as we see on page 7 in an Environmental Impact Statement characterizing miners as costly, destructive, stupid social misfits.

Now we turn to the visible damage: Rural communities are besieged by a bewildering array of Federal policies forcing them to starve in the midst of plenty. These policies are listed in part on page 8.

Mr. Chairman, let me call your attention to the most serious problem our study uncovered: the systematic effort of a triangle of interests to harness Federal policy to their own agenda, against natural resource goods producers.

The Center has identified a small corps of activist Federal employees—from the highest levels to on-the-ground technicians—working to reshape Federal policy from within according to agendas that paralyze goods production in rural communities. Pages 13 through 17 discuss a few of these activist Federal employees. To see their impact, you will find on page 24 a chart of systematic timber sale appeals, filed in a coordinated pattern by a bevy of environmental groups. We found the frequent outcome was that the Forest Service simply withdrew the timber sale without even ruling on the appeal. The resulting mill closures are charted on page 25.

This certainly appears to be undue influence. Yet that is not the whole story. These environmental groups were in many cases acting at the behest of their donors on grant-driven programs not designed by the environmental groups, but originating within grantmaking private foundations. We discovered, in documents such as this thick directory of environmental grantmaking foundations, a cluster of multi-million dollar campaigns designed to set public policy against logging, mining and ranching according to the private preferences of a few custodians of vast wealth. Some of these foundations do not even accept applications for grants, but design entire programs of social change themselves and hand-pick the groups that will act as their agents, pushing non-profit laws to the edge. In the hands of these privileged people, Federal policy is being corrupted into a blunt instrument battering rural communities.

Mr. Chairman, these are serious charges. On page 35, the Center recommends that this Committee continue its adoption on this vital issue with a detailed investigation of the causes behind America's rural Battered Communities.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for holding this hearing on the anguish of rural America.

STATEMENT OF JOHN CONLEY, PRESIDENT, CONCERNED ALASKANS FOR RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT (CARE), KETCHIKAN, ALASKA

Mr. Chairman:

My name is John Conley, I am the president of Concerned Alaskans for Resources and Environment (CARE). I have also served six years on the Ketchikan Gateway Borough Assembly and manage three NAPA auto parts stores located in Ketchikan, Craig, and Wrangell Alaska.

The passage of the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990 (TTRA) was to be the great compromise for the Tongass National Forest. TTRA was supposed to provide increased environmental protection as well as a sustainable forest products industry. I have witnessed the closing of two pulp mills in Southeast Alaska and several sawmills. At the same time I have witnessed increased funding of local environmental groups by tax exempt national foundations.

These closings have greatly affected both my business and my community. In Ketchikan alone, we have lost over 544 forest product jobs, 144 retail and support jobs, and $40 million of local payroll. Today my company employs eight less people and its gross receipts have declined by $1.5 million. As I look toward the future I am extremely concerned about supporting my family and the families of the 30 remaining employees in my stores. Access to natural resources is vital to Southeast Alaskans and is guaranteed by the Alaska Statehood Act.

Environmental groups have stated that tourism can and will replace lost forest product industry jobs. Mr. Chairman, this is simply not true. Tourism is important to our local economy and throughout the state. I have supported and will continue to support this growing industry. However, it a seasonal industry providing only seasonal jobs; it does not provide families with the benefits of year round employment. These jobs will also not replace the 25 percent return to our communities for education and transportation based on timber receipts.

Mr. Chairman it has become obvious to many, that increased funding by national tax free environmental foundations to the local environmental industry leads to decreased economic activity and local employment. The environmental industry states they support a value added timber industry for Southeast Alaska. Mr. Chairman, my community and I are confused because these same groups continue to object to harvest quantities adequate enough to sustain even a small value added forest products industry.

The Forest Service has a legal mandate to manage our national forests for multiple uses which include timber production. The new land management plan for the Tongass (TLMP) drastically reduced the amount of land available for a long term sustainable timber industry in Southeast Alaska. Even with this massive reduction of the available sale quantity on the Tongass the environmental industry continues to fight timber production. This is not acceptable. At a minimum we need to sustain our current economy. Legal challenges orchestrated and financed by the national environmental lobby continues to block multiple uses on the Tongass National Forest which is preventing our ability to maintain a stable economy.

Mr. Chairman I believe it is time to make these tax exempt foundations that fund the environmental industry accountable. As a businessman if I were to provide money to someone which they in turn used to destroy another business that would be an illegal act under the RICO laws and I would be held accountable. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, for the sake of my family and the families of my community I urge you to hold these foundations accountable.

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee for the opportunity to testify today.

STATEMENT OF Y. LEON FAVREAU, PRESIDENT, MULTIPLE USE ASSOCIATION

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee on Resources for allowing me to express my views on the impact Federal land use policies could have on a rural community like mine. We agree with your statement that too often "Federal policies are developed from Washington, DC with little input from rural communities that are most impacted."

My name is Leon Favreau, president and co-founder of the Multiple Use Association (QUA). Our 500-member group is based in Shelburne, NH, and has been in existence since 1987. Most of our efforts go towards exposing the public to the truth about our nation's forests. This is something that is dearly needed as too much bad information about forests is promulgated by our nation's powerful environmental groups and by the media. Everybody says they want a good forest environment. To achieve this, however, we need to deal with the facts as they are and the truth as it is. You will soon see the results of some of our work when you receive an Evergreen Magazine issue on the Northern Forest Lands. We helped raise the funds needed for the production costs for the issue that will show the Northern Forest Lands as they are.

I am also president of Bethel Furniture Stock, Inc., a primary and secondary wood products manufacturing firm that produces component parts for the furniture industry. Our innovative wood bending process, introduced in 1986, has helped us become what may be this country's largest custom bender of solid wood. The last title I will share with you is that of Chairman of the Budget Committee for the small town of Shelburne, NH.

The concerns that I would like to express today have to do with S. 546, "The Northern Forest Stewardship Act." As you may know, the so-called Northern Forest Lands (NFL) are comprised of 26 million acres of primarily private forest lands that span the state boundaries of Northern Maine, New Hampshire & Vermont and Eastern New York. The Stewardship Act purports to prevent harm from coming to these lands and its resident one million people.

MUA supported the study performed by the Northern Forest Lands Council that tried to determine what constituted a threat to the forest. The report may have broken new ground by showing so much concern for local people.

The Stewardship Act, however, is different. It doesn't follow the spirit of the Council's work. We believe it will lead to greater Federal control over our local communities. The Council made it very clear they did not recommend increased control. While local communities participated in the NFL study, they haven't participated in the preparation of this legislation. Local hearings are necessary to correct that.

I know you have heard from some in the timber industry that support the Act. I'm here to tell you that most of us in the local timber industry are against it. We understand that this is just another step down a slippery slope that will mean it will be even more difficult for us to do business in the NFL area. Increasing the focus on government land and easement acquisition, which the Act does, will mean a reduction in the availability of timber.

A good local example of what happens when the government owns forest-land is to look at the recent occurrences of the White Mountain National Forest (WMNF). In less that 10 years, the harvest level has been reduced from a one half of sustained growth to a quarter. No one is confident even that low level will be maintained. For the town of Shelburne, it used to be considered an asset to have close to half its land in the WMNF. Now it reduces our tax base and local employment.

Since the NFL Council's report found that our varied forests really weren't threatened, one needs to ask, why all this national interest in our 26 million acres? There was never any local groundswell to put more Federal or State controls on these private lands. Nor was there any local groundswell for more government land purchases. Instead, this drive to change local land use comes from a vision concocted for us by our elite from national environmental and charitable foundation communities. They initially promoted as examples to be copied for our area, controlled "greenline" areas such as the Federal Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area and the New York State Adirondack Park.

The term "greenline" has now been discredited in the NFL area, partially because we brought out a mayor from the Columbia River Gorge who gave a devastating description of what it was like living and working at home in his elite controlled area. Widely distributed copies of his talk had a chilling effect. Greens no longer mention the term greenline, but there is no doubt in my mind that is still their goal for those of us who live and work in the NFL area.

Consider the following:

1. The Wilderness Society sponsored a closed conference for forest activists in Bethel, Maine, November of 1990 and greenlining was on the agenda. Attached is material from this meeting. It is telling they called greenlining a "game." The elite is playing a game with our livelihoods. At this same meeting, an Executive Vice-President of the National Audubon said he wanted to take the northern forest "all back," and he encouraged attendees to "be unreasonable ... you can do it ... today's hearsay is tomorrow's wisdom ... it happens over and over again." So much for promoting the truth.

2. At a meeting held in Lincoln, NH in April of 1991, a prominent member of both the environmental and foundation communities said he had visited all the greenline areas (and he named them) and he agreed that none of them work, but he said he "just knew we could make it work here." He said this in response to my criticism of the land and people control system of greenlining. He labeled my thinking as bunker mentality. He also said that the environmental community had $100 million to spend on trying to achieve their goals for the Northern Forest Lands. Given the number of known grants given to the environmental associations that comprise the Northern Forest Alliance and by observing all their efforts, we believe this is possible. This individual's statement on funds took on added meaning when we later learned he served at the time on the board of the Environmental Grantmakers Association (EGA).

3. Tapes of the October 1992 EGA meeting off the coast of the State of Washington revealed its interest in the NFL area. These same tapes revealed some interesting information about the discrepancy between what they knew about wise use groups and the information they were promoting about them.

History has shown that when greens take a special interest in certain legislation or regulation, it doesn't end up used as was intended, but to further their goals. Two examples that come to mind are the Endangered Species Act and regulations on wetlands. Nobody intended for them to be used as they have. The green's substantial political, financial and bureaucratic clout allows them to change intents.

S. 546, I believe, will do nothing to help our rural communities. Almost everything in the Act is already occurring at some level. It will be another tool to help the greens and their funding foundations further their land use control goals, which I believe is "greenlining and much more government ownership." If the Act is passed, the local citizen's fight to maintain his or her land use rights and way of life will be raised to a higher and more difficult level. Senator Leahy isn't helping his constituents who live in Vermont's NFL area when he continually tries to attach the Act to other pieces of Senate legislation. I ask you to think of people like me when you consider whether to pass on a companion House bill.

Jym St. Pierre
Augusta
207-626-5635

MAINE NORTHERN FOREST LANDS ACTIVISTS WORKSHOP

November 10-11, 1990
Bethel, Maine

ORGANIZER: The Wilderness Society.

SPONSORS: The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, National Audubon Society, Maine Audubon Society, Natural Resources Council of Maine, Sportsman's Alliance of Maine, Maine AFL-CIO, Maine Sporting Camp Association, National Wildlife Federation.

MAJOR FUNDERS: Recreational Equipment, Inc., The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, Joe Hill Charitable Trust.

Saturday, November 10

9:00 - 9:15 AM Registration (at Bethel Inn Conference Building).

9:30 - 10:30 AM *Inspirational Kick-off:*
Welcome and introductions: **Ron Tipton (The Wilderness Society).**

A look at the hidden forces shaping the face of the Maine Woods: **Dale Wheaton (Maine Sporting Camp Association).**

Looking within for the strength to create a vision and to give it life: **Gary Lawless (Bioregional Congress, poet).**

10:45 AM - 12 N *Context: what has happened recently and what is happening now in Maine's northern forest lands:*
Overview of recent history of Northern Forest Lands (NFL) and upcoming regional and federal activities that affect the Maine Woods: **Michael Kellett and Mike Francis (The Wilderness Society).**

Overview of recent and upcoming local and state conservation efforts that influence the Maine Woods: **Jerry Bley (NRCM consultant).**

Questions from participants to presenters.

12 N - 1:00 PM Lunch -- Bethel Inn dining room. (Participants are encouraged to register for their Inn room at front desk of Bethel Inn by 1 PM.)

1:00 - 1:30 PM *Wild No More?* New Wilderness Society Maine Woods video (Conf Bldg).

1:30 - 2:30 PM *Exchange of Strategies and Areas of Importance:*
Refresher on the natural resource values such as the major watersheds, wildlife areas and gem lakes of the Maine Woods: **Jody Jones (ME Audubon So).**

Overview of land ownership patterns, land uses and trends in the Maine Woods portion of the Northern Forest Lands: **Lloyd Irland (The Irland Group).**

Summary of specific strategies planned by organizations and individuals for the next year: **Priscilla Chapman (Sierra Club).**

Questions from participants to presenters.

2:30 - 2:40 PM -- Break.

2:45 - 3:45 PM *Working Together I -- The Map Game*
In subgroups, participants will discuss the geographic areas, resources and values in the Maine Woods most important to them.

3:50 - 4:30 PM Briefing by each subgroup to the full group on the results of the Map Game.

5:00 - 5:30 PM Concurrent sessions:
A. *Beyond the Beauty Strip* -- a visual presentation of forest practices:
Mitch Lansky, Citizen Activist.
B. *Greenlining: Is It Needed?* **Leon Favreau, Multiple Use Association.**
C. *NAS Northern Forest Lands Policy Committee meeting*: **Nancy Chandler, National Audubon Society.**

6:00 - 7:00 PM Social Hour -- Bethel Inn Tavern.

7:00 - 8:30 PM Dinner -- South Dining Room of the Inn.

8:30 - 9:30 PM *The importance of grassroots involvement and how different interests have worked together to achieve common conservation goals in other areas:*
Brock Evans (National Audubon Society) and
Hazel Wolf (Seattle Audubon Society and Editor of *Outdoor West*).

Sunday, November 11

7:00 - 8:00 AM Breakfast -- South Dining Room of the Inn.

8:00 - 9:00 AM *Greenline experiences in the New Jersey Pinelands, Columbia River Gorge, Adirondack Park, Jackson Hole, Great Britian and Maine Woods:* **Drew Parkin (National Park Service consultant), Glenn Eugster (federal greenline expert) and Alec Giffen (land use consultant, former LURC Director)**

9:00 AM - 12 N *Working Together II -- The Greenline Game:*
In subgroups, participants will create a greenline proposal for Maine's northern forest lands that could be implemented over the next 25 years.

12 N - 1:30 PM Lunch -- Bethel Inn dining room.

1:30 - 2:15 PM *Reports from the Greenline Game:*
Each subgroup reports to the full group on the outcome of their Greenline Game.

2:30 - 3:45 PM *Outreach, Eduction and Research::*
Discussion of ways to involve more people, share information, and build a strong activist network; review of issues where more information and research is needed; suggestions for specific next steps and joint efforts such as a conference:
Tom Nannery (Sportsman's Alliance of Maine) and
Jym St. Pierre (The Wilderness Society).

Ideas and questions from participants.

3:45- 4:00 PM *Wrap-up*

THE GREENLINE GAME
11/11/90

Introduction

The greenline approach to land conservation offers tremendous flexibility. Typically it incorporates a blend of acquisition, regulatory, tax, and land management strategies administered by a partnership of local/state/federal governments according to a regional plan in order to protect the public interest in significant areas of mixed private and public ownership. The trick is to find the appropriate blend.

Objective of the Game

Each subgroup will create a greenline proposal for Maine's northern forest lands that could be implemented over the next 25 years. There is, of course, no single correct plan. The principal objectives are to think critically about the advantages and disadvantages of the many possible approaches and to gain an appreciation for the interests of other participants.

Definitions of Greenline

"Living landscapes wherein private ownership, existing communities and traditional land uses can be maintained even as their outstanding public values are protected." (Little, "Greenline Parks" in *Proceedings: Greenline and Urbanline Parks Conference*, 1983.)

"A large, scenic landscape area which is protected by law and regulation from being overtaken by unplanned development to the extent that it retains its natural, scenic, or historic attributes; the area is often in productive use by traditionally low-impact, land-oriented industries, like fishing, farming, ranching, or timbering; the protections for such a landscape are cooperatively arranged and managed by citizens and agencies on the local, state, and federal levels, usually through a joint commission." (Corbett, *Greenline Parks: Land Conservation Trends for the Eighties and Beyond*, 1983.)

"Greenlines are large land areas that are protected through a partnership of local, state, and federal governments under a coordinated regional plan." (Yaro, "The Greenline Approach" in *Northern Forest Lands Study*, 1990.)

Questions to be Addressed in Creating the Greenline

Each subgroup should outline the general land conservation strategies, incentive strategies and land management strategies necessary to implement the subgroup's greenline proposal (see Available Strategies below). Each subgroup should also prepare a budget to pay for and a campaign plan to implement the greenline proposal. The following questions should be addressed:

1. What are the *geographic boundaries* of the greenline area(s)?

2. Under what *authority* is the greenline established? For instance:
   - *state legislation
   - *state executive order
   - *federal legislation
   - *federal-state agreement
   - *other

3. Who would *administer* the greenline? For instance:
   *state agency(s)
   *regional agency(s)
   *federal agency(s)
   *local agency(s)
   *other

4. What land conservation, incentive and management *strategies* would be used (see Available Strategies below)? In what priority mix?

5. What is the desired land *ownership mix*(%) within the greenline of :
   *public ownership
   *private conservation ownership
   *private (commercial, industrial, residential) ownership

6. Assuming a requirement (state or federal) that areas within the greenline must be placed within the following *use categories*, where would the areas be and what percentage of total area would each comprise:
   *commercial/industrial forest
   *wildland preserve
   *town/community
   *dispersed residential/recreational
   *other: military, power corridor, other industrial

7. What is the *budget* of the greenline proposal over 25 years (assuming today's costs and without inflation)? For instance, estimate costs for as many of the strategies selected as possible (subgroup leaders have a list of average costs for many of the strategies).

8. What are the *sources of the funding* for the greenline? For instance:
   *existing government sources
   *new state sources
   *new federal sources
   *private conservation sources
   *other

   What strings, if any, are attached to these sources of funding?

9. Assuming that a regional (ME, NH, VT, NY) *Northern Forest Lands Council* is established, which and how many representatives are on the council? For instance:
   *state government
   *federal government
   *local government
   *landowners
   *conservationists
   *other

10. What *authority* does the regional council have? For instance:
    *approval of greenline plans
    *establishing minimum land use standards for the states
    *coordination of state greenline activities
    *education
    *other

11. What are the *advantages and disadvantages* of your proposal to each of the following interests?
    - *forest landowners
    - *mill workers
    - *sportsmen and women
    - *woodsworkers
    - *visitors from outside the region
    - *a family from southern Maine
    - *electric utilities
    - *state legislators
    - *state regulators and land managers
    - *US congressional reps from outside the region who must justify federal expenditures to this part of the country
    - *federal agencies
    - *recreational businesses who depend on fisheries, clean rivers and wildlife
    - *local communities trying to encourage economic growth
    - *conservationists
    - *other industrial interests (power utilities, mining, communications etc.)
    - *the military

Available Strategies

Following are strategies that have been suggested for use in the Northern Forest Lands. Feel free to come up with other creative ideas.

Available *land conservation strategies*:

1. land acquisition (full-fee acquisition)
2. conservation easements (less than fee acquisition)
3. land use planning and regulation, e.g.:
    - * rural cluster and open space community planning
    - * existing use zoning
    - * transfer of development rights
4. regulatory programs protecting specific resources and restricting certain activities
5. rolling leases that are renegotiated every 5 years where conservation values of land are purchased, traded, or donated for a period of 25 years
6. right of first refusal

Available *incentive strategies:*

7. a gains tax applied to the sales of land when the percent of gain is high and the holding time is short (land speculation tax)
8. landowners who agree to not subdivide or develop land for 25 years would be able to deduct 20% from their taxable gain on the sale of timber
9. family landowners who commit to continue forest management for 25 years would have land assessed on the basis of current use for estate and inheritance tax purposes
10. investments in resource-based industry within designated areas receive a federal income tax credit
11. investments in forest land would be given tax credits upon a pledge of no development for 25 years
12. landowners who agree to not develop their land for 25 years may deduct timber management costs against ordinary income
13. in return for property taxes based on current use values, landowners must commit to maintaining land in current use for 25 years (tree growth tax)
14. elimination of the income tax deduction for interest on second home mortgages
15. tax break on gains from land sales to conservation agencies or organizations

Available *public land management strategies:*

16. state public reserved lands unit
17. state park
18. state wildlife management area
19. new state management units
20. national forest
21. national park
22. national wildlife refuge
23. combination of local, state and federal
24. other

Time

Three hours have been allotted for this exercise. If the subgroup spends an average of 15 minutes on each of the questions above there should be a few minutes to review and wrap up at the end.

Multiple Use Association
332 North Road
Shelburne, N.H. 03581

Tel. 207-836-2824
Fax 207-836-2200

June 16, 1998

The Honorable Helen Chenoweth
U. S. House of Representatives
Committee on Resources
1727 Longworth Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Chenoweth:

I greatly appreciate you allowing me to testify in front of the Committee on Resources June 9, 1998. Those of us from the east who are concerned about access to natural resources sometimes think some western legislators, such as you, are more helpful to us than are the members of our own delegations. Be assured we appreciate your efforts.

The Northern Forest Lands issue first came about because of the fear of what would happen to 976,000 acres of land that were put up for sale by the Diamond International Corporation. Greens and some politician predicted that huge portions of Diamond land would be developed. A mechanism, they said, was needed to keep that from happening with other lands in the future and that is why the Northern Forest Lands Council was formed and that is why the Northern Forest Stewardship Act was written.

Enclosed is a pie chart that shows what happened to these former Diamond lands. As you can see, only 7,000 acres were developed, but 166,000 went to "conservation." The conservation portion is the real problem because much of that will never be used for resources and much of it is restricted to recreation. If this outcome occurred without the Stewardship Act mechanism, it's hard to image what would have happened with it. Certainly the conservation portion would have been much, much larger. I thought you might be interested in this information to add to the information supplied with my testimony.

Again, we appreciate you efforts and let us know if we can be of service. We request that this letter be included in the Congressional Record.

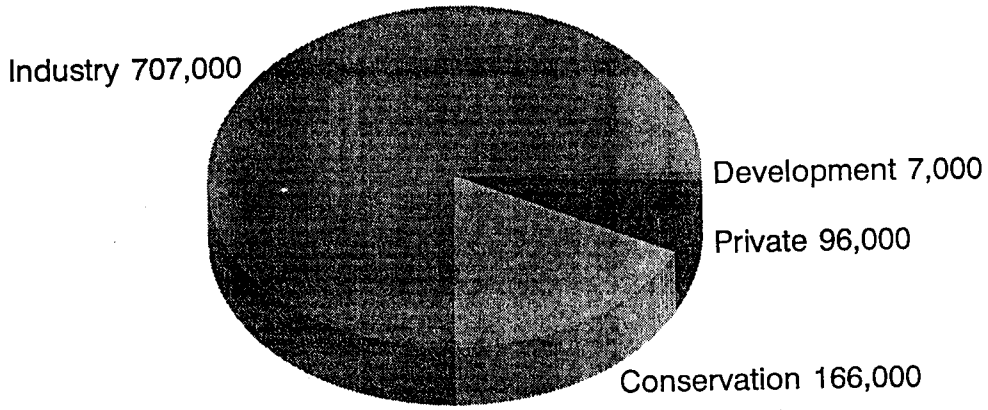
Sincerely,

Y. Leon Favreau
President

Promote Healthy Forests - Support Multiple Use
Forestry, Recreation, Wildlife

Ownership

1992
976,000 Acres



10% Private - 72% Industry
17% Conservation - 1% Development

Ownership of 976,000 acres of the Former
DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

(excerpted from presentation to Land Conversion Subcommittee
Northern Forest Lands Council Forum
Lancaster, NH - March 13, 1992)

New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association
2231 RIO GRANDE BLVD., N.W. • ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87104
P.O. BOX 7517 • ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87194
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June 19, 1998

The Honorable Don Young, Chairman
U.S. House Committee on Natural Resources
1324 LHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515 FAX: 202/225-6128

Dear Chairman Young:

Let me first thank your for the opportunity to speak to your Committee last week about the abuse we in the West are suffering at the hands of the federal government and radical environmentalists. As you know, these acts are taking place in the name of the Endangered Species Act, but are really nothing more than an attempt to gain control of the land.

As I mentioned in my written testimony, outsiders are funding many of these so-called citizen lawsuits. However, I neglected to request that my source for this information be included in the official record. That source was an **Albuquerque Journal** story written by Mike Taugher for the August 3, 1997 issue *titled "Charities Support Local Activists: Tax Returns Reveal Donors."* I would greatly appreciate it if you could include the article in the official record.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request and thank you again for the opportunity to enlighten your Committee and Congress to the terrible plight our families are currently in.

Sincerely,

Hugh B. McKeen /ce

Hugh B. McKeen

BOB FROST, *PRESIDENT*, San Jon, NM ● **CAREN COWAN**, *EXECUTIVE SECRETARY*, Albuquerque, NM
JIMMY R. BASON, *FIRST VICE PRESIDENT*, Hillsboro, NM ● **PHIL H. BIDEGAIN**, *VICE PRESIDENT*, Tucumcari, NM
BRUCE DAVIS, *VICE PRESIDENT*, Eagle Nest, NM ● **DON L. (SEBO) LEE**, *VICE PRESIDENT*, Alamagordo, NM
OLIVER (SATO) LEE, *VICE PRESIDENT*, Mountainair, NM ● **R.B. WHITE**, *SECRETARY/TREASURER*, Albuquerque, NM

Charities Support Local Activists: Tax Returns Reveal Donors

By Mike Taugher Albuquerque Journal Sunday, August 3, 1997

One of the nation's largest charities has poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into an effort to preserve forests in New Mexico and Arizona.

Grants from the Pew Charitable Trust represent by far the most money given in recent years to the most visible environmental activist groups in the region, according to a review of tax returns filed by several of those organizations.

The Philadelphia-based charity has given $225,000 in each of the last three years to the Southwest Forest Alliance.

The alliance, which was formed as a result of Pew funding, was set up to raise the profile of forest protection efforts in the Southwest, to increase the political potency of forest activists and to increase coordination among activist groups.

Today, it claims 55 organizations and 50,000 individuals as members.

Donations main funding

Tax returns reviewed by the Journal showed that donations -- and not membership dues, interest or other sources -- provide the lion's share of funding for regional environmental organizations. Contributions provided about 92 percent of the funding for five such groups in 1995, the last year for which all of the groups filed completed tax returns.

After Pew, which gave $225,000 to the alliance in 1995, the most money given to forest activists in the region that year was $55,500 that was divided among several groups by the Levinson Foundation.

Charlotte Talberth, the wife of Santa-Fe based Forest Guardians director John Talberth, runs the foundation set up by her family.

In another large grant, the National Audobon Society gave $44,468 to the Forest Conservation Council in Santa Fe. John Talberth, who was director of the Forest Conservation Council until it merged last year with Forest Guardians, said that money passed through Audobon from the W. Alton Jones Foundation. The money was to pay for development of maps used to determine areas

where conservation efforts should be focused.

In 1994, the Turner Foundation by media mogul Ted Turner, gave $25,000 each to Forest Guardians and the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity. And Tony Mertin, an environmental advocate who died, left $78,000 for the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity that same year.

The Journal asked for tax returns from the Forest Alliance, Forest Guardians, the Forest Conservation Council, the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity and the Southwest Research and Information Center.

The Southwest Research and Information Center is involved in a wide range of issues -- from nuclear waste and mining to border issues and environmental and social justice.

The Journal also asked for returns from the Coalition of Arizona/New Mexico Counties for Stable Economic Growth, which supports county rights and the interest of loggers, miners, and ranchers.

Finally, three national organizations with a New Mexico presence were asked for tax returns: The Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club and People for the West, which supports logging, mining and ranching on public lands.

The regional organization took in annual revenues of $70,000 to about $250,000. Full-time staff members at regional organizations generally are paid between $12,000 and $25,000.

In New Mexico, the Nature Conservancy has an annual operating budget of around $600,000. In the fiscal year that ended July 1996, the conservancy acquired $1.1 million worth of new lands in the state, bringing its land assets in New Mexico to $3.8 million.

The Sierra Club's Rio Grande Chapter, which includes New Mexico and the county of El Paso, Texas, has a budget of roughly $45,000.

In New Mexico, People for the West has a single part-time field coordinator based in Deming. She earns about $12,000 according to People for the West spokesmen Joe Snyder.

The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity has 13 staff members.

"The reason why we can have so many people on staff is we have a bunch of dedicated people who are willing to work for not a lot of money," said Kieran Suckling, who earns $12,000 a year as the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity's director and highest-paid employee. He said he has no other sources of income.

"A lot of people live at the office. We have people who actually sleep in the offices where they work," Suckling said.

Forest Guardians President Sam Hitt lives in Santa Fe and was paid $20,000 in 1995.

"It's a difficult way to make a living and I have a hard time recommending it to anyone," Hitt said.

Lawyers work for free

The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity has sued to get Endangered Species Act protection

for Mexican spotted owls. It has used lawsuits to stop logging on national forests in the Southwest for most of the past two years, and it has sued for protection of numerous other species of plants and animals. Those lawsuits can directly affect logging, grazing and water management.

But it only paid $2,201 in legal expenses in 1995.

"We don't pay our lawyers at all," Suckling said.

All of the reported legal expenses were for filing fees, postage and other ancillary costs, Suckling said.

All of the reported legal expenses were for filing fees, postage and other ancillary costs, Suckling said.

"The reason the law is set up that way is the government pays if it loses. The citizen is the one that is helping enforce US laws," he added.

By contrast, the Coalition of Counties pays its lawyers out of its own pocket. It paid $37,545 in legal fees in 1996 -- the coalition's 1995 tax return lacked detail on legal expenses.

Coalition of Counties spokesman Howard Hutchinson was critical that environmental advocates have not had to pay for their lawyers.

"We've got to make those payments to our legal counsel as we are billed," he said. "The environmental groups should be doing it the same way."

Keeping donors secret

Although the law allows non-profit organizations to withhold the names of their contributors from the public, every organization that was asked for that information provided it except for People for the West.

Snyder, the People for the West spokesman, spoke in general terms about the group's donors. Sixty percent of its 1995 revenue came from membership dues. More than half of the $280,000 in donations received by the group in 1995 came from the mining industry.

Snyder said it's been getting easier for People for the West to attract donor money, but he said the organization sometimes get tagged as radical because of something one of its members does. For example, Dick Carver, a Nye County, Nev., official who was credited with re-igniting a sagebrush rebellion in the early 1990s when he illegally bulldozed a government road, turned out to be member of People for the West, Snyder said.

"No one wants to fund a radical. We've had to prove ourselves," Snyder said.

People for the West was organized in 1988 to represent loggers faced with timber sale cutbacks on national forests in the Pacific Northwest. The organization broadened to push for logging, mining and ranching interests on public lands.

Today, the mining industry plays a big role.

About half of the Pueblo, Colo., based organization's 34 board members come from mining and oil and gas companies.

And the mining industry made three, no-interest and unsecured loans totaling $105,000 to People for the West, according to a document the group released after it was asked for attachments to its 1995 tax return.

But where mining companies provide the finances, rancher provide in turnout at organization events, Snyder said.

"Ranchers don't have any money," Snyder said. "I see mining put out money to help ranchers."

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If you have comments or suggestions, email me at *MLTrujillo.ganados@juno.com* or *MLTrujillo@mail.utexas.edu*

STATEMENT OF R. EDMUND GOMEZ, NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY, COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE, RURAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROJECT, ALCALDE, NEW MEXICO

Statement made and exhibits presented to the United States House of Representatives Committee on Resources on the impact of Federal land use policies on rural communities, June 9, 1998.

The use of communal lands in northern New Mexico dates back over four hundred years. These same lands are now considered Public lands and the descendants of the indigenous people and the first settlers have continued to utilize them for as many generations. The people of northern New Mexico rely on these Public lands for economic, cultural, social and spiritual survival. Federal land use policy without community input may adversely affect the survival of rural communities in northern New Mexico.

My name is Edmund Gomez and I live in Alcalde, New Mexico. I speak on behalf of my neighbors, friends, and family who rely heavily on Public lands for economic, cultural, social and spiritual survival. As an active member of the USDA Commission on Small Farms which was commissioned by Mr. Dan Glickman, USDA Secretary of Agriculture in July of 1997, I also speak on behalf of small farmers and ranchers from rural communities across the country who rely on Public lands for economic survival.

The purpose of the USDA Commission on Small Farms was to recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture a national strategy to ensure the continued viability of small farms and ranches and for the Commission to determine a course of action for USDA to recognize, respect and respond to their needs (Exhibit A: National Commission on Small Farms, *A TIME TO ACT, 1998*).

Communal land use by residents of New Mexico and the Southwest has historical roots dating back to 1598. During Spanish colonial settlement, community land grants were granted by Spain and later Mexico to groups of settlers and Native American Pueblos in New Mexico and the Southwest (Exhibit B: Torrez, *THE ENDURING LEGACY OF SPANISH AND MEXICAN LAND GRANTS IN NEW MEXICO,* 1998). Many of these tracts of land are currently held as Public lands by the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Descendants of the Spanish and Mexican land grants have continually utilized these lands for livestock grazing, fuel wood, hunting, and timber harvesting as well as a source of watershed for domestic, livestock and agricultural use (Exhibit C: Meyer, *THE CONTEMPORARY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO TO LAND USE ISSUES IN NORTHERN NEW MEXICO,* 1998).

New Mexico ranks forty ninth in per capita income. The northern counties of New Mexico are some of the poorest in respect to per capita income in the country. Over 50 percent of the land base in New Mexico is owned by the Federal Government. Many of the residents of northern New Mexico including the Native American Pueblos own very small parcels of land. Some sociologists attribute the correlation of poverty to the proportion of private versus Public land ownership. Many of these Public lands were once owned by the ancestors of these rural communities.

Livestock production represents over 85 percent of all agricultural income in northern New Mexico. The average livestock producer in northern New Mexico owns twenty head of cattle and utilizes Public lands. Within the past fifty years, from 30 to 60 percent of the traditional savanna grasslands in the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests have been lost to woody shrub and tree encroachment due almost entirely to fire suppression, thus causing loss of livestock and wildlife habitat and economic stability within rural communities. The snow ball effect. Some groups who desire to eliminate livestock grazing from Public lands claim that ranchers are becoming rich off of Public lands (Exhibit D: Wolff, *THE CITY SLICKER'S GUIDE TO WELFARE RANCHING IN NEW MEXICO,* 1998). I have yet to meet a wealthy indigenous rancher from northern New Mexico and I have lived there all of my life.

Many of the residents of northern New Mexico, including Indian Pueblos, rely on Public lands for fuel wood and timber harvesting as did their ancestors. A large percentage of these residents utilize fuel wood as their only source of heat and cooking fuel. In 1994 a special interest group filed a litigation suit based on the Endangered Species Act with the USDA Forest Service on behalf of the Mexican Spotted Owl on the Carson National Forest. In 1996 a Federal Court restricted all harvest of timber and fuel wood on the Carson National Forest until the Forest complied with the Endangered Species Act. This action prevented local residents from obtaining fuel wood for heating and cooking. Many families endured a very cold winter that year because of this inhumane action. Incidentally, the Mexican Spotted Owl has never been historically documented as living within the Carson National Forest.

Why do indigenous people continue to live in northern New Mexico rural communities? The indigenous people of northern New Mexico speak seven languages, including English. They have retained their culture, tradition, social values and spirituality. They were the first and continue to be the true environmentalists of the land, utilizing the sustainable practices that have fed and clothed their children for many generations; always returning more than they take. The pristine beauty of the land remains intact and attracts a new wave of settlers every year. Rural communities in northern New Mexico work and live as a family. This social and cultural custom has given support during adverse situations and has allowed them to raise their children with the same values that have been sacred to the people for many generations.

Congress has passed legislation dealing with Public land policy and environmental issues that were deemed necessary and essential, but a one size fits all policy does not work for all Public land situations. Congress has overlooked the endangered rural communities and their struggle for survival and a traditional way of life. We are just as important as the other endangered species Congress is protecting. Rural communities were excluded when Congress developed policy that would ultimately affect their livelihood. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, please find ways of amending the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act so that they will provide for the protection of the environment as they were intended and not to be used as loopholes for special interest groups who continue to file litigation against the USDA Forest Service in an effort to promote their own agenda. Provide Congressional provisions to establish local community based Public land management boards which will determine the management objectives for the local Public land base and would include both environmental and economic considerations. This process will insure that rural communities who traditionally rely on the land for survival will be included in the policy decision process for their region.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I extend an invitation to visit with us in northern New Mexico so that you may first hand meet real people who have utilized Public lands for over four hundred years. Who depend on these lands for survival and the real people who have retained their culture and spirituality because of their harmony with the land. Please accept my invitation before the rural communities of northern New Mexico have become extinct;

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HUGH B. MCKEEN

Chairman Young and members of the Committee, first let me thank you for the opportunity to speak before you today, although this is the last place I want to be today or any day. My name is Hugh B. McKeen and I am from Glenwood, New Mexico, where I live with my wife Margie, my mother Emma Jo, my brother Bob, his wife Donna, and their two children.

We are a family ranching operation that has been part of Southwestern New Mexico since 1888 when my grandfather settled there. Our land holdings are made up of state, private and Federal lands that are co-mingled to make up a ranching unit that supports eight people as well as providing part of the economic base for Catron County and rural New Mexico.

We earn everything we have. Margie and I raised four children off the ranching operation. We do not have Federal or company insurance and retirement plans. We do not get paid vacations. We pay our taxes and we've never been on welfare.

In addition to owning the ranch, I have served as a Commissioner for Catron County, so I have first hand knowledge of what is happening in rural areas of my state, as well as the rest of the West.

I was asked to come here and speak about the impacts of the Federal land use policies on rural communities. My personal dealings with Federal land management agencies have been with the U.S. Forest Service.

We were raised to take pride in our country and our government. Bob and I both served in the U.S. Army. Bob was a paratrooper. Once we might have considered ourselves a partner with the Forest Service, working to protect and preserve the land so we could pass it on to the next generation in better shape than it was passed to us.

That hasn't been the case for quite a long time. Not only are we not a partner, but we are THE enemy. We have learned to distrust and fear the government that we were raised to believe was of the people, by the people, and for the people.

On one hand, I can agree with the radical environmentalists who are suing the agencies left and right. The government has not done a good job of managing the land. Our forests are in terrible shape. They are powder kegs waiting to explode

with such force that after the fires are over; the land will be useless to anyone. The fuel load in most Southwestern forests today compares with parking 20 or 30 fuel tankers on the land and setting them on fire. Additionally, this growth depletes our underground water sources, adversely affects watershed quality and quantity, and increases parasites and diseases.

But that is not the fault of livestock grazing or logging or recreational use and the demise of these industries will not solve the problem. It will only get worse. Unless and until the Forest Service undertakes an aggressive management program that stops choking the forests with too many small trees that don't allow full maturity of any trees, that prohibits the growth of natural forage to provide habitat for wildlife and livestock, the situation is only going to get worse.

However, the radical environmentalists aren't suing the government to protect the land. They are suing the government to control the land and the government is working right along side them.

I have had numerous run-ins with the Forest Service over the past several years and I am currently involved in several lawsuits involving the Forest Service. In 1995 in renewing my term grazing permit, which is for ten years, the Forest Service not only didn't do the studies they said they had on our allotment, they didn't even know what was private property and what was government lands. AND they falsified data. AND they shredded positive information.

Even though they finally admitted that they had false information, the Forest Service refused to correct the record because the studies had been completed and filed.

Because I knew what these changes in our operation would do to our ability to feed our families, I initially refused to sign the permit, although I had a time frame in which to come to a final decision. Our operation is financed by the Farmers Home Administration (FHA). Prior to the time was up for me to sign the permit, the Forest Service contacted FHA and told them I would not have a permit.

I immediately received foreclosure notice from FHA. I was forced to sign the permit, which I did, noting that the signature was under duress. I am now part of a coalition of 26 permittees in New Mexico and Arizona who are suing the Forest Service for the changes in our permits that will put us out of business. One lady from Arizona had her permit cut by 80 percent and her season of use by one month. What are we supposed to do with our cattle for a month? You can't just stop feeding them and stack them up in a warehouse until the Forest Service decides to let us on to country that we have used for generations.

Why did the Forest Service make these radical changes? Because they were afraid they MIGHT be sued and because they have a computer model and aerial and/or satellite photographs that tell them there MIGHT be a problem. In Federal District Court last month, the Interdisciplinary Team Leader who was in charge of these cuts admitted that the team spent a day and half on the ground actually looking at the tens of thousands of acres of land before making these decisions. He also admitted that many of the decisions made were done solely by he and his wife.

We spent a little over a day-and-half last month in Las Cruces on a motion for preliminary injunction to stop the Forest Service from implementing their decisions until the merits of our case have been heard. I was shocked to see 18 Federal employees on hand for the first day of this hearing. Only 15 showed up for the second day.

My family and fellow permittees had to take time away from our operations to defend ourselves against the government. We were not paid for the time we spent in court, nor were our expenses paid for us to drive to or stay in Las Cruces for the hearing. But our tax dollars paid for the time and expenses of all of these folks. What was even more frustrating is that with all those people sitting there, the government was represented by only two attorneys who called only three witnesses. What were those other 10 guys for and how much did they cost us?

We hear constant whining about how the agencies don't have enough money to do their jobs properly. And some of it may be justified. The Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act are certainly proving to be unfunded mandates. These laws provide for citizen lawsuits that allow radicals to sue the agencies at every turn for not meeting the letter of the law.

There probably isn't enough money in the entire Federal Government to pay for the things the radical environmentalists want, and in that respect we can sympathize with the agencies. But the agencies working in concert with the greens to put working American taxpayers out of business isn't going to solve the problem. It isn't going to protect the land or the wildlife and it isn't going to help the government.

Evidence of the Forest Service's collusion with the radicals is the new proposed amendment for the Forest Plan for the Southwestern Region. This document has the

power not only to eliminate grazing from National Forests, but all human use. One prize quote in the document that even the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture cannot define reads:

"Allow no activities that slow or prevent progression of potential habitat (habitat within 10 years of becoming suitable) toward suitable conditions, or that reduce the suitability of occupied or unoccupied suitable habitat."

It further reads, "the term 'species habitat' encompasses all stream courses (bank to bank) which are occupied, unoccupied suitable, potential, or designated or proposed critical habitat . . ." Another area says, "exclude off-road vehicle use from within species habitat and riparian areas."

Given the first quote, it sounds like "species habitat" could be virtually anywhere any thing might want to go . . . including your neighborhood McDonalds.

Most of us in natural resource industries have our whole lives and that of our families for generations invested in our operations. Our ranches aren't just jobs. They are our homes, they are our culture. They are our values. They are our lives. If we are forced off our ranches, where are we to live? How are we to feed our families?

I often hear these questions compared to the buggy whip industry. Nobody saved them. Why should any useless industry be saved? We are not producing a product that is no longer needed. We are part of a minute percentage of Americans, less than 2 percent, who provide food and fiber for the rest of the nation as well as a large part of the rest of the world. We are part of the safest and most wholesome food supply in the entire world.

Our Cedar Breaks allotment is also at issue in two suits filed by radical environmentalists against the Forest Service in New Mexico and Arizona regarding endangered species. Instead of standing their ground and fighting, the Forest Service rolled over and negotiated a "stipulation" with the greens that would require fencing some 60 of 160 allotments off riparian areas and biweekly or weekly monitoring by the agency.

Fortunately, the livestock industry had intervened in the suit on behalf of the permittees involved because the Forest Service certainly exhibited no concern for them or their rights. The industry refused to sign off on the stipulation so the Court refused to sign it. THEN the Forest Service and the greens simply made the document a settlement agreement that did not require the participation of the livestock industry or the Court and went on their merry way. Never did the Forest Service consult with the permittees or consider the private property rights they were impairing if not outright taking.

In New Mexico water is a private property right. Many of the fences the Forest Service has agreed to put up will prevent water right owners from using their water and could subject them to forfeiture of the right for non-use. Additionally, there is private property co-mingled with the Forest Service lands that will be affected by the fencing.

Not only does the settlement agreement affect private property rights, but it breaks numerous other Federal laws as well as the Forest Service's own policy. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) calls for assessment to be done on the environmental, economic, social and cultural impacts of major Federal actions. The potential of erasing some 60 small business in one region certainly appears to be a major Federal action in my book, but the Forest Service entered into the settlement agreement without complying with NEPA on the affected allotments.

The Forest Service violated the Administrative Procedures Act (APA) by failing to allow grazing permittees to participate in actions and decisions relative to their individual allotments. The Forest Service violated its' own policy by providing no formal decision documents to permittees that are appealable.

The Forest Service's own acting Director of Range for the Southwestern Region admitted under oath in Federal District Court in Tucson that their actions would result in numerous appeals and lawsuits.

Making the situation even worse is the fact that even if the Forest Service weren't breaking all of these laws and regulations in the name of the Endangered Species Act and every permittee was happy to comply, the Forest Service would not be able to keep up their end of the bargain with the agreement. The elk in the area won't permit it. In a 20-mile radius of Reserve, New Mexico, the New Mexico Game & Fish Department estimates there are 10,000 head of elk. That is one-seventh of the total elk population in New Mexico. Those elk don't know about the settlement agreement and they are going to tear down fences. When the fences are down, the cattle are gong to cross them, and then the permittee is in trouble. Forest Service employees have already admitted publicly that they won't be able to keep the fences up.

Additionally, where is the Forest Service going to get the personnel to monitor all those allotments on a weekly and/or biweekly basis? What other jobs are going to be left undone?

Prior to the signing of the settlement agreement in Tucson in April, Forest Service employees were on the ground trying to coerce permittees into agreeing to fence their allotments off from streams without protecting their rights of appeal. Now the Forest Service employees are on the ground telling permittees that they are changing the way they are doing business because they have a court order. In a Forest Service press release the agency refers to the agreement as a stipulation. It is bad enough that the Forest Service betrayed us in this manner, but then they lie about it!

The question being discussed today is the impact of Federal land use policies on rural communities. I am here to tell you that if the Forest Service persists in its present manner there will be no rural communities for you to worry about.

Catron County is made up of 2,500 people in Southwestern New Mexico, down from 2,900 just a few years ago. The traditional major industries for the County have been logging and livestock. The timber industry was literally killed by the Forest Service because of lawsuits filed by radical environmentalists, nearly breaking the County. Livestock is now the major component in the economy. Without livestock production, there will be no economy in Catron County.

We hear a lot about how tourism will make up the difference when we lose production industries but that simply isn't true. When recreationists come to our area, they come with ice chests filled with food and drink bought at big city discount stores. What little they buy at local markets isn't enough for them to make a living on. They arrive with gas tanks filled with low price gas purchased at big city discounts. They are seasonal and can't be counted on month in and month out for rural businesses to pay the bills and keep the doors open.

Catron County is no different from every other rural county in the West. Maybe we saw what was coming a little sooner than most and have tried to put in place policies that would protect our economy like land use planning committees.

Another question I would like for you to consider is who is funding the litigation that is driving Federal land use policies. The Tucson, Arizona based Southwest Center For Biological Diversity, who by the way has just petitioned the Department of Interior to list two more species directed at removing cattle from the Gila Forest, has filed some 75 lawsuits under the citizens lawsuit provisions I mentioned earlier.

According to a story in the *Albuquerque Journal* written by Mike Taugher, the only reporter in the Southwest listed as a contact in the Forest Service's Communication Plan, in 1995 the Southwest Center paid only $2,201 in legal expenses. The group's director states that they don't pay for lawsuits.

There are two reasons that these radical environmentalists don't pay for their lawsuits. One is that they are funded by nonprofit foundations who are answerable to no one for their actions. According the news article, the Pew Charitable Trust, a Philadelphia-based foundation, pumped nearly $700,000 into radical environmental groups between 1995 and 1997. Another nearly $228,000 was provided to these same groups via four other sources including Ted Turner, the Levinson Foundation, and the W. Alton Jones Foundation.

There are no voters in these foundations, no customers, no investors. They are tax exempt and most of them are based in the East while they are setting policy thousands of miles away in the West where they don't have to see or live with the consequences of their actions.

The other source of money for these radicals is you folks, the Federal Government. Until recently the Justice Department had a policy of simply paying costs to the suing party any time they lost or settled a suit. We have been told that in the future the policy will be for the suing party to have to at least fight to have their costs paid. Believe it when you see it.

I don't want to mislead you. Natural resource industries are filing suits against the agencies ourselves. We are left with no other choice. The agencies are not protecting our interests and are not even taking our interests into consideration. But we have no foundations to pump hundreds of thousands of dollars into our efforts. We are funding our litigation with bake sales, dances and ropings, and the $5 and $10 contributions of widows who know we are right and that we must win if our rural areas are to survive.

In closing, I would like to say that I am proud to be before you today and that I am proud to be in our great nation's capitol. But I am not. I am sick at heart and soul at the shape I find our country in today. I am sick that the hard earned dollars of New Mexico's cattle producers had to be spent for me to be here today to tell you how our government is literally killing us. I can only hope and pray that

all of you will do something to stop this madness before the situation gets any worse.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. WESSON, PULP & PAPERWORKERS' RESOURCE COUNCIL, SOUTHERN PINE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and this Committee for holding this very important hearing, and for allowing me to participate.

My name is Don Wesson. I am the vice president of United Paperworkers' International Union Local 1533 located in McGehee, Arkansas. I serve as the southern pine regional director of the Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council. I am currently employed in the pulp & paper industry as an industrial mechanic. I reside in Desha County, Arkansas and I'm a constituent of the 4th Congressional District.

A few years ago, I was like most all Americans. I went to work, paid my share of taxes, voted in most elections, and depended on my elected officials to take care of me. I've always felt my freedoms, as well as my property was protected. After all, America was founded under the Constitution. One day I heard some disturbing news of how a spotted owl put thousands of my union brothers and sisters out of a job in the very industry in which I am employed. I started paying more attention to what my government was doing, and realized some of those elected officials in which I placed my trust, was not looking out for my well being, or the well being of America. It was then that I realized that the world is run by those who show up, and I would start showing up. It was at that time I got involved with the PPRC.

The Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council is a grassroots group consisting of labor workers who work in the pulp, paper and woodproducts industries of America. We have lost thousands of jobs in our industry in the past few years due to various government regulations. I'm here today to address "The American Heritage Rivers." We feel this is just another governmental program that will end up hurting our communities and cost us more industry jobs.

I live in Desha County Arkansas, which borders the mighty Mississippi River, the life blood of America. The Mississippi River is among the top ten rivers that is already nominated as heritage rivers. I have had several meetings with the Office of Council on Environmental Quality, concerning this nomination. I have met with Mr. Ray Clark, Associate Director of the CEQ as well as the chairman of American Heritage Rivers, on three different occasions. Mr. Clark keeps insisting that the American Heritage Rivers is the greatest thing since motherhood and apple pie. He expressed that lies are being told about American Heritage Rivers. He insisted that there are no new regulations, no new money, and this is truly a bottom up program. It is community based, and there will be no impact on private property. He stated that money was already in place. The purpose of this program would be to just manage the rivers, and to administer the funds where needed. This is why I have a grave concern over this executive order.

If a "river community" is designated for this iniative, there are potentially serious negative implications for local governments. Depending on the direction the project takes, local land use zoning boards could be negated, or completely bypassed. There is nothing in the language that would allow a designated community, or individual land owners, the ability to opt out of this program. Without the right to opt out, a private land owner or local government, should be concerned about losing any power of income or development of assets, as well as its sovereignty.

The idea of using a "river navigator" to coordinate the river communities efforts in itself is somewhat a disturbing idea. When the person selected can be a Federal or non-Federal employee selected jointly by the river community and Federal agencies, the potential for conflict of interest exist. Many agencies, such as the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers have become more and more active in reducing or restricting the use of our natural resources. If the "river navigator" is chosen from an agency that has a definite preservationist slant, the chances of the "river communities" choosing a plan to the detriment of private property rights and industrial development would be greatly increased.

Whenever tourism, economic security, environmental protection, and protecting/preserving our heritage are mixed into one iniat1ve, the American public becomes skeptical. This mixture in the past has meant the decrease in high paying industrial jobs. Even when there are tourism jobs created, the employees are not paid well, and in many cases are seasonal jobs.

I urge you Mr. Chairman, and this Committee, to stop the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. If this program is as great as we are told, then the office of the CEQ

would not mind it having congressional oversight. We do not need 16 different governmental agencies and a river navigator to manage our rivers, or to regulate our private lands that borders these rivers.

Any proposal that is set up under the premise of streamlining government, but yet would still include at least 9 different cabinet positions, as well as countless other government agencies, hardly make this initiative more user friendly. Instead, it would just lead to another level of bureaucracy that the American public is already weary of.

If you have any questions concerning how too many levels of government bureaucracy affects the jobs in resource based industries, you could ask any one of the over one hundred thousand workers from the Pacific Northwest who lost their job over a spotted owl.

STATEMENT OF JACK RICHARDSON, VAL VERDE COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before the Natural Resources Committee on the American Heritage Rivers Initiative and the pending application for the Rio Grande. I am Jack Richardson, the County Administrator in Val Verde County Texas, which is located on the Rio Grande. Val Verde County has an estimated population of 48,590, borders the Rio Grande River for the entire length of the county and encompasses 3,171 square miles and 62 square miles of water. I believe that these facts qualify Val Verde County to have a voice in any initiative that imposes additional Federal regulations upon the county. I have lived there for more than 25 years. I know many families that have lived and worked there for generations. We do not need a Federal initiative to tell us how important the Rio Grande is and to recognize the rich culture and heritage that exists along the river. We honor our culture and heritage every day as we go to work, raise our families and simply live life along the river.

I worked for the U.S. Border Patrol for 32 years. While I will not claim to be an expert on the Rio Grande, I have a lifetime of experience of working in this region and the Rio Grande played a significant role in that work. I would like to know how many members of the Blue Ribbon Panel have even seen the Rio Grande, perhaps one at the most.

Now, I understand the Rio Grande is on a list along with several other rivers as a potential candidate to be named an American Heritage River. Exactly what that would mean for the communities and the people who must live and work along the river is still not fully known. I know the full impact will not be known until the initiative is being implemented. At that time, I am afraid it would be too late to stop the initiative. The AHRI is another unfunded mandate, of which the true costs to the local communities and the impacts on income, property rights, production and competitiveness are still unknown. I am here today to make sure that the concerns of all those who live and work along the river are heard.

I want it to be fully understood, that non support for the Rio Grande nomination flows up and down the river. Many communities in my region do not want the strings that come attached to Federal programs. I have with me today resolutions and letters of non support from counties that are located along the Rio Grande or within its watershed. One of those county resolutions is from my home county of Val Verde. I have letters of opposition from many agriculture organizations and property rights organizations. All total I have 77 resolutions and letters of non support for the designation of the Rio Grande as an American Heritage River. This represents thousands of Texas citizens that do not want the AHRI in Texas. Mr. Desmond Smith, President of the Trans Texas Heritage Association, also traveled to Washington, D.C. to testify on the behalf of the membership that represents 15.5 million acres of private land in Texas, against the AHRI and a designation for the Rio Grande. The San Antonio Express News recently quoted Governor Bush as stating "So when it comes to the ONRW or the American Heritage Rivers, whatever it is, I'm against. I will not, so long as I'm governor, concede the sovereign rights of Texas." Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison of Texas and Congressman Henry Bonilla (R-TX-23) have both sent letters to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) in opposition to the Rio Grande designation. Congressman Bonilla requested his Congressional District not be included in the initiative and seven other members of the Texas delegation also requested their districts not be included in the initiative. There are 800 miles of the Rio Grande that run through the Congressman's district. For some reason CEQ ignored Congressman Bonilla's opt out letter and further misrepresented his position by stating in a letter to Senator Hutchison that Congressman Bonilla supported a designation for the Rio Grande. Congressman Bonilla had to send another letter to CEQ restating his position.

Regardless of our expressed opposition against the designation of the Rio Grande as an American Heritage River, the nomination has continued to proceed. How many more resolutions do we need to pass, how many more letters do we need to write and how many more times do we need to testify before Congress that we do not want the Rio Grande designated as an American Heritage River? When is CEQ and the Blue Ribbon Panel going to listen to us?

From the beginning there has been a back door attempt to get the Rio Grande listed as an American Heritage River, regardless of the views of those who live and work along the river. There have been secret meetings, attempts to prevent the public from having a voice at so called "public hearings" and an unwillingness to accept the fact that the AHRI is not wanted for the Rio Grande.

I would like to quote an excerpt from the letter sent to Senator Hutchison by the CEQ. It was dated May 7, 1998, and signed by Kathleen McGinty. It states "The American Heritage Rivers initiative is one hundred percent locally-driven." I ask this Committee, if CEQ was really listening to the local communities, would the Rio Grande still be in consideration for nomination?

Not only is the AHRI in the process of being imposed on the local communities against their wishes, but this is another layer of bureaucracy that is not necessary. Do you have any idea how many Federal agencies already have their toes dipped in the Rio Grande and are controlling every action involving that river? I can assure you that we have enough problems working with the EPA and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Army Corps of Engineers and the International Boundary and Water Commission, under the current authority and programs they have. These Federal agencies do not need to have their authority expanded under any program, especially a program that still does not have standards for evaluation and guidelines for establishing priorities.

Those of us who live along the Rio Grande understand better than anyone the need to clean it up. We all want to live in a clean environment, but creating another layer of government to work through is not the way to go about it.

This is an international river and it will take international cooperation to clean it up. Just take a few minutes to visit with any one who works or lives along the river and you will soon come to realize that the Rio Grande cannot be treated like any other river. The culture and heritage that makes the river so special also creates many unique problems we must address. I do not see that this initiative will address our unique situation, which will just serve to create more problems.

From the very beginning there has been a cloud of questions hanging over this initiative. What would a designation mean for river communities? What benefits or drawbacks would this hold for those who live along the river? And if it is such a good deal for the communities, why have the supporters felt the need to meet in secret and misrepresent the views of those who oppose the AHRI? These questions have never been answered and I suspect that they will not be answered.

The American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been imposed from the top down from the very beginning. Well, I am here today to speak on behalf of the many counties, communities, citizens, and organizations who are represented by these letters and resolutions of non support. They send a loud and clear message that we are opposed to the Rio Grande being designated as an American Heritage River. Thank You. I would be pleased to answer any questions at this time.

STATEMENT OF HON. BARBARA CUBIN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Thank you Mr. Chairman for holding this important oversight hearing. Although there are many issues that I could speak to today, I want to concentrate on one that is on the minds of my constituents. That is the Clinton Administration's proposal to reform the 25 percent timber payments to counties.

As far as I am concerned the proposal is merely an attempt of this Administration to conform to the extreme environmental agenda of the Sierra Club: to stop all logging in the lower 48 states!

For nearly 100 years Congress has honored its compact with people living in and around national forests. The compact calls for the Federal Government to share 25 percent of the gross receipts it generates from timber production on forest service lands. To counties which are heavily federalized, **the compact also infers that the Federal lands will be managed to help drive the economic engines of rural communities.**

Taking away the 25 percent fund and replacing it with this entitlement program may benefit some counties, but only for the short term. What we must do is look at the big picture. By adopting the entitlement program timber production would

drop significantly, much more than we've seen in the past 12 years, saw mills would close, and those in my state that have depended on the timber would be out of work.

Through this proposal the Clinton Administration is asking Congress to walk away from that compact and to replace the existing relationship with an entitlement program which would be subject to the whims of the congressional appropriations committees.

Like I said before, this proposal is a precursor to ending Federal timber harvesting! Federal 25 percent and PILT payments are only a small fraction of the total economic impact generated through the sale of Federal timber.

Even if Congress fully funds this wrongheaded proposal, many communities will suffer irreparable damage due to the loss of the basic industries which are the core of the local economies in these communities.

Congress must not walk away from its compact with the school children of rural America! We must not turn our backs on rural communities that depend on timber production to put food on their tables and clothes on their backs!

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate you holding this hearing. I look forward to hearing from the witnesses.

Battered Communities

How
WEALTHY PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS, GRANT-DRIVEN ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, AND ACTIVIST FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMBINE TO SYSTEMATICALLY CRIPPLE RURAL ECONOMIES

A Report by
The Center for the Defense of
Free Enterprise

Battered Communities: Executive Summary

Across America, while urban areas enjoy an economic boom, rural communities are suffering unprecedented social and economic losses. Their suffering is directly linked to a bewildering array of government actions allegedly protecting the environment. The federal government is being unduly influenced to perform these actions by an equally bewildering array of agenda-driven employees, environmental organizations, and funders in private foundations. All segments of natural resource goods production – water development, farming, ranching, mining, petroleum, timber, fishing, transportation, and manufacturing projects – are being systematically attacked, thwarted, and eradicated. Natural resource production and related jobs are being forced offshore. Town and county tax revenues fall with natural resource goods production losses, aggravating an urban-rural prosperity gap.

This report focuses on the federal government actions and related federal employees, the grant-driven environmental groups that prompt the actions, and the private foundations that design the attacks. It asks the question, "What are the connections between the visible damage in rural areas and the triangle of government employees - environmental groups - private foundations?"

Simply put, who is organizing the destruction of rural American resource producers?

It is well known that numerous former environmental organization executives occupy positions within the present administration. It is less well known that thousands of activist members of advocacy groups are employed by federal agencies in positions that give them opportunity to exercise agenda-driven undue influence over goods-production decisions applied in rural areas.

It is well known that environmental organizations use lawsuits, lobbying and administrative pressure to destroy economic activities they dislike. It is less well known that large networks of environmental organizations coordinate to systematically target specific rural communities for economic dismantling.

It is understood that private foundations provide substantial support to environmental organizations. It is less understood that a number of private foundations have become prescriptive rather than responsive. They design the programs, select the funding recipients and direct grant-driven projects for a substantial number of environmental organizations.

The activist federal employees, the grant-driven environmental groups and the prescriptive private foundations unduly influence public policy. They were not elected. They are totally unaccountable.

This report examines the largest unacknowledged program of social and economic displacement in American history. It ends with a call for Inspector General investigation of undue influence and Congressional investigation of the causes behind Battered Communities.

This report is co-sponsored by the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise, American Land Rights Association, F.I.G.H.T. for Minnesota (Fight Inefficient Government and High Taxes), and the Maine Conservation Rights Institute. Permission to reproduce portions of this report is granted. The Center's address is 12500 N.E. 10th Place, Bellevue, Washington 98005, telephone 425-455-5038; FAX 425-451-3959; Web Site http://www.cdfe/org; email editor@cdfe.org. This report was released June 9, 1998 in Washington, D.C. at the House of Representatives, Committee on Resources, Hearing on the Impact of Federal Policies on Rural Communities.

Battered Communities

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THE VISIBLE DAMAGE

Rural Goods-Producing Economies Are Being Destroyed

POINT: A BEWILDERING ARRAY OF FEDERAL ACTIONS IS CRIPPLING RURAL GOODS-PRODUCING ECONOMIES IN THE NAME OF PROTECTING NATURE. THE JOB LOSS DAMAGES COUNTY TAX BASES AND VITAL SERVICES SUCH AS SCHOOLS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE FLOW OF GOODS BEING DESTROYED INCLUDES WATER PRODUCTION, FARMING, RANCHING, MINING, TIMBER, FISHING, ROADS, AND MANUFACTURED GOODS. A CORE OF ACTIVIST FEDERAL EMPLOYEES EXERCISES UNDUE INFLUENCE OVER THE DECISIONS THAT RESULT IN THIS HARM.

POINT: ANOTHER BEWILDERING ARRAY, OF GRANT-DRIVEN ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, TARGETS RURAL GOODS-PRODUCING ECONOMIES THROUGH ENDLESS ORCHESTRATED ATTACKS IN LAWSUITS, LOBBYING, ADMINISTRATIVE PRESSURE, PUBLIC RELATIONS, MEDIA CAMPAIGNS, AND PHYSICAL BLOCKADES.

POINT: A THIRD BEWILDERING ARRAY, THIS ONE OF PRESCRIPTIVE PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS, CREATES LARGE-SCALE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INITIATIVES THAT USUALLY TAKE THE FORM OF COORDINATED GRANTS TO MULTIPLE ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, EACH FOCUSED ON ONE OR MORE COMPONENTS OF AN OVERALL CAMPAIGN. PROPOSALS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THESE INITIATIVES ARE USUALLY BY INVITATION ONLY.

POINT: CONCENTRATIONS OF WEALTH AND POWER THAT RESTRAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OR EXERCISE UNDUE INFLUENCE OVER PUBLIC POLICY HAVE LONG BEEN SUBJECT TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION. YET THERE IS NO SPECIFIC REGULATION OF THE TRIANGLE OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS, GRANT-DRIVEN ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS AND ACTIVIST FEDERAL EMPLOYEES WHICH ACTS IN CONCERT TO DESTROY RURAL GOODS-PRODUCING ECONOMIES AND UNDULY INFLUENCE PUBLIC POLICY. THEY WERE NOT ELECTED. THEY ARE NOT ACCOUNTABLE.

The Urban - Rural Prosperity Gap

POINT: DAMAGE TO RURAL GOODS-PRODUCING ECONOMIES CAN BE SEEN IN THE URBAN-RURAL PROSPERITY GAP — THE DEGREE TO WHICH RURAL AREAS TRAIL URBAN AREAS IN EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT LEVELS. WHILE UNEMPLOYMENT STANDS AT 2.8% IN SOME URBAN COUNTIES, RURAL COUNTIES COMMONLY SUFFER MORE THAN 10% JOBLESSNESS. SEE NATIONAL RANKINGS, COLUMN RIGHT.

POINT: THE WORST-GAP STATE, WASHINGTON, PRESENTS A FAMILIAR WESTERN PATTERN: HIGH GOVERNMENT LAND OWNERSHIP, DOMINANT NATURAL-RESOURCE AND GOODS-PRODUCTION EMPLOYMENT, WITH A HEAVY GOVERNMENT REGULATOR EMPLOYEE POPULATION. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ARE OVERSTATED BY OPPONENTS AND THE MEDIA WHILE THE BENEFITS OF GOODS PRODUCTION ARE IGNORED.

Employment Sector	Employment	Wages Paid	Wages Per Employee
Agriculture & Forestry	5,788	$52,945,894	$9,148
Mining	310	$12,578,581	$40,576
Construction	450	$8,713,874	$19,364
Manufacturing	1,406	$33,589,714	$23,890
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	319	$7,903,214	$24,775
Wholesale Trade	1,159	$19,458,245	$16,789
Retail Trade	2,899	$35,783,323	$12,343
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	340	$5,461,259	$16,063
Services	2,851	$42,770,748	$15,002
Government	4,458	$116,037,657	$26,029
Federal	1,087	$40,091,495	$36,883
State	355	$8,953,855	$25,222
Local	3,016	$66,992,307	$22,212
Not Elsewhere Classified	38	$636,684	$16,755
Total Employment	20,018	$335,979,193	$16,779

Note: Data are provided for employees covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: State of Washington Employment Security Department, 1996.

1994 COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES PAID BY SECTOR
OKANOGAN AND FERRY COUNTIES (RURAL WASHINGTON)
FOR THE FATE OF GOODS-PRODUCERS SINCE 1994, SEE PAGES 18-33

POINT: THE RURAL-URBAN PROSPERITY GAP IS NOT A DOMINANTLY WESTERN PHENOMENON: ONLY 5 OF THE TOP 20 WORST-GAP STATES ARE IN THE WEST.

Rural-Urban Prosperity Gap: "The Development Report Card for the States," by the non-profit Corporation for Enterprise Development, 777 N. Capitol St. N.E., Suite 410, Washington, DC 20002, VOICE 202-408-9788; FAX 202-408-9793.

STATE RANKINGS: WIDEST GAP (1) TO SMALLEST GAP (50)

1. Washington
2. Massachusetts
3. New York
4. Iowa
5. (tie) Missouri
   South Dakota
7. Georgia
8. (tie) Virginia
   Illinois
10. Nebraska
11. Delaware
12. Montana
13. Utah
14. Wyoming
15. Kansas
16. Minnesota
17. Connecticut
18. Mississippi
19. (tie) Florida
    Wisconsin
21. California
22. Colorado
23. Texas
24. Idaho
25. (tie) Maine
    Michigan
27. Arkansas
28. Arizona
29. (tie) Kentucky
    New Hampshire
31. South Carolina
32. Louisiana
33. Pennsylvania
34. (tie) New Mexico
    North Dakota
36. Oregon
37. Indiana
38. Maryland
39. (tie) Rhode Island
    West Virginia
41. Vermont
42. Alabama
43. Ohio
44. Tennessee
45. Hawaii
46. Oklahoma
47. North Carolina
48. Nevada
49. New Jersey*
50. Alaska

*New Jersey does not have an area classified as nonmetropolitan.

The Urban - Rural Prosperity Gap is also a Power Gap

POINT: AMERICA'S RURAL POPULATION IS MUCH SMALLER THAN ITS URBAN POPULATION. THE VOTING MAJORITY IS URBAN AND HAS THE POWER TO IMPOSE ITS WILL UPON THE RURAL MINORITY. BUT THE RURAL FEW ARE ALSO THE VITAL FEW: THE FARMERS WHO FEED EVERYONE MAKE UP ONLY 2% OF THE POPULATION, BUT WITHOUT THAT TINY MINORITY, THE 98% MAJORITY COULD NOT EXIST. THE TOTAL GOODS SECTOR ALTOGETHER AMOUNTS TO LESS THAN A THIRD OF THE TOTAL WORK FORCE, WHICH IS A POLITICALLY INSIGNIFICANT NUMBER IN ELECTORAL POLITICS, YET THEY PRODUCE ALL THE GOODS THAT MAKE CIVILIZED LIFE POSSIBLE.

POINT: ENVIRONMENTALIST LEADERS UNDERSTAND THE URBAN-RURAL POWER GAP WELL, AND SOME OF THEM ACT TO THWART DEVOLUTION OF POWER TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES. THIS STATEMENT COMES FROM SIERRA CLUB CHAIRMAN MICHAEL MCCLOSKEY:

> "A new dogma is emerging as a challenge to us. It embodies the proposition that the best way for the public to determine how to manage the interest in the environment is through collaboration among stakeholders, not through normal governmental processes....
>
> "This idea is strongly advanced in the report of the Western Regional Team of the Natural Resources Task Force of the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD).... The Clinton Administration endorses the idea too. It sees this idea as an extension of its programs for reinventing government, for decentralization, and place-based management....
>
> "The Quincy Library Group is often cited as one with the most comprehensive agenda: re-doing the plan for managing an entire national forest. Others include the Applegate Partnership in southern Oregon, the Henry's Fork Watershed Council in Idaho, and scores of watershed councils in Washington state. Many community activists like these proposals; they see themselves as gaining empowerment. Many academics praise them too....
>
> "A fundamental problem lies in the disparate geographical distribution of constituencies. This redistribution of power is designed to disempower our constituency, which is heavily urban. Few urbanites are recognized as stakeholders in communities surrounding national forests. Few of the proposals for stakeholder collaboration provide any way for distant stakeholders to be effectively represented.
>
> "While we may have activists in some nearby communities, we don't have them in all of the small towns involved. It is curious that these ideas would have the effect of transferring influence to the very communities where we are least organized and potent. They would maximize the influence of those who are least attracted to the environmental cause and most alienated from it."

SOURCE: Report to the Sierra Club Board of Directors meeting in San Francisco, California on November 18, 1995.

POINT: URBAN-CULTURED DECISION MAKERS SUFFER FROM EDUCATED INCAPACITY ABOUT RURAL PROBLEMS. THEY HAVE BEEN TRAINED TO BE BLIND TO THE BASIC PROBLEM, WHICH IS POLICY-INDUCED ELIMINATION OF GOODS-PRODUCING ECONOMIES. URBAN-CULTURED DECISION MAKERS TEND TO PROPOSE URBAN SOLUTIONS TO RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT, SUCH AS ENCOURAGING URBAN BUSINESSES TO RELOCATE TO RURAL AREAS, TAKING NO HEED OF SUCH INCONGRUITIES AS THE RURAL SETTING BEING THREE HOURS BY TWO-LANE ROAD FROM THE NEAREST AIRPORT. URBAN-CULTURED DECISION MAKERS TEND TO GENTRIFY THE COUNTRY BY ENCOURAGING HIGH-DOLLAR URBAN RETIREES AND TELECOMMUTERS TO SETTLE IN RURAL AREAS, SUPPRESSING AND OBLITERATING RURAL CULTURE RATHER THAN JOINING AND BLENDING INTO IT.

Rural Goods Producers Have Become a Despised Minority: Moral Exclusion and Cultural Survival

POINT: RURAL GOODS PRODUCERS, PRIMARILY LOGGERS AND MINERS, HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO A CAMPAIGN OF MORAL EXCLUSION SIMILAR TO RACISM. MESSAGES IN THE MEDIA, ACADEMIA AND OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT REPORTS MAKE THEM PERCEIVE THAT THEIR WAY OF LIFE IS UNDER ATTACK BY ENVIRONMENTALISTS IN PARTICULAR AND THE URBAN MAJORITY IN GENERAL. ENVIRONMENTALISTS FILE APPEALS OR LAWSUITS THAT HAVE A SUDDEN DEVASTATING EFFECT ON GOODS-PRODUCERS. MEDIA MESSAGES TELL GOODS-PRODUCERS THEY ARE "OBSOLETE" AS IF GOODS WERE NO LONGER NECESSARY. GOODS-PRODUCERS LIVE IN A CLIMATE OF OCCUPATIONAL PREJUDICE NOT UNLIKE RACE PREJUDICE.

POINT: MINERS ARE PORTRAYED AS COSTLY, DESTRUCTIVE, STUPID SOCIAL MISFITS IN A FEDERAL-STATE DOCUMENT, THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT OF THE ROCK CREEK MINE (ASARCO) PROPOSAL IN MONTANA:

> Economic and social dependence on resource extraction industries is widely regarded as an economic and social liability because it ties social well-being to declining economic sectors, locking residents into untransferable sets of skills (Baden and O'Brien 1994). Mining dependence decreases local social and economic capacity by hindering local flexibility, capability, and diversity of social processes (Freudenburg 1992). The project would be expected to increase local labor costs, decrease average education levels, and weaken the sense of community (Swanson 1992c; Bloomquist and Killian 1988; Feudenburg 1992). Mining dependence increases community underemployment and decreases social adaptability (Krannich and Luloff 1991). [Written by Mark Kelly.]
> **Source: *Rock Creek Environmental Impact Statement*, Chapter 4: Environmental Consequences, p. 4-131. The referenced studies were written by academicians and published in various academic journals.**

POINT: LOGGERS ARE COMMONLY PORTRAYED IN URBAN NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORIAL CARTOONS AS BEING TYPICALLY OVERWEIGHT, SLOPPILY DRESSED, UNINTELLIGENT LOOKING, AND AS BEING THEIR INDUSTRY, SEEN AS CUTTING THE LAST TREE ANYWHERE.

> This type of depiction was offensive to workers for at least two reasons. First is the image of workers as stupid sloppy people. Newspapers, which would not dream of depicting racial or ethnic minorities in demeaning ways, had little compunction depicting timber workers in such a manner. The second reason for offense was the depiction of the workers as the industry. Workers do not decide which timber sales to harvest or how, yet workers were held responsible for the purported "sins" of the industry and thus for their own misery.
> **Source: *A Response to "Forty Years of Spotted Owls? A Longitudinal Analysis of Logging Industry"* by Matthew S. Carroll, Charles W. McKetta, Keith A. Blatner, and Con Schallau.**

POINT: ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SYSTEMATICALLY ATTACK THE CHARACTER AND HUMANITY OF RURAL GOODS-PRODUCERS. ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY, THE SIERRA CLUB, AND MANY OTHERS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCES, PUBLISH BOOKS AND "EXPOSÉS" OF RURAL GOODS-PRODUCERS AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS, DEPICTING THEM AS VIOLENT, RACIST, MALEVOLENT BEINGS ACTING AS "FRONTS" FOR CORPORATIONS AND POSING A DANGER TO ALL GOOD PERSONS. AN ACCEPTING URBAN PUBLIC BELIEVES THEIR REPORTS AND FEELS SUCH AN UNDERCLASS TO BE UNWORTHY OF FAIR TREATMENT OR LEGAL PROTECTION.

Federal Actions Crippling Rural Goods-Producing Economies

Environmentalist Attacks Forcing Federal Actions

Timber Sale Appeals: delays or kills by attrition any Forest Service timber sale through a complex appeals process and costly lawsuits.
Mining Permit Appeals: delays or kills by attrition any federal mining permit through a complex appeals process and costly lawsuits.
Cattle Grazing Permit Appeals: denies ranchers the use of their private rights in split-estate federal grazing lands.
Spotted Owl Restrictions – forbids disturbing habitat in a circle around every known spotted owl nesting site: no roads, no timber harvest, no mining, no homebuilding.
The Endangered Species Act – can stop any economic activity on federal or private property to save any species placed on a government list.
National Environmental Policy Act – can delay or kill by attrition any economic activity on federal land through a detailed study of the activity's environmental impact.
Clean Air Act – can stop any economic activity that generates dust, smoke or particulates near a national park for visibility reasons.

Agency Actions, Mission Creep, and Presidential Proclamations

Wetlands Regulations (Clean Water Act of 1972) – can stop any economic activity on federal or private property that may disturb places that an official labels "wetlands." Used to stop farming, ranching, home building, commercial development.
Bureau of Reclamation - attempts to stop farmers from using irrigation water and abrogate water rights.
Riparian Area Regulations – can fence off the water of a farmer or rancher to protect streams so cattle cannot drink.
Restoration Regulations – can eradicate all signs of civilization and prevent any future human use.
Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan (Jan 1998) - Proposal would cut in half the Outfitters and Guides (Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association) river rafting launch dates and party size.
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area; Wallowa Whitman Nation Forest Record of Decision Feb. 24, 1998, Non-Motorized Period of 21 days duration. No jet boat traffic will be allowed on a 71.5 mile stretch of the Snake River in Hells Canyon, preventing private property owners to access their land because the only access is by river. Forest Service law enforcement agents with sidearms will enforce the ban.
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (Presidential Proclamation of September 18, 1996) – Under authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, created a 1.7 million acre protected area enclosing many private homes, ranches and businesses. Carried out suddenly after intense secrecy.

Administration "Initiatives" Not Authorized by Congress

Rural Roads Moratorium (Federal Register January 28, 1998) – Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck issued an order halting road construction and repair on federal lands under his jurisdiction. Road closures have also been ordered, reducing rural transportation capability for essential travel including fire fighting and emergency medical evacuation.
Clean Water Act; Vice President Initiative (Nov 7, 1997) – new regulations that gradually tighten water use in a large network of watersheds so that homes, farms and towns will no longer remain.
American Heritage Rivers Initiative (Executive Order April 10, 1998) – vast project for establishing federal control over all land, public and private, adjoining a large number of proposed river selections.
Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) – a plan to establish federal control over 72 million of the 144 million acres in the basin covering portions of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada.
EPA Regional Ecosystem Demonstration Projects: Region 1: New Hampshire Resource Protection Pilot; Region 2 Long Island Sound; Region 3 Mid-Atlantic Highlands Assessment; Region 4: Mobile Bay; Region 5: Lakewide Management Plans (Lakes Michigan, Erie, Superior) - Glacial Lake Chicago Crescent - Lake Superior Basin - Upper Wolf River Watershed - St. Louis River/Bay, MN/WI - Milwaukee Estuary, WI - Maumee River, OH - Oak Savannas; Region 6: Coastal Wetlands of Louisiana; Barataria Terrebonne National Estuary Ecosystem Initiative; Region 7 Great Plains Initiative; Platte River; Region 8 Colorado Plateau Ecosystem Protection Initiative; Rocky Mountain Headwaters Mining Waste Initiative; Upper Arkansas Watershed Initiative; Missouri River; Clear Creek; Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program; Region 9: San Francisco Bay/Delta Estuary Initiative; Region 10 Willamette River Basin.
The Interior Department's "Central Texas Rare Species Conservation Plan" - forces land owners in 40 Texas counties covering an area of more than 1 million acres to either "voluntarily" surrender their property use rights to protect two endangered bird species or risk enforcement actions with severe penalties of fine and imprisonment.

Grant-Driven Environmental Groups Crippling Rural Goods-Producing Economies

POINT: A BEWILDERING ARRAY OF GRANT-DRIVEN ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS TARGET RURAL GOODS-PRODUCING ECONOMIES THROUGH ENDLESS ORCHESTRATED ATTACKS IN LAWSUITS, LOBBYING, ADMINISTRATIVE PRESSURE, PUBLIC RELATIONS, MEDIA CAMPAIGNS, AND PHYSICAL BLOCKADES.

GRANT DRIVEN ORGANIZATION	GRANT DRIVEN PROGRAMS CRIPPLING GOODS PRODUCTION
Defenders of Wildlife (DC)	Brings Endangered Species Act lawsuits; files timber sale appeals. Works with extremist groups such as Southwest Center for Biological Diversity.
Earth First! (OR)	Stages physical blockades preventing workers from working. Files lawsuits against arresting officers for "police brutality."
Green Mountain Forest Watch (VT)	Organized by Earth Firsters to file endless lawsuits and timber sale appeals.
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (renamed Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund) (CA)	Files endless lawsuits against all types of development.
Appalachian Mountain Club (MA)	Files lawsuits and appeals to block goods production and impose government control on private lands.
Superior Wilderness Action Network (MN)	Files Timber Sale appeals, agitates for zero cut on government lands.
Northwest Ecosystem Alliance (WA)	Files endless timber sale appeals.
Northern Forest Alliance (VT)	Agitates for nationalization of 26 million acre New England area of private property.
Alliance for the Wild Rockies (MT)	Files lawsuits and timber sale appeals.
Maine Audubon Society (ME)	Files lawsuits and appeals to stop goods production.
Kettle Range Conservation Group (WA)	Files endless timber sale appeals and lawsuits.
Rest the West (OR)	Files timber sale appeals.
Georgia Forest Watch (GA)	Files ESA lawsuits and appeals.
Road-Removal Implementation Project (ROAD-RIP) renamed Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads (MT)	Agitates for removal of roads in approximately half of the U.S. Led by the Wildlands Project and the Biodiversity Legal Foundation
Allegheny Defense Project (PA)	Files timber sale appeals.
Okanogan Highlands Alliance (WA)	Files endless timber sale appeals and lawsuits.
Rainforest Action Network (CA)	Organized by Earth Firsters to file lawsuits and stage physical blockades.
Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy (MN)	Files lawsuits harming goods production.
Inland Empire Public Lands Council (WA)	Files endless timber sale appeals and lawsuits.
Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project (OR)	Organized by Earth Firsters to file appeals and stage physical blockades.
Southern Environmental Law Center (VA)	Files lawsuits against goods production.
Pacific Coast Biodiversity Project (WA)	Files timber sale appeals.
Portland Audubon Society (OR)	Files endless timber sale appeals and lawsuits.
Washington Environmental Council (WA)	Files endless timber sale appeals and lawsuits.
Mineral Policy Center (DC)	Files endless mining permit appeals and lawsuits.
Southwest Center for Biological Diversity (AZ)	Files endless timber sale appeals, mining appeals and ESA lawsuits.
Earth Protectors (MN)	Files timber sale appeals, stages physical blockades.
Wildlands Project (AZ)	Agitates for the depopulation of half the U.S. in a "Rewilding Project."

Prescriptive Private Foundations Crippling Rural Goods-Producing Economies

POINT: A BEWILDERING ARRAY OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS HAS BECOME PRESCRIPTIVE RATHER THAN RESPONSIVE. THEY DO NOT SIMPLY ACCEPT ARM'S-LENGTH REQUESTS FOR CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS BUT, IN ADDITION, CREATE, CRAFT, AND CONTROL PROGRAMS OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LEGAL CHANGE, PERMEATING THE OPERATIONS OF THEIR GRANT RECIPIENTS.

PRESCRIPTIVE PRIVATE FOUNDATION	PRESCRIPTIVE INITIATIVES CRIPPLING GOODS PRODUCTION
W. Alton Jones Foundation	**Initiates many orchestrated programs for advocates to interfere in goods production.**
Rockefeller Family Fund	**A Private Operating Foundation with substantial influence over donor decisions of other foundations through meetings of the Environmental Grantmakers Association. EGA is housed in its offices.**
Bullitt Foundation	**A regional foundation funding the Pacific Northwest only; relentlessly targets timber and mining projects for closure.**
The Florence and John Schumann Foundation	**Funds campaigns denouncing and pressuring goods producers.**
The Nathan Cummings Foundation	**Funds campaigns denouncing and pressuring goods producers.**
Surdna Foundation	**Funds campaigns to pressure goods producers; contributes to those who file timber sale appeals to shut down supply from federal forests, then sells timber from its own 75,000-acre forest in Northern California to remaining mills.**
Pew Charitable Trusts	**Funds campaigns denouncing and pressuring goods producers.**
Turner Foundation	**Funds campaigns denouncing and pressuring goods producers.**
The Tides Foundation (a public foundation)	**Pass-through for money from private foundations to advocacy groups; creates new groups at its San Francisco Presidio campus to fit agendas of donors, trains leaders and provides support while new groups establish themselves.**
The Bauman Foundation	**The foundation funds pre-selected organizations only. It will not review unsolicited proposals. Its projects pressure against goods producers.**
Beldon Fund	**Funds organizations that pressure to eliminate goods producers.**
Educational Foundation of America	**The Prentice Hall publishing fortune, funds organizations denouncing and pressuring goods producers.**
Foundation for Deep Ecology	**The Esprit clothing fortune of Doug Tompkins, funds groups that pressure to eliminate goods producers.**
Town Creek Foundation	**Funds groups that pressure to eliminate goods producers, generally in continuing $10,000 annual grants.**
American Conservation Association	**A Rockefeller institution funding groups against goods producers.**

THE FULL SCOPE OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION FUNDING TO ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS IS STAGGERING

THE ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTMAKERS DIRECTORY 1997 (FIFTH EDITION) MAKES THIS PREFATORY STATEMENT:

"With 740 grantmaker profiles, this edition represents an increase of 5 percent over the fourth edition and 195 percent over the first. The 740 grantmakers profiled here have combined assets of roughly $77 billion (excluding corporation assets). They collectively give nearly $500 million in environmental grants each year. Within the United States we include 570 independent, 80 company-sponsored, 47 community, 4 public, and 10 operating grantmakers. Outside of the United States we include 26 Canadian grantmakers, 1 from the United Kingdom, and 1 from Portugal. Finally, we include 3 advisory and management services. And it includes 193 members of the Environmental Grantmakers Association.

"The 740 grantmakers have been selected from an environmental grants database compiled by Resources for Global Sustainability, Inc. (RGS). RGS now tracks environmental funding by some 2,700 grantmakers. Its database currently contains over 52,000 environmental grants awarded since 1988 by over 1,200 grantmakers."

Prescriptive Private Foundation Profile and Sample Grants
W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.

W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.; 232 East High Street; Charlottesville, Virginia; 22902-5178; Tel: 804-295-2134; Fax: 804-295-1648; E-mail: earth@wajones.org; Website: http://www.wajones.org/wajones; EIN: 136034219; Type: Independent; EGA member; Contacts: John Peterson "Pete" Myers, Executive Director; Charles O. Moore, Sustainable Society Program Officer; James Pissot, Grassroots Program Officer

History and philosophy. The W. Alton Jones Foundation was established in 1944 by "Pete" Jones, who had a distinguished career in the oil industry. [The CITGO Oil fortune] The foundation's mission is "to protect the Earth's life-support systems from environmental harm and to eliminate the possibility of nuclear war."

The foundation makes grants in two areas: environmental protection through its Sustainable World Program, and nuclear warfare prevention through its Secure World Program. "The foundation works principally through foundation-defined initiatives addressing its priority issues. These initiatives usually take the form of coordinated grants to multiple institutions, each of which focuses on one or more components of an overall campaign defined by the foundation's mission. Proposals for participation in these initiatives are invited by the foundation."

Officers and directors. Officers: Patricia Jones Edgerton, President; Bradford W. Edgerton, Vice President; Diane Edgerton Miller, Secretary; Bernard F. Curry, Treasurer. Trustees: James S. Bennett, James R. Cameron, Bernard F. Curry, Bradford W. Edgerton, Patricia Jones Edgerton, William A. Edgerton, William A. McDonough, Scott McVay, Diane Edgerton Miller.

Financial data. Data for fiscal year ended December 31, 1995.
Assets: $277,743,083 (M). Total grants authorized: $20,357,464.
Total grants disbursed: $17,480,218.

1996 Sample Grants ["Foundationese" language disguises actual outcome of projects affecting goods producers.]
Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics May 1996 - $100,000 over 2 years. To improve U.S. Forest Service environmental policies and to support employees who challenge unsustainable forest practices in the Pacific Northwest.
BC Wild May 1996 - $80,000 A Project of the Earthlife Canada Foundation. To preserve and protect biological diversity in British Columbia.
Ecotrust Canada Feb 1995 - $50,000. A project of the Earthlife Canada Foundation. To promote conservation-based development in northwestern British Columbia.
The Institute for Fisheries Resources Feb 1996 - $60,000. To encourage collaboration between commercial fishing groups and environmental organizations to promote salmon habitat protection.
League of Conservation Voters Education Fund Feb 1996 - $400,000 over 2 years. To inform residents in the Pacific Northwest about the benefits of maintaining strong environmental protections.
Natural Resources Defense Council Nov 1996 - $100,000. To advocate for protection of British Columbia's coastal rain forests and for changing the demand side of the forest products trade equation.
Rainforest Action Network Nov 1996 - $100,000. For public and policymaker education to protect British Columbian forests and to encourage ecologically sound alternatives to the consumption of paper, pulp, and lumber.
Sierra Legal Defence Fund Society May 1996 - $100,000. To ensure that British Columbia's Forest Practice Code is implemented in a manner which maximizes environmental protection.
Grassroots
Blue Mountain Native Forest Alliance Nov 1996 - $25,000. To assist grassroots activists in monitoring and evaluating forest management activities in the Columbia River basin.
Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project May 1996 - $18,000 A Project of the League of Wilderness Defenders. For public education and forest monitoring efforts in the Blue Mountains region of eastern Oregon.
Cariboo Chilcotin Conservation Society May 1996 - $10,000. Cariboo Chilcotin Resource Centre.
To protect central British Columbia's forest, mountain and grassland ecosystems.
Central Oregon Forest Issues Committee Nov 1996 - $10,000 A Project of the Central Oregon Environmental Center. To monitor and improve forest management practices in the Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests, and to conduct public education on forest issues in central Oregon.
Coast Range Association Nov 1996 - $25,000 To protect forest ecosystems and to educate the public about the social and economic impacts of poor forest management.
Environmental Protection Information Center Nov 1996 - $40,000 To protect wildlife and other ecological resources in northern California's redwood forests.
Friends of Elk River Nov 1996 - $10,000 A project of Headwaters To protect the ancient forest watershed and salmon habitat of the Elk River.
Headwaters May 1996 - $40,000 To promote conservation of the Klamath-Siskiyou bioregion in southern Oregon by clarifying the economic and social benefits of environmental protection.

W. Alton Jones Sample Grants (continued)

Haida Gwaii Expeditions Society Nov 1996 - $40,000 To promote the involvement of the Haida community in forest planning activities.
Kettle Range Conservation Group May 1996 - $18,000 To protect ancient forests and conduct forest watch activities in the Colville and Okanogan National Forests.
Klamath Forest Alliance Nov 1996 - $25,000 To monitor forest practices in national forests in the Klamath region of Oregon and California and to encourage community support for sustainable forest management.
Laskeek Bay Conservation Society Nov 1996 - $40,000 To conduct volunteer field science and education programs designed to promote conservation and protect forests in Haida Gwaii.
Nanakila Institute Nov 1996 $40,000 To develop economic opportunities based on conservation goals for the people of the Haisla Nation.
Northwest Ecosystem Alliance May 1996 - $35,000 To foster and organize public support for forest protection.
Oregon Natural Resources Council Fund Nov 1996 - $35,000 To protect Oregon's ancient forests, water supplies, and salmon habitat.
Portland Audubon Society Nov 1996 - $35,000 To advocate for conservation of public and private forests in the Pacific Northwest.
Sierra Club of British Columbia Nov 1996 - $35,000 A Chapter of the Sierra Club of Canada To protect and preserve watersheds containing ancient forests in British Columbia.
Silva Forest Foundation Nov 1996 - $22,000 For ecosystem-based land use planning using aerial photos, maps and computerized geographic information systems.
Umpqua Watersheds Nov 1996 - $15,000 To monitor and protect forests in the Umpqua River watershed in south central Oregon.
Valhalla Wilderness Society Nov 1996 - $35,000 To protect ecosystems in eastern British Columbia, including grizzly bear habitat, fisheries habitat, and old-growth forest.
Western Canada Wilderness Committee Nov 1996 - $25,000 To promote the designation of Clayoquot Sound as a United Nations Biosphere Reserve, and to gain permanent protection for the Stoltmann Wilderness.

Sustainable World Program
1995 Grants to Promote the Economic Value of Biodiversity
Communications Consortium Media Center Nov 1995 - $150,000 To conduct public opinion research and disseminate information on biological diversity, ecosystem protection and other environmental topics.
Consultative Group on Biological Diversity May 1995 - $100,000 over 2 years To advance public understanding of the contribution that biological diversity makes to human prosperity.
Earth Force Feb 1995 - $135,000 For a series of regional and national "town meetings" to allow young people to express their views about environmental issues.
Island Press Feb 1995 - $100,000 A Division of the Center for Resource Economics To advance public understanding that human prosperity is dependent on crucial services provided by healthy, natural ecosystems.
National Religious Partnership for the Environment Feb 1995 - $150,000 To encourage the involvement of four major American faith groups in environmental activities.
Sierra Club Foundation Nov 1995 - $175,000 For public and policymaker education about the presence of dangerous contaminants in drinking water and measures to improve drinking water safety.

W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc. Investment Portfolio

POINT: W. ALTON JONES FOUNDATION'S ENDOWMENT IS CONTAINED IN A MANAGED INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO CONTAINING GOODS-PRODUCING FIRM SECURITIES. ARE THESE FIRMS PROTECTED BY GRANT RECIPIENTS?

Shares	Corporate Stocks, Bonds & Notes	Book Value 1993
35,643	Western Mining Corporation Common Stock	$170,088
7,480	MacMillan Bloedel PPaid	$63,654
1,000,000	Georgia Pacific Corporation Credit (Bonds)	$1,129,580
175,000	Boise Cascade Corporation Medium Term Notes	$175,632
35,000	Louisiana Pacific Corporation Common Stock	$1,443,750
20,000	Potlatch Corporation Common Stock	$942,500
14,000	Caterpillar Common Stock	$1,246,000
38,800	Burlington Resources, Inc. Common Stock	$1,644,150

Activist Federal Employees

Former Environmentalist Leaders in the Clinton Administration

Name	Former Association	Administration Position
Robert Armstrong	Trust for Public Lands	Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land & Minerals Management
Kathleen Aterno	Clean Water Action	Former Deputy Assistant Administrator, EPA Office of Administration and Resource Management
Bruce Babbitt	League of Conservation Voters	Secretary of the Interior
Jim Baca	Wilderness Society	Former Director of the Bureau of Land Management; appeared at PEER news conference after resigning (See PEER profile, page 16)
Donald Barry	World Wildlife Fund	Counselor to the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife & Parks
Carol Browner	Citizen Action	EPA Administrator
David Doniger	Natural Resources Defense Council	Senior Counsel to EPA Assistanct Sectrary for Air and Radiation
J. Charles Fox	Friends of the Earth	Special Assistant (Reinvention), EPA Administrator Carol Browner
George T. Frampton	Wilderness Society	Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife & Parks
David M. Gardiner	Sierra Club	Assistant EPA Administrator for Policy Planning and Evaluation
T. J. Glauthier	World Wildlife Fund	Associate OMB Director for Natural Resources, Energy and Science
Douglas Hall	Nature Conservancy	Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere
Robert Hattoy	Sierra Club	Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior
Jean Nelson	Natural Resources Defense Council	EPA General Counsel
Mary D. Nichols	Tennessee Environmental Action Fund, Southern Environmental Law Center	Associate EPA Administrator for Air & Radiation
Rafe Pomerance	Friends of the Earth, World Resources Institute	Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Environment, Health and Natural Resources.
Daniel Reicher	Natural Resources Defense Council	Deputy Chief of Staff and Environmental Counsel, Department of Energy
Alice Rivlin	Wilderness Society	Former Director of the Office of Management and Budget
Aileen "Ali" Webb	League of Conservation Voters	Former Director of Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture
Geoff Webb	Friends of the Earth	Former BLM Deputy Director for External Affairs
D. Reid Wilson	Sierra Club Political Action Committee	Director of Public Liaison Division, EPA Office of Communications, Education and Public Affairs
Brooks Yaeger	National Audubon Society, Sierra Club	Director, Office of Policy Analysis, Interior Department

THE BEWILDERING ARRAYS

Grant-Driven Federal Employees

PROFILE: FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (AFSEEE). PO Box 11615, Eugene, OR 97440 USA PHONE: (541) 484-2692 FAX: (541) 484-3004 E-MAIL: afseee@afseee.org. Andy Stahl, ExecutiveDirector FOUNDED: 1989. MEMBERS: 12,000. STAFF: 9. BUDGET: $900,000.

FOR-PROFIT: DESCRIPTION: Present, former, and retired U.S. Forest Service employees, workers from other land management agencies, and concerned citizens. Works to create a responsible value system for the Forest Service based on a land ethic which ensures ecologically and economically sustainable resource management. Seeks to revise and replace the Forest Service's present practice of encouraging overuse of public land by timber companies, mining firms, and cattle owners with a more ecological system of resource management. Acts as a support system for Forest Service employees who do not agree with the Service's present land management ethics. Provides a forum for exchange of information and ideas. Disseminates information on conservation and the misuse of the resources in national forests. Sponsors educational programs. LIBRARIES: TYPE: reference. HOLDINGS: books, periodicals. SUBJECTS: forests, public lands, ecosystem management, biodiversity, grazing. PUBLICATIONS: Inner Voice, bimonthly. Newsletter. Includes articles on the use and abuse of public lands. Source: Encyclopedia of Associations © 1998 by Gale Research, Inc., Detroit, MI.

NON-PROFIT: Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 931162218. INCOME: $704,333. ASSETS: $284,427. LAST FILED: Feb 1996. EXEMPT SINCE: July 1996.

SAMPLE GRANTS FROM DATE OF STARTUP:

YEAR	AMOUNT	PRESCRIPTIVE PRIVATE FOUNDATION	PURPOSE OF GRANT
1990	$100,000	**W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.**	To foster new, sustainable management vision among U.S. Forest Service workers.
	$15,000	**Rockefeller Family Fund, Inc.**	For seed money for new national organization, which challenges U.S. Forest Service to adopt resource management policy that will protect national forests.
	$20,000	**The Nathan Cummings Foundation, Inc.**	For start-up costs for federation of professional foresters working for responsible national timber policy.
	$10,000	**Beldon Fund**	For seed funding for new organization which promotes ecologically and economically sustainable policies within Forest Service.
1991	$25,000	**Rockefeller Family Fund, Inc.**	For organizing campaign among Forest Service employees to influence resource management policies, and to protect free speech rights of whistleblowers.
	$20,000	**The Nathan Cummings Foundation, Inc.**	For government employees working towards more ecologically sensitive U.S. Forest Service.
	$29,200	**Columbia Foundation**	For public education and outreach program that works to reform U.S. Forest Service so that it will preserve old growth forests on public lands and will adopt management practices that give priority to environmental preservation and sustainable forestry practices.
1992	$100,000	**W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.**	For general support.
	$15,000	**HKH Foundation**	Unspecified.
	$20,000	**The Nathan Cummings Foundation, Inc.**	For general operating support.
	$20,000	**The Nathan Cummings Foundation, Inc.**	For employees working to develop more ecologically sensitive U.S. Forest Service.
	$25,000	**Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, Inc.**	For chapter organizing and development in southeast U.S.
	$20,000	**Ruth Mott Fund**	For second-year program support.
	$10,000	**Town Creek Foundation, Inc.**	Continuing support.
	$40,000	**The Bullitt Foundation**	To expand work in Pacific Northwest.
	$150,000	**The Pew Charitable Trusts**	To encourage sustainable forestry within National Forests System by providing better support to agency personnel committed to forest protection and by establishing monitoring system to encourage good stewardship.

POINT: Startup funding originated with a few grants of large amounts from highly prescriptive foundations.

SAMPLE GRANTS (CONTINUED):

YEAR	AMOUNT	PRESCRIPTIVE PRIVATE FOUNDATION	PURPOSE OF GRANT
1993	$30,000	**Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, Inc.**	For chapter organizing and monitoring teams in southeast U.S. to combine public education, chapter development and forest-monitoring teams to locate and publicize poorly managed sites, thus pressuring Forest Service to clean up sites and prevent further degradation.
	$10,000	**Town Creek Foundation, Inc.**	Continuing support.
	$20,000	**Turner Foundation**	Forest projects.
1994	$80,000	**W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.**	To develop environmental impact assessment of U.S. Forest Service management practices on eastern slope of Cascade Mountains.
	$50,000	**Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, Inc.**	For Southeast organizing and monitoring project.
	$45,000	**The Bullitt Foundation**	To use expertise of U.S. Forest Service employees to draft legally and biologically defensible forest plan for Eastside forest and to evaluate current forest plans of each national forest in western Montana and Idaho.
	$100,000	**The Educational Foundation of America**	For Protecting Integrity and Ethics Program.
	$15,000	**Wallace Genetic Foundation, Inc.**	Unspecified.
	$25,000	**Turner Foundation**	Forest projects.
1995	$15,000	**Compton Foundation, Inc.**	For Ecosystem Management Project.
	$15,000	**Compton Foundation, Inc.**	For Ecosystem Management Project. (Second grant)
1996	$50,000	**W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.**	To improve United States Forest Service environmental policies and to support employees who challenge unsustainable forest practices in Pacific Northwest.
	$30,000	**The Bullitt Foundation**	For Cedar Films to produce videos for forest managers and general public, that focus on Siuslaw National Forest and document effects of logging roads on stream integrity and role of old growth forests in protecting against large flood events.
	$60,000	**The Pew Charitable Trusts**	For matching grant for preparation of two conservation alternatives to official forest management plans by conservation-minded employees of U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.
	$100,000	**The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation**	For Conflict Resolution and Security Training Program and for Green Grazing Program.
	$30,000	**The Henry P. Kendall Foundation**	To advance national forest policy reforms affecting timber replanting and coastal temperate rainforest.
	$60,000	**The Pew Charitable Trusts**	For matching grant for preparation of two conservation alternatives to official forest management plans by conservation-minded employees of U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

POINT: AFSEEE was first organized in 1989 as a FOR PROFIT CORPORATION, which avoids public scrutiny of its financial records and project operations. In 1996, deleting the "Association of" from its name, the group became FSEEE, a non-profit organization, required to publicly disclose its annual IRS Form 990 reports.

POINT: The purpose of FSEEE grants is stated in innocuous-sounding terms, but each grant has the inevitable consequence of destroying rural goods-producing economies, a fact well-known to FSEEE and its private foundation donors.

POINT: The programs of FSEEE and its private foundation funders operate like a Fourth Branch of government. Unelected FSEEE members can distort Forest Service public policy from inside without Congressional authority or public accountability. Congress should make them accountable.

POINT: Neither FSEEE nor the Forest Service will reveal to local communities the names of Forest Service employees who are FSEEE members, despite repeated requests. The Forest Service characterizes this secrecy as a First Amendment right or a security precaution, but local communities do not, and assert their right to know what their government is doing. They are not attempting to stop employees from joining FSEEE or to harm them. FSEEE is a political advocacy organization in a position to exercize undue influence and citizens have a right to know what they are doing.

15 Battered Communities

THE BEWILDERING ARRAYS

Grant-Driven Federal Employees

PROFILE: PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER)
2001 S St. NW, Suite. 570, Washington, DC 20009 USA PHONE (202)265-7337 FAX (202)265-4192 E-MAIL: peer@peer.org
Executive Director: Jeff DeBonis
FOUNDED 1993. NON-PROFIT: 501(c)(3). EXEMPT SINCE 1995. INCOME: $703,831 ASSETS $323,650
LAST FILED 990s: September 1996. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 931102740
DESCRIPTION: Rather than work on environmental issues from the outside, PEER works with and on behalf of employees to effect fundamental change in the way their resource agencies conduct the public's business. [Source: PEER]

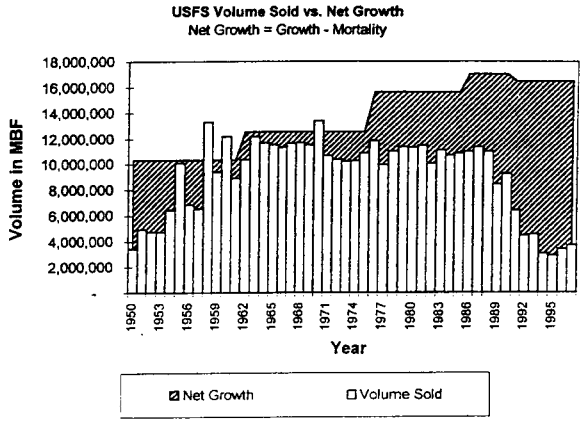
SAMPLE GRANTS FROM DATE OF STARTUP:

YEAR	AMOUNT	PRESCRIPTIVE PRIVATE FOUNDATION	PURPOSE OF GRANT
1993	$100,000	**W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.**	To analyze Bureau of Land Management's forest management practices and encourage reform.
	$40,000	**The Florence and John Schumann Foundation**	To recruit, organize and support civil servants committed to upholding public trust through responsible management of nation's environment and natural resources.
	$10,000	**Compton Foundation, Inc.**	Unspecified.
	$25,000	**The Bullitt Foundation**	For program support
	$40,000	**The Educational Foundation of America**	For environmental expose of Bureau of Land Management's Western Forest Management
1994	$20,000	**The Bullitt Foundation**	For investigation and assessment of Bureau of Land Management's forestry management program based on information from agency's employees and on-site verifications
	$40,000	**Surdna Foundation, Inc.**	For general support for new organization which empowers federal and state environmental employees to press for sound, science-based environmental and natural resource management
	$25,000	**Turner Foundation**	1994 $25,000 Turner Foundation
	$10,000	**Compton Foundation**	Unspecified.
1995	$100,000	**The Florence and John Schumann Foundation**	To support public employees committed to environmental quality and government accountability. DURATION: 2-year grant
	$15,000	**Beldon II Fund**	For general support
	$15,000	**Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund**	For BLM Forestry Project, investigation into Bureau of Land Management's forestry practices in California.
	$10,000	**Foundation for Deep Ecology**	For general support.
	$25,000	**Turner Foundation**	Unspecified.
	$50,000	**Charles Stewart Mott Foundation**	For support.
1996	$100,000	**Florence and John Schumann Foundation**	To encourage environmental quality and government accountability.
	$75,000	**W. Alton Jones Foundation**	To document and verify incidents of violence and harassment against public employees of environmental agencies and pursue legal solutions For BLM Forestry Project
	$45,000	**Jessie Smith Noyes Smith Foundation, Inc.**	For collaborative project with Citizens Coal Council to increase environmental protection, governmental accountability and citizen organizing in coalfield communities
	$10,000	**The Bullitt Foundation**	For public lands forestry project to publish and disseminate reports on timber harvesting practices of Bureau of Land Management and implement strategies to enact reports' recommendations.
	$35,000	**Turner Foundation**	Unspecified.

Goods Production is Not Destroying the World

THE CAREFULLY CULTIVATED PUBLIC PERCEPTION THAT THE ELIMINATION OF GOODS PRODUCTION IS JUSTIFIED BECAUSE GOODS PRODUCTION WILL CAUSE THE COLLAPSE OF ALL ECOYSTEMS AND RESULT IN GLOBAL EXTINCTION IS FALSE.

POINT: TIMBER HARVEST LEVELS ON FEDERAL FORESTS ARE ENORMOUSLY LOWER THAN GROWTH LEVELS, NOT HIGHER AS OPPONENTS CLAIM. YET THE PERCEPTION THAT THE LAST TREE IS BEING CUT JUSTIFIES STOPPING ANY TREE FROM BEING CUT.



POINT: SIMILARLY, ALARM OVER NON-EXISTENT BAD CONDITIONS IN MINING PERMITS AND GRAZING PERMITS STOP ALL GOODS PRODUCTION, NOT JUST THAT WHICH MIGHT BE CAUSE FOR ALARM.

POINT: THERE IS NO PENALTY IMPOSED ON THOSE WHO FILE FRIVOLOUS OR FAILED APPEALS. ONLY THE GOODS PRODUCER SUFFERS FINANCIAL DAMAGE. CONGRESS SHOULD ENACT A BONDING REQUIREMENT TO PLACE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THOSE WHOSE FAILED APPEALS GROUNDLESSLY DAMAGE GOODS PRODUCERS.

BESIEGED RURAL ECONOMIES

FOUR BESIEGED RURAL ECONOMIES:
WASHINGTON STATE'S COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN
MINNESOTA'S RURAL FORESTED COUNTIES
ARIZONA'S FORESTED MOUNTAINS
NEW ENGLAND'S NORTHERN FOREST

POINT: THE PROBLEM OF RURAL COMMUNITIES BESIEGED BY ENVIRONMENTALIST ATTACK IS NATIONWIDE. FOUR BESIEGED RURAL ECONOMIES HAVE BEEN SELECTED BECAUSE THEY REPRESENT VICTIMS OF FOUR DIFFERENT TACTICS IN ALL OVERALL ANTI-GOODS PRODUCER STRATEGY.

POINT: WASHINGTON STATE RANKS AS THE NATION'S NUMBER ONE PROBLEM IN URBAN-RURAL PROSPERITY GAP. RURAL WASHINGTON'S COLUMBIA BASIN IS BESIEGED BY GROUPS FILING ENDLESS APPEALS, BY ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT LISTINGS, BY THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S "ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT" CONCEPT, BY ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS BUYING OUT TIMBER RIGHTS IN STATE FORESTS, BY LAWSUITS APPEALING GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT DECISIONS, AND BY OCCASIONAL PHYSICAL BLOCKADES.

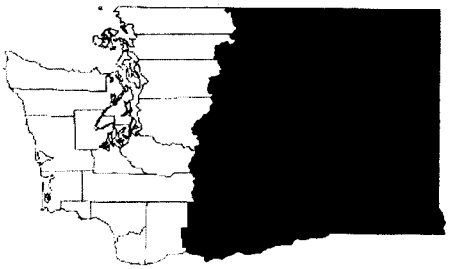
POINT: MINNESOTA, THE 16TH WORST GAP, SUFFERS PHYSICAL BLOCKADES, WHICH INTIMIDATE THE FOREST SERVICE INTO WITHDRAWING TIMBER SALES, VARYING LAYERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS THAT GENERATE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFLICT AND LAWSUITS, AND A REGULATORY CLIMATE SO HARSH THAT CORPORATE INVESTMENT MOVES OFFSHORE.

POINT: ARIZONA, THE #28 GAP, HAS HAD ITS TIMBER ECONOMY DEVASTATED BY A FEW ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS FILING APPEALS AND ENDANGERED SPECIES LAWSUITS.

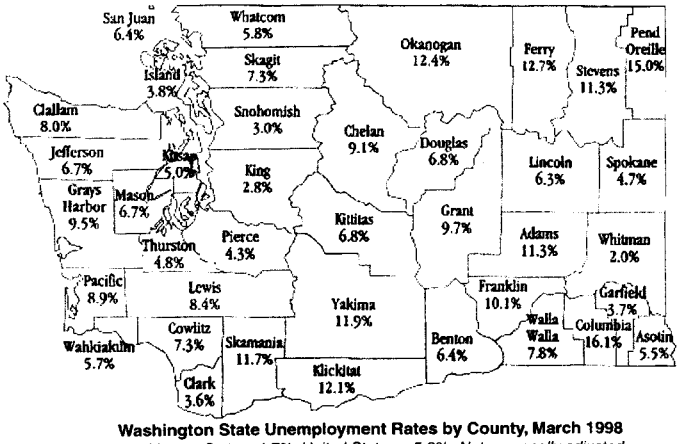
POINT: NEW ENGLAND, WITH LITTLE FEDERAL LAND, FACES A LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTALIST PLAN TO NATIONALIZE 26 MILLION ACRES, MOST RECENTLY REFLECTED IN THE STALLED NORTHERN FOREST STEWARDSHIP ACT. ITS RURAL GOODS PRODUCING PROBLEMS ARE EMBEDDED IN A CULTURE ACCUSTOMED TO GENEROUS PERMISSION TO ENTER PRIVATE LANDS.

Washington's Columbia Basin
The Nation's Worst Urban-Rural Prosperity Gap

Locator Map: Washington State



Washington State: Columbia River Basin Counties Shown in Black



Washington State Unemployment Rates by County, March 1998
Washington State = 4.7% United States = 5.0% *Not seasonally adjusted*
Source: State of Washington Employment Security Department, 1998

Facing the Bewildering Arrays: The Columbia Basin Towns of Omak, Tonasket and Republic

POINT: OMAK, POPULATION 4,495, TONASKET, POPULATION 1,025 (BOTH IN OKANOGAN COUNTY), AND REPUBLIC, POPULATION 1,030 (FERRY COUNTY), ARE TYPICAL EASTERN WASHINGTON TOWNS, LYING IN THE DRY RAIN SHADOW OF THE CASCADE RANGE. TIMBER, MINING AND RANCHING ARE PRIMARY GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES, MUCH REDUCED BY ENVIRONMENTALIST CAMPAIGNS. VAAGEN BROTHERS IS THE ONLY SAWMILL LEFT IN REPUBLIC. OMAK WOOD PRODUCTS DECLARED BANKRUPTCY LAST YEAR, SHUTTING DOWN ITS SAWMILL AND CURTAILING ITS PLYWOOD MILL. TONASKET LOST THE SAWMILL OF SPOKANE LUMBER COMPANY WITH ITS 170 JOBS IN 1991. THEIR TIMBER SUPPLY HAS BEEN CHOKED OFF BY ENVIRONMENTALIST LAWSUITS AND APPEALS.

POINT: THREE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN OKANOGAN COUNTY AND THREE IN FERRY COUNTY, ARMED WITH A MINUSCULE BUDGET, ATTEMPT TO COPE WITH A BEWILDERING ARRAY OF ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS AND THEIR FOUNDATION FUNDERS THAT ARE SYSTEMATICALLY WRECKING THEIR COUNTY GOODS PRODUCING ECONOMIES WITH APPEALS AND LAWSUITS AT BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE LEVELS. ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTINGS FOR THE LYNX AND BULL TROUT THREATEN TO STOP EVERYTHING. THE ADMINISTRATION'S INTERIOR COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT AND ROADLESS AREA PLAN THREATENS EVEN WIDER ECONOMIC DISASTER. THREATS HANG EVERYWHERE.

POINT: UNPREDICTABLE EFFORTS TO STOP GOODS-PRODUCTION HAVE COME FROM THE ALLIANCE FOR THE WILD ROCKIES; COLVILLE INDIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ALLIANCE; COLUMBIA REGION BIODIVERSITY CAMPAIGN; SEVERAL GROUPS CALLED "FOREST WATCH"; INLAND EMPIRE PUBLIC LANDS COUNCIL; KETTLE RANGE CONSERVATION GROUP; NORTHWEST ECOSYSTEM ALLIANCE; OKANOGAN HIGHLANDS ALLIANCE; PACIFIC COAST BIODIVERSITY PROJECT; REST THE WEST; SIERRA CLUB CASCADE CHAPTER; WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL. THESE GROUPS HURT OTHERS WITHOUT RESTRAINT.

POINT: MANY OF THESE GROUPS ARE SYSTEMATICALLY FUNDED BY PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS WITH SOCIAL AND POLITICAL AGENDAS OF THEIR OWN. A TYPICAL RECIPIENT:

Northwest Ecosystem Alliance (NWEA) FORMERLY: (1995) Greater Ecosystem Alliance
1421 Cornwall Ave., Ste. 201, Bellingham, WA 98225-4519 USA PHONE: (360) 671-9950 FAX: (360) 671-8429
E-MAIL: nwea@ecosystem.org Mitch Friedman, Exec.Dir. FOUNDED: 1989. MEMBERS: 1,900. MEMBERSHIP DUES: individual, $30 annual; family, $40 annual. STAFF: 5. BUDGET: $400,000. INCOME: $246,632. ASSETS: $12,538. LAST FILED: Feb 1996. EXEMPT SINCE: Apr 1993. EIN 943091547.
DESCRIPTION: Protects and restores wildlands in the Pacific Northwest and supports such efforts in British Columbia. The Alliance bridges science and advocacy, working with activists, policymakers, and the general public to conserve our natural heritage. TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES: website, http://www.pacificrim.net/~nwea. PUBLICATIONS: Cascadia Wild; Protecting an International Ecosystem. PRICE: $12.95. Northwest Conservation: News and Priorities, quarterly. Newsletter. PRICE: included in membership dues; $30.00/year for nonmembers. CIRCULATION: 3,000. [Source: Encyclopedia of Associations]

Sample grants received by Northwest Ecosystem Alliance:
1998 $30,000 Bullitt Foundation
1997 $41,000 Bullitt Foundation
1998 Brainerd Foundation: $20,000 to support monitoring and evaluation of federal, state and private land management plans for the Westside forests of Washington and Oregon.
1997 Brainerd Foundation. $20,000 to protect the integrity of Washington State's territorial ecosystems through litigation, public education and innovative advocacy efforts focused on roadless areas, salmon and wildlife, municipal watersheds, Habitat Conservation Plans and the Loomis State Forest.
1996 $35,000 W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.
1996 $35,000 The Bullitt Foundation
1996 $10,000 The Bullitt Foundation
1993 $35,000 The Bullitt Foundation. For Northwest Forests program.
1992 $10,000 Foundation for Deep Ecology. For general support.
Sample grants donated to Okanogan Highlands Alliance; EIN 911571661 Income: $50,783 Assets: $32,461; Last filed: Feb 1996; Exempt since Jan 1993
1997 $15,000 Brainerd Foundation. To support continued efforts to challenge the permitting of an open-pit, cyanide-leach gold mine, and to empower its rural community and the state to hold the green line against a large, multinational mining corporation.
1996 $10,000 Brainerd Foundation. For a public education and outreach effort concerning a proposed cyanide leach open-pit gold mine on Buckhorn Mountain.
1996 $30,000 The Bullitt Foundation. To challenge Battle Mountain Gold Company's proposal for open-pit, cyanide-leach gold mine in Okanogan Highlands
1994 $35,000 The Bullitt Foundation. To challenge proposed development of first large, open-pit cyanide-leach gold mine in Washington.
Sample grants donated to Kettle Range Conservation Group; EIN 943175114 Income: $86,877 Assets: $59,756 Last filed: Feb 1996 Exempt since Jul 1996
1997 $10,000 Bullitt Foundation
1996 $15,000 Brainerd Foundation. To protect the roadless areas and ancient forests of the Okanogan, Kettle and Columbia Highlands regions of north-central Washington and south-central British Columbia, and to support development and dissemination of restoration guidelines for recovery of bull trout.
1996 $1,500 Brainerd Foundation. Hardware and Technical Assistance grant.
1996 $18,000 W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc. To protect forests and conduct forest watch activities in Colville and Okanogan National Forests.
1996 $11,500 The Bullitt Foundation. To oversee management activities on private, state and federal lands in north central and eastern Washington and south central British Columbia
1995 $18,450 W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc. To protect ancient forest and conduct forest watch activities in Colville and Okanogan National Forests.
1994 $18,450 W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc. To monitor forestry practices in the Colville and Okanogan National Forests.
Sample Grants donated to Inland Empire Public Lands Council; EIN 943090355 Income: $385,837; Assets: $61,417; Last filed: Feb 1996; Exempt since May 1994
1997. $35,000 Bullitt Foundation.
1996. $25,000 W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc. To raise public awareness about links between destructive logging practices and lead contamination in Coeur d'Alene basin, and to increase citizen participation in restoration efforts for watershed
1996 $40,000 The Bullitt Foundation. For Forest Watch program
1995 $40,000 W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc. To monitor U.S. Forest Service activities in inland Columbia River basin.
1995. $20,000 Turner Foundation.
1995 $10,000 Compton Foundation, Inc. For Forest Watch Program.
1994 $10,000 Compton Foundation, Inc.
1994 $40,000 W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc. For legal advocacy on behalf of national forests east of Cascades in Washington and Idaho (Read: filing lawsuits agaipst goods producers)
1994 $50,000 The Bullitt Foundation. For Forest Watch program to train citizens to monitor U.S. Forest Service activities in national forests.
1993 $40,000 W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc. To establish full-time legal services program to serve grassroots forest conservation efforts in four-state inland Pacific Northwest.

BESIEGED RURAL ECONOMIES

Sample Bullitt Foundation Grants

POINT: COUNTY OFFICIALS TRIED TO GRASP THE SCOPE OF THE CAMPAIGNS THAT PUMMELED THEM.

THEY HAD NO IDEA THEY WERE MERELY ONE TARGET OF A MULTI-PRONGED PRIVATE FOUNDATION ASSAULT ON GOODS PRODUCERS ALL OVER AMERICA, APPLIED BY ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS AND ACTIVIST FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

EVEN THE REGIONAL PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS HAD MULTI-FACETED PROGRAMS CAREFULLY WOVEN TOGETHER SO THAT THE IMPACT OF ONE PROGRAM MULTIPLIED THE IMPACT OF ANOTHER.

THE TOTAL EFFECT IS DEVASTATING.

THESE PROGRAMS USED THE LAW AS DESTROYER.

RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION	1997	1998
10,000 Years Institute	$6,000	
Alaska Center for the Environment	$15,000	
Alaska Clean Water Alliance	$41,400	
Alaska Conservation Foundation	$80,000	
Alpine Lakes Protection Society		$5,000
Central Cascades Alliance	$10,000	
Coast Range Association		$20,000
Columbia-Pacific Resource Conservation	$20,000	
Earth Justice Legal Defense Fund	$100,000	
Ecotrust Canada	$35,000	
Environmental Defense Fund	$40,000	
Evergreen Land Trust	$5,000	
Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics	$30,000	$30,000
Friends of Clayoquat Sound	$5,000	
Friends of the Bitterroot	$10,000	
Friends of the Earth	$25,000	
Great Bear Foundation	$10,000	
Greater Yellowstone Coalition	$20,000	
Green Fire Productions	$2,500	
Headwaters		$15,000
Hells Canyon Preservation Council	$20,000	
Hoh Indian Tribe	$10,000	
Idaho Conservation League	$55,000	$60,000
Idaho Sporting Congress	$10,000	
Inland Empire Public Lands Council	$35,000	
Interrain Pacific	$20,000	
Kettle Range Conservation Group	$10,000	
LightHawk	$30,000	
Montana Wilderness Association	$15,000	$15,000
National Audubon Society (Columbia River Bioregion Campaign)	$30,000	
Native Forest Council	$25,000	
Natural Resources Defense Council	$120,000	
Northwest Ecosystem Alliance	$41,000	$30,000
Olympic Peninsula Foundation		$20,000
Oregon Natural Resources Council Fund	$72,975	
Pacific Environment and Resources Center	$10,000	
Pacific Forest Trust	$30,000	
Portland Audubon Society	$45,000	$35,000
Predator Project		$7,500
Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility	$20,000	
Raincoast Conservation Foundation	$15,000	
Rocky Mountain Institute	$20,000	
Round River Conservation Studies	$25,000	
Sierra Club Foundation	$30,000	
Silva Forest Foundation	$20,000	
Siskiyou Regional Education Project	$17,000	
Soda Mountain Wilderness Council	$7,500	
Thoreau Institute	$20,000	
Tides Center (Pacific Biodiversity Institute)	$10,000	
Valhalla Wilderness Society	$25,000	
Washington Environmental Council	$80,000	
Washington State University at Vancouver	$5,000	
Washington Trout	$30,000	
Washington Wilderness Coalition		$25,000
Western Ancient Forest Campaign	$35,000	$50,000
Wilderness Society (ForestWater Alliance)		$20,000
Wilderness Watch		$7,500
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads		$7,500
Wildlands Project	$25,000	
Wildlife Conservation Society		$25,000

Source: Bullitt Foundation Web Site http://www.bullitt.org May 29, 1998

Law as Destroyer: The Endangered Species Act

POINT: THIS LAW, WHICH WAS INTENDED TO PROTECT PLANTS AND ANIMALS FROM EXTINCTION, IS SO POWERFUL IT CAN BE USED TO STOP ANY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HAVE ADMITTED THEY USE THE ESA AS A "POISON PILL" TO ARBITRARILY DELAY AND CRIPPLE EVEN SCIENTIFIC PROJECTS SUCH AS THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA'S MT. GRAHAM TELESCOPE CONSTRUCTION.

POINT: THE ESA APPLIES TO PRIVATE PROPERTY AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT LAND AND CAN STOP YOU FROM USING YOUR OWN PROPERTY FOR ANY PURPOSE. IT PROVIDES FOR A FINE OF $50,000 AND ONE YEAR IN FEDERAL PRISON FOR EACH OFFENSE, REGARDLESS WHETHER YOU WERE WORKING YOUR OWN FARM OR RANCH, REMODELING YOUR OWN HOME, OR BUILDING ON YOUR OWN LOT.

POINT: THE ESA IS SO COMPLEX THAT PROPERTY OWNERS HAVE TROUBLE FINDING ATTORNEYS CAPABLE OF BRINGING THEM INTO COMPLIANCE WHILE PROTECTING THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

POINT: GETTING A PERMIT TO USE YOUR OWN PROPERTY IN THE HABITAT OF AN ENDANGERED SPECIES REQUIRES YOU TO "MITIGATE" YOUR IMPACT, WHICH MEANS YOU ARE FORCED TO DONATE A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF YOUR LAND TO THE GOVERNMENT AS A PRESERVE FOR THE ENDANGERED SPECIES. THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT COMPENSATE YOU FOR YOUR LAND AND MAY REQUIRE YOU TO PURCHASE ADDITIONAL PROPERTY FOR THE SPECIES AT A DISTANT LOCATION.

POINT: THE "MITIGATION" REQUIREMENT OF THE ESA FAVORS LARGE CORPORATE DEVELOPERS AND IMPAIRS SMALL FARMERS, RANCHERS, HOME OWNERS AND REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS. THE PRICE OF MITIGATION LAND IS MERELY ANOTHER COST OF DOING BUSINESS TO A LARGE CORPORATE DEVELOPER, WHILE IT IS CATASTROPHIC TO THE ORDINARY CITIZEN.

POINT: A "CITIZEN SUIT" PROVISION IN THE ESA ENABLES GRANT-DRIVEN ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS TO SUE PROPERTY OWNERS ON BEHALF OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES. THIS HAS GENERATED AN ORCHESTRATED PROGRAM OF LEGAL HARASSMENT AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY IN ESA LAWSUITS.

Columbia Basin Timber Sale Appeals, 1988-1998

FILED IN OKANOGAN AND COLVILLE NATIONAL FORESTS

YEAR	TIMBER SALE NAME	APPELANT	DISPOSITION
Timber Sale Appeals records are not available prior to 1990 for these forests, but the activity was similar to years listed.			
1990	Mayfly	Sierra Club, Cascade Chapter	Forest Service Withdrew Sale
	Spur	Roger Jackson	Affirmed - No Logging
	Boulder	Pend Oreille Environmental Team	Reversed - Logging Approved
	Deer	Kettle Range Conservation Group / Orient Water Company	Reversed - Logging Approved
	Gatorson	Kettle Range Conservation Group / Citizens Opposing Gatorson Sale	Upheld - No Logging Upheld - No Logging
	Calispell	Pend Oreille Environmental Team	Litigation
1991	Kelard	Kettle Range Conservation Group	Forest Service Withdrew Sale
	Tom/Roes	Kettle Range Conservation Group	Forest Service Withdrew Sale
	Bea	Inland Empire Public Lands Council	Forest Service Withdrew Sale
	Brown Supplement	Wesleyan University Environmental Interest Group	Dismissed - Logging Approved
	Burgett	Methow Forest Watch	Remand (Delay)
	Chewuch Blowdown	Wesleyan University Environmental Interest Group	Affirmed - No Logging
1992	Coyote	Methow Forest Watch	Affirmed - No Logging
	Douglas Salvage	Sierra Club, Cascade Chapter	Forest Service Withdrew Sale
	Leola	Greater Ecosystem Alliance	Affirmed - No Logging
1993	Little Bonaparte	Tonasket Forest Watch	Affirmed - No Logging
	Muckamuck	Sierra Club, Cascade Chapter	Affirmed - No Logging
	Nicholson Salvage One	Tonasket Forest Watch	Dismissed - Logging Approved
1994	Poverty	Sierra Club, Cascade Chapter	Affirmed - No Logging
	Tonata Range Allotment Plan (Grazing)	Predator Project, Rest the West	Grazing Decision Reversed
	Stony Hudson	Citizens for Responsible Logging	Dismissed - Logging Allowed
1995	Seldom Seen	Inland Empire Public Lands Council	Affirmed - No Logging
	Thomboy	Kettle Range Conservation Group	Affirmed - No Logging
	Pack-to-Go	Inland Empire Public Lands Council	Affirmed - No Logging
1996	Chewelah	Inland Empire Public Lands Council	Affirmed - No Logging
	Wolfman	Inland Empire Public Lands Council	Affirmed - No Logging
	Addy Salvage	Kettle Range Conservation Group	Affirmed - No Logging
	Eagle Rock	Kettle Range Conservation Group	Affirmed - No Logging
1997	Danny	Northwest Ecosystem Alliance	Dismissed - Logging Allowed
	Crown Jewel Mine (Mining Permit)	Okanogan Highlands Alliance	Affirmed - Mine Permit Delayed
	Long Draw Salvage	Northwest Ecosystem Alliance	Forest Service Withdrew Sale
	New Moon	Kettle Range Conservation Group / Inland Empire Public Lands Council	Affirmed - No Logging
	North Sherman and Fritz	Washington Wilderness Coalition	Appeal Resolved

This list of 33 appeals is only a representative sample of the more than 110 actual appeals filed on these forests from 1990 to 1997. Each appeal cost Forest Service budget and reduced economic activity in the county.

Columbia Basin Mill Closures and Job Losses, 1988-1998

OKANOGAN, FERRY, STEVENS, AND PEND OREILLE COUNTIES

YEAR	COMPANY	CITY	COUNTY	PLANT	PRODUCTION	EMPLOYEES
1989	WTD/Orient Lumber	Orient	Ferry	Sawmill	20 mmbf	35
1990	Charles E. Dagnon	Okanogan	Okanogan	Sawmill	1 mmbf	2
	WTD/Valley Wood Products	Valley	Stevens	Sawmill	50 mmbf	40
1991	Spokane Lumber Company	Tonasket	Okanogan	Sawmill	84 mmbf	170
1993	Ross Pallet Shop	Chewelah	Stevens	Sawmill	1 mmbf	3
	Zerba Brothers	Addy	Stevens	Sawmill	3 mmbf	5
1994	S.I.R. Timber Products	Wellpinit	Stevens	Sawmill	3 mmbf	12
1995	John Chopot Lumber Company	Colville	Stevens	Sawmill	10 mmbf	30
1997	Omak Wood Products	Omak	Okanogan	Sawmill	54 mmbf	540*
	Omak Wood Products	Omak	Okanogan	Plywood/ Veneer	200 mmsf3/8"	
Total Mills: 8						**Total Jobs: 297**

*Omak Wood Products filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 1997. Its sawmill is closed. Its plywood plant is curtailed. In March 1997 Omak listed 540 employees; in March 1998 it was down to 220. The plywood plant is scheduled for closure in June 1998. The property is for sale, but buyers are wary of the reduced timber supply situation induced by environmentalist pressure.

The Administration as Destroyer: ICBEMP

THE INTERIOR COLUMBIA BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT

At the direction of President Clinton in July 1993, the **Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project** was initiated by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. No written directive for this project has been produced by the White House. The Administration claims that the National Forest Management Act of 1976 provides the authority for this project.

ICBEMP, says the Administration, "is responding to several broad-scale issues and through an open public process, is working to develop a new management strategy for public land administered by the two agencies in eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, western Wyoming, western Montana, and portions of northern Utah and northern Nevada.

"Across parts of these seven states, management direction for Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands was re-examined and two draft environmental impact statements (EISs) were prepared for different portions of the area covered by the Interior Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project.

"The planning area for the Eastside EIS includes lands administered by the BLM or Forest Service in the interior Columbia River Basin, upper Klamath Basin, and northern Great Basin that lie east of the crest of the Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington. The Eastside EIS covers approximately 30 million acres of agency-administered lands.

"The planning area for the Upper Columbia River Basin EIS includes lands administered by the BLM or Forest Service in parts of Idaho, western Montana and Wyoming, and northern Nevada and Utah that are drained by the Columbia River system. The Upper Columbia River Basin EIS covers approximately 45 million acres of agency-administered lands."

This enormous area of rural America faces total uncertainty about its economic future under the system of "Ecosystem Management," a vaguely defined concept of unclear meaning. If interpreted one way, ICBEMP will bring glorious health to everything and everyone. The true intent appears to be to destroy goods producing industries in favor of imported urban service employees, resulting in a form of cultural genocide. The point is, there is no way to predict its actual impact.

No satisfactory Economic Impact Study is contemplated for ICBEMP, only a cursory assessment that does not even mention specific economic flows. Even the most rudimentary Input-Output Commodity-Flow Table for the area would reveal the vast and intricate economy that covers the ICBEMP area and its immense interconnection to the overall U.S. economy. ICBEMP would impose a poorly conceived nature-protection plan with literally hundreds of restrictions upon this fragile economy that would unravel basic connections between water production, roads, irrigation dams, hydroelectric power, timber, mining, row crops, vineyards, beef and lamb production, world-class stonefruit orchards, wheatfields, lentils and potato farms, among thousands of other economic activities that are completely invisible to ICBEMP's EIS process.

The Clinton Administration invited the Wilderness Society to contribute with undue influence to the Eastside EIS with claims minimizing the importance of timber and forage, justifying the destruction of goods producers.

The Administration as Destroyer: ICBEMP

The Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project

Economic Contributions from Non-Traditional Sources

This analysis shows the industries that are specialized in each community: it does not explain the reason for this specialization. For a traditional industry like wood products manufacturing, the most conspicuous reason for the specialization is the presence of large tracts of forested land, both Federal and privately owned. For the livestock portion of the agriculture industry, the presence of forage on private and Federal rangelands may generate the specialization. The reason for specialization in some other industries is less apparent.

Employment supported by income from non-traditional sources can be 'basic' or 'export' employment. Non-traditional sources of basic income include retirement pensions, transfer payments, tourists, residents who commute to work outside the community but bring home their paychecks (including telecommuters), and Federal employees. Income from these sources has often not been counted as basic income in traditional economic base analysis. However, it often is basic and it is a growing percentage of the total income in many interior Columbia Basin counties.

There are two reasons to bring up non-traditional exports in this community study. The first is to disclose that the reason a particular industry is specialized in a community may either not be apparent or be other than what seems obvious. This partially explains why the role of Federal lands in supporting specialized industries can be difficult to identify. The second reason for discussing non-traditional exports is to account for the export earnings and expansion in a local economy generated by people moving to attractive rural communities. Some assert that the natural amenities associated with Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands attract people, money, and jobs to nearby communities (Power 1996, Rasker 1995).

Rasker, R. 1995: A new home on the range: Economic realities in the interior Columbia basin. Washington, D.C.: The Wildness Society

POINT: AN EXAMPLE OF THE UNDUE INFLUENCE GIVEN GRANT-DRIVEN ENVIRONMENTALISTS: THE ICBEMP EASTSIDE EIS USES A WILDERNESS SOCIETY ECONOMIC THEORY TO DEVALUE, IGNORE AND ULTIMATELY ELIMINATE GOODS PRODUCTION. THE THEORY ASSERTS THAT NON-BASIC ECONOMIC EVENTS ARE BASIC. PENSIONS, TRANSFER PAYMENTS, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TELECOMMUTING ARE URGED UPON US AS BASIC SOURCES OF ECONOMIC STRENGTH, AS IF THE NATION COULD MAKE A LIVING WITH EVERYONE TAKING IN EACH OTHERS' WASH. THE GOAL OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY IS TO CREATE WILDERNESS, NOT THE GOODS THAT SUSTAIN CIVILIZATION.

FERRY COUNTY COMMISSIONER GARY KOHLER STATES, "THE LOGGERS AND THE MINERS AND THE RANCHERS ARE THE BACKBONE OF THIS COUNTRY. BUT TO DEPEND ON PEOPLE COMING INTO THE COUNTRY ON RETIREMENT OR TRANSFER PAYMENTS OR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, THAT'S NOT WHAT MADE THIS COUNTRY. I DO NOT COUNT THESE SOURCES OF INCOME AS PART OF OUR ECONOMIC BASE. TO ME THEY'RE SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME THAT DO NOT BRING FOOD AND FIBER INTO OUR ECONOMY. WE WELCOME EVERYONE TO THE COUNTY, OF COURSE. OUR NATION IS FOR ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE. BUT THIS IS EMPHATIC: WE DON'T WANT TO SEE THE LOGGERS, MINERS AND RANCHERS SHOVED OUT AND REPLACED WITH SERVICE WORKERS."

Law as Destroyer: Spotted Owl Logging Ban Lawsuits

POINT: THE AUDUBON SOCIETY LAWSUITS THAT RESULTED IN THE COURT BAN ON LOGGING FEDERAL LAND IN NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL HABITAT WERE NOT BASED ON THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT. THE LAWSUITS INVOKED THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) AND OTHER LAWS TO CLOSE 212 MILLS, DESTROY 15,599 MILL JOBS AND 7,055 LOGGING JOBS. IT DID NOT INVOKE THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT, ALTHOUGH THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL, LISTED AS AN ENDANGERED SPECIES, WAS ITS SUBJECT. PLAINTIFFS IN THE SUITS WERE: SEATTLE AUDUBON SOCIETY; PILCHUCK AUDUBON SOCIETY; WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL; WASHINGTON NATIVE PLANTS SOCIETY; OREGON NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL, INC.; PORTLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY; LANE COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY; AND THE SIUSLAW TASK FORCE.

POINT: TWO YEARS AFTER THE OWL WAS LISTED AS ENDANGERED BASED ON ESTIMATES OF A TINY POPULATION, MORE THAN 11,000 NORTHERN SPOTTE OWLS HAD BEEN COUNTED, BUT THE U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE WOULD NOT DELIST THE SPECIES. FACTS DIDN'T MATTER.

POINT: AFTER DEVASTATING THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST'S FOREST ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENTALISTS DENIED THAT THEIR SPOTTED OWL BAN WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY UNEMPLOYMENT.

MILL CLOSURE DATA - SAWMILLS, PLYWOOD AND VENEER PLANTS, AND PULP MILLS
SPOTTED OWL AREA - 1/1/89 THROUGH 11/30/97

LOCATION	RELATED TO SPOTTED OWL	NOT RELATED TO SPOTTED OWL	TOTAL CLOSURES
Oregon	114	14	128
Washington	49	9	58
California*	25	2	27
Totals	187	25	212

*California mill closures include only facilites in the following counties: Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Mendocino, Butte and Tehama. Closed mills all had a dependence on federal timber. Owl areas of redwood region counties Humboldt and Del Norte were excluded.

JOB LOSS DATA
SPOTTED OWL AREA - 1/1/89 THROUGH 11/30/97

LOCATION	RELATED TO SPOTTED OWL	NOT RELATED TO SPOTTED OWL	TOTAL JOB LOSS
Oregon	15,151	2,550	17,701
Washington	3,970	1,132	5,102
California*	3,533	44	3,577
Totals	22,654	3,726	26,380

SOURCE: PAUL F. EHINGER & ASSOCIATES, 107-A OAKWAY CENTER, EUGENE, OREGON 97401 VOICE 541-686-9607, FAX 541-686-8124.

Data from mills closed by fire, strikes, and those not dependent on federal timber, including Weyerhaeuser mills, were excluded from this analysis. Woods job losses were calculated on the basis of 1.2 jobs per million board feet of harvest decline. Area studied includes only lands subject to Spotted Owl or President's Forest Plan Option 9 rules. Some excluded mills may have been dependent upon "owl forests."

Rural Washington State Speaks

Twenty years ago, Ferry County was a self-sustaining county. Today, due to environmental over-regulation, it is an economic wasteland. — **Bob Sump, State Representative, 7th District.**

People feel that their interests have been overlooked considering the economic vitality in other parts of the state. The planning and management of the lands in our county, largely government lands, is strongly influenced by those outside of the area. All too often management is driven by legislation developed by individuals without a working knowledge of resource management. This has had a profound effect on our area's environmental well-being and our community. — from a letter to Washington Governor Gary Locke signed by **Jimmy Walker, Mayor of Oroville.**

The countless timber sale appeals and lawsuits brought by local environmentalists on federal, state and local projects are crippling this community. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent each year by local government defending itself from the agenda of a small core group of environmentalists. It's as if they are intentionally trying to destroy this community. I have yet to see this group actually do anything to enhance the environment or our quality of life in this rural county. — **David Keeley, Executive Director, Ferry County Action League.**

The Okanogan County Noxious Weed Control Board appreciates the opportunity to explain the disaster situation protestors such as Methow Forest Watch, Friends of the Forest, and Safe Weed Control Committee, are allowing to occur. Non-native plant populations continue to grow at an alarming rate each year. As these non-native plant communities become established, they eliminate our native plant species, leaving no food value for wildlife. The more these groups protest the use of herbicides and slow the treatments, the more they are defeating their purpose, because the small infestations become large infestations needing more money and more of an aggressive approach utilizing herbicides. — **Sheilah Kennedy, Noxious Weed Control Manager**

With these real life examples, one begins to understand the full impact of recent government regulations on indiviudals, home and communities. America, the fruited plain, risks losing the basic ingredients which have made it healthy and self-sufficient. — **Cathy McMorris, State Representative, 7th District.**

The loss of available timber from U.S. Forest Service, along with the increased cost of doing business due to environmental issues, has resulted in lost jobs and has made it nearly impossible to operate small business profitably. — **Jon Newman, Plant Manager, Vaagen Brothers Lumber**

What is the effect on Ferry County government of the radical environmental movement by the appealing of timber sales, mine permitting and grazing permits? It is basically destroying our economy. Our limited county tax base is going to fighting appeals and lawsuits over Growth Management issues. The Prosecuting Attorney's office is being tied up with frivolous appeals and lawsuits and does not have the time or resources to prosecute the real criminals. We were forced to cut 25% of our Sheriff's Department road deputies. Crime is up. Does this make sense? — **Dennis Snook, Ferry County Commissioner.**

Our local environmental group leader came to visit me shortly after I was elected County Commissioner. He brought two friends. They were from the W. Alton Jones Foundation. They tried to convince me to back down on the platform I had run on, which is in favor of natural resource industry jobs in Ferry County. It took me awhile to realize that the W. Alton Jones Foundation was located in Virginia and had been giving a lot of money to environmental groups all over Washington. What were these out-of-state foundation men doing with a local environmentalist on their leash? What were they doing here at all? — **Jim Hall, Ferry County Commissioner.**

As the natural resource industries die in Ferry County due to over-regulation, secondhand stores have sprung to life trading junk for nickels and dimes. In 1990, prior to the Clinton-Gore administration, Ferry County had one secondhand store and 2,657 taxpayers employed in the County. In 1998 we see only 1,260 paying jobs with 12 junk stores. The U-Haul businesses have trucks rented to people moving out faster than they can deliver them. — **Gary Olson, Chairman, Ferry County Action League, Curlew, Washington.**

Rural Washington State Speaks

Okanogan National Forest harvest levels: 1980 - 93mmbf; 1990 - 72mmbf; 1997 - 15mmbf. Since county roads are funded through Forest service timber sales, this directly impacts our county budget. Our local mill [Omak Wood Products], the largest employer in the county, is going through bankruptcy and is scheduled to close in June 1998. At the same time, forest health conditions threaten our communities with catastrophic fires. — **Ed Thiele, Okanogan County Commissioner.**

A gold mine is attempting to locate in our county. It has strong community support and will supply much-needed jobs and tax base. It has spent six-and-a half years, $75 million, and is still at least a year away from ground-breaking. The regulatory agencies involved in the NEPA/SEPA permitting process must be brought under control with realistic, iron-clad timelines. — **Spence Higby, Okanogan County Commissioner.**

I have been involved in ESA regulatory negotiations (re: National Marine Fisheries listings) for the past nine months. I have made twelve 6-hour, 295-mile-one-way trips [from Okanogan County] to Olympia, Washington. This is a great burden to me personally and to the county in both time and cost. An extremely conservative estimate would be 200 hours spent in negotiations, and $6,124.00 cost to date. — **Dave Schulz, Okanogan County Commissioner.**

Over the past four years, we have spent $132,000 to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act. All tests on the water have been good. There has never been a case of waterborne disease in the town's history. Even so, we are expected to either find a groundwater source or build a filtration plant. The cost of a filtration plant, approximately $4 to $6 million, would bankrupt the town. — **Gayland "Quincy" Snow, Mayor of Coulee Dam**

The environmental movement in Ferry County is making some children feel ashamed of what their parents do for a living. What was once considered their heritage is now considered a detriment. Example: logging, mining, and raising cattle. — **Richard Eich, Republic School Board and owner of Eich's Mercantile.**

Ferry County has spent years working on the Growth Management Plan. Many volunteers put time and effort into writing a plan that would best serve the county and its residents for the future. We received massive amounts of public comment which helped in the creation of this plan. It is unfortunate that because a small group of "concerned friends" did not get everything they asked for, the county sees no end to the legal appeals. — **Lynnette D. Fritz, Ferry County Planning Director.**

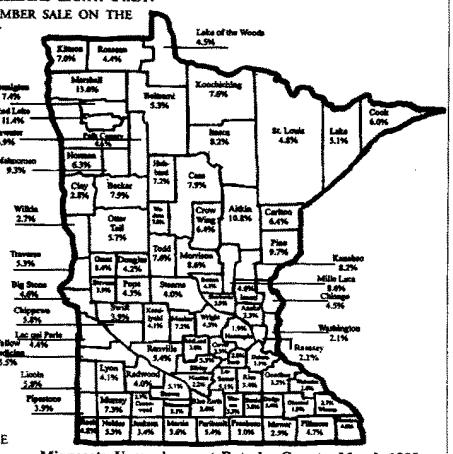
My husband and I bought a small business in Republic 15 years ago. We started with virtually nothing and built up a respectable business. With the advent of all the environmental roadblocks shoved at us that directly affect our main industries of logging, mining, agriculture and ranching, my husband and I are back to virtually nothing. We have been forced to lay off workers and cut our service hours. If these [environmentalist] "friends" of ours keep imposing their values on our established lifestyle there will be a loss of small business opportunities in Republic, empty store fronts and zero people. — **Linda Tatlow, small business owner.**

The malicious tactics employed by the local Earth First front organizations have dealt a near death blow to a once vibrant and growing community. The area has sustained a 50 percent job loss resulting in a dying economy. Local governments have been forced to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to protect the area population from the actions of the paid activists. — **Scott Simmons, Ferry County Republican Party Chairman.**

Minnesota: Prosperity Gap #16

MINNESOTA RECENTLY EXPERIENCED AN ILLEGAL EARTH FIRST! BLOCKADE OF THE "LITTLE ALFIE" TIMBER SALE ON THE SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST. MANY OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS ARE SUPPRESSING GOODS PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA. A COUNTY COMMISSIONER COMMENTS:

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA, IS THE LARGEST COUNTY IN AMERICA, MEASURING 7,902 SQUARE MILES OR 4,539,206 ACRES. OUR COUNTY IS SITUATED IN THE NORTHEAST "ARROWHEAD REGION" OF THE STATE AND HAS A POPULATION OF 196,000 RESIDENTS. THE ECONOMIC HUB OF THE COUNTY IS DULUTH, WITH A POPULATION OF 83,000. THE ONLY OTHER POPULATION CENTERS IN THE COUNTY ARE VIRGINIA AND HIBBING WITH A COMBINED POPULATION OF ABOUT 10,000 RESIDENTS. THE REST OF THE COUNTY IS "RURAL" AND ACCOUNTS FOR APPROXIMATELY 64% OF THE TOTAL COUNTY POPULATION AND 90% OF THE COUNTY LAND MASS.



Minnesota Unemployment Rate by County, March 1998
Minnesota County Average = 5.2% U.S. Average = 5.0%
Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security
Compiled: F.I.G.H.T. for Minnesota

THE FOUNDATION OF OUR COUNTY'S ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT IS TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND IRON ORE MINING. TIMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS ARE THE MAJOR COUNTY EMPLOYERS AT ABOUT 16,000 WORKERS. MINING EMPLOYS ANOTHER 15,000 WORKERS. IN OTHER WORDS, THE EXTRACTION AND HARVESTING OF NATURAL RESOURCES ARE KEEPING OUR COUNTY AND ITS WORKERS ON THE NATION'S ECONOMIC MAP, FOR NOW.

THE ECONOMY AND THE WAY OF LIFE OF THOUSANDS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY FAMILIES ARE UNDER ATTACK. RADICAL ENVIRONMENTALISM THREATENS TO SHUT DOWN LOGGING ON ALL FEDERALLY OWNED LANDS.

IN ADDITION, GOVERNMENT IS AGGRESSIVELY PURCHASING PRIVATE LANDS TO BE SET ASIDE OR REMOVED FROM PRODUCTION. A PERFECT EXAMPLE WOULD BE THE PROPOSED PURCHASE AND DESIGNATION AS "PRAIRIE GRASSLANDS", SOME 77,000 ACRES IN WESTERN MINNESOTA. THE "TAKINGS" OF PRIVATE PROPERTY THROUGH DESIGNATIONS AND REGULATION MUST STOP! IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, 22,000 ACRES WERE PURCHASED IN 1997 TO BE PRESERVED FOR OUR CHILDREN. TODAY, 63% OF OUR COUNTY IS GOVERNMENT OWNED. HOW MUCH LAND NEEDS TO BE SET ASIDE FOR OUR CHILDREN?

IT SEEMS CLEAR TO ME THAT THERE IS THE INTENT TO REMOVE OUR POPULATION FROM RURAL AREAS AND RESETTLE THEM IN MORE POPULATED "CORE AREAS" WITH CONNECTING CORRIDORS AND BUFFER ZONES LEAVING THE VAST AMOUNT OF OUR LAND TO NATURE, ITSELF, WITH LITTLE OR NO INTERFERENCE BY HUMANS. THE EVIDENCE IS IN THE ACTIONS: GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BUYING UP PRIVATE PROPERTY AT EXCESSIVELY HIGH PRICES. PRIVATE OWNERS BECOME WILLING SELLERS WHEN ENCOURAGED BY WINDFALL PROFITS.

IS RURAL AMERICA BEING THREATENED BY RADICAL ENVIRONMENTALISM? THE ANSWER IS YES! AND FEDERAL LAND POLICIES ARE LEADING THE CHARGE. — DENNIS FINK, ST. LOUIS COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Minnesota Leaders Speak Out

As a Minnesota State Senator for the last twenty-six years, I have been witness to the effects of federal department rules and regulations passed from federal agencies to the several states. It seems that, in many cases, well intended legislation has been co-opted by federal bureaucrats who write the "rules of legislative compliance" with little regard to the outcomes forced upon our state and local economies. Not least among these outcomes are issues of natural resource management.

The timber and wood products industry is a $7 billion segment of our state economy employing more than 61,000 workers. The US Forest Service's decision to place a moratorium on construction of new logging roads into Minnesota's national forests has a chilling effect on our state's timber and wood products industries. In addition, the Forestry Department's failure to negotiate contracts for the allowable timber harvest in our area is having an immediate impact on the economy of this region and the families who depend on forestry to sustain their livelihoods.

Federal legislation which results in the takings of private property by regulation or restriction is also at an epidemic level in our rural communities. In many cases, the Minnesota Legislature no longer feels that private citizens should lose the use of their private lands because of these regulatory takings. Radical environmentalism, it seems, has played a much too prominent role in shaping federal policy on natural resource issues. For a state such as Minnesota, in which such a large part of our economy is based on natural resources, I would ask that state, county, and local government officials be given the opportunity of more input into the federal regulatory processes. — Senator Sam Solon, Senate District 7

Lake County supports efforts to repeal State and Federal Government's intervention into the livelihood and day to day living of our constituents. It is our position that government spends far too much money and time on coming up with ways to dictate how we are going to run our businesses, use our own property and manage our natural resources.

If the people supporting these stringent regulations would look at facts as they are, and not manipulate them to support their position, they would know that our wildlife and forests are healthier now than they ever have been. Natural resources can be managed in a way that will insure their survival and the survival of the people who depend on them for their livelihood. One-size-fits-all laws that are intended to fit all situations, are unreasonable and don't allow for the commonsense approach to government that is so needed today.

We plead with our lawmakers in all levels of government to stop, take a breath and think about the freedoms and way of life they are robbing so many people of. Instead of passing more laws, they should be taking a hard look at the ones that are already law, and stop the excessive and unreasonable controls that already infringe on the rights of the people in this rapidly fading democracy. — Lake County Board of Commissioners, Two Harbors, Minnesota

My name is David Glowaski, Mayor of Orr, MN., a small town in the heart of Northeast Minnesota's "Laurentian Shield" forest and lake region. For over 100 years the forest industry has been the heart and soul of our existence.

Because "Urban America" is becoming so economically affluent, in comparison to rural America, which is declining economically, communities like ours cannot combat the powerful special interest organizations on an equal basis. Their economic power channeled through these environmental organizations in pursuit of their agendas are becoming more of a threat to our very existence in a life we love and want to maintain.

As the U.S. Forest Service succumbs to the "Enviro-pressures", they strangle our economic base and do not meet their mandated forestry guidelines. Most of our residents are descendants of pioneers who want to carry on their heritage in a sustainable manner and pass this on to our children. As the U.S.F.S. keeps succumbing to the pressures of the eco-terrorists and their nice sounding "parent" organizations (the Sierra Club, etc.), our children's fears keep growing. Are we going to have to leave our homes? Is dad going to lose his job? Is dad going to get crippled or hurt or even killed by an eco-terrorist because he works in the forest? Why can't we hunt and fish where we used to? "Aha"! Everyday questions from the children in our community, including my own.

This whole oppressive "special interest movement" (radical environmentalism) is making our people very angry and prone to uncharacteristic "violence-out-of-frustration". It has been difficult to tell our people to not retaliate in the same way that the American Indian did previously. I ask, is the scenario that much different? — Dave Glowaski, Mayor, Orr, MN

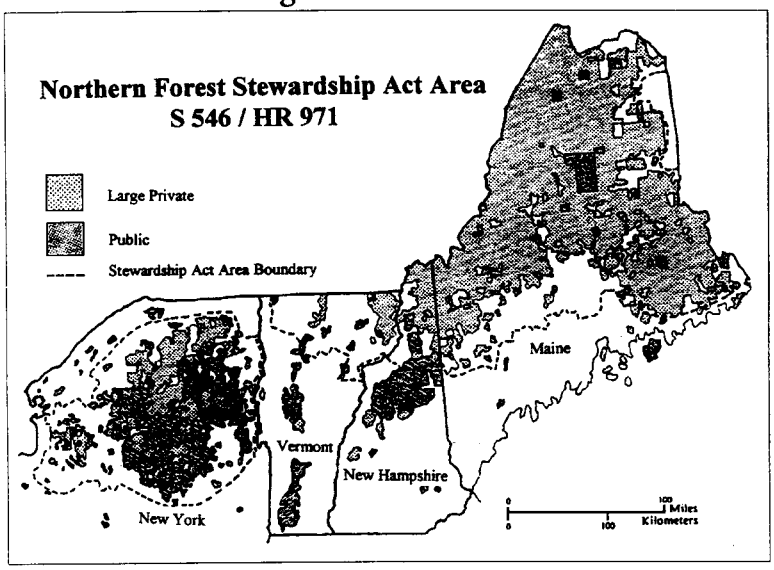
Arizona's Forested Mountains

POINT: PRECISION PINE & TIMBER INC. CLOSED ITS SNOWFLAKE, ARIZONA, PLANER MILL IN MARCH 1995 BECAUSE OF COURT ACTION THAT PREVENTED HARVESTING TIMBER IN THE APACHE SITGREAVES NATIONAL FOREST SOUTHWEST OF GREER. AT QUESTION WAS WHETHER THE FOREST SERVICE HAD PERFORMED A PROPER ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW. THE RESTRAINING ORDER WAS GRANTED BY U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE PAUL ROSENBLATT IN A LAWSUIT BROUGHT BY ENVIRONMENTALISTS PETER GALVIN OF NEW MEXICO, THE GREATER GILA BIODIVERSITY PROJECT AND THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY. IN SUCH LAWSUITS A BOND IS REQUIRED TO COMPENSATE THE OTHER SIDE IF A LAWSUIT FAILS. HOWEVER, JUDGE ROSENBLATT SET THE BOND AT ONLY $1, SAYING THE ENVIRONMENTALISTS WERE ACTING IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND HAD LIMITED RESOURCES. IN FACT, THE FOUNDATIONS THAT FUND THE GREATER GILA BIODIVERSITY PROJECT AND THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY HAVE IMMENSE RESOURCES. AND ARE IN PART RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR WORK PRODUCT. THE TURNER FOUNDATION ALONE GAVE THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY $45,000 IN 1996 AND $20,000 IN 1995 AND IT HAS ASSETS OF $143,973,885. "THEY SHUT US DOWN FOR $1," SAID LEWIS TENNEY OF PRECISION. "THEY HAVEN'T PROVEN THE FOREST SERVICE IS WRONG AT ALL. THEY COULD LOSE THIS AND STILL PUT US OUT OF BUSINESS." IS THIS WHAT CONGRESS INTENDED IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT?

POINT: ARIZONA'S FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY WAS DECIMATED IN 1996 BY A LAWSUIT BROUGHT BY THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY THAT EXTENDED A NINE-MONTH BAN ON COMMERCIAL LOGGING IN 11 SOUTHWESTERN NATIONAL FORESTS. THE ENVIRONMENTALIST SUIT CLAIMED THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE HAD FAILED TO TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO ENSURE THE SURVIVAL OF MEXICAN SPOTTED OWLS. U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE CARL MUECKE REFUSED TO LIFT THE BAN, WHICH CONTINUED TO CLOSE DOWN SAWMILL AFTER SAWMILL, LEAVING A FEW TRIBAL ENTERPRISES AS THE REMAINING GOODS PRODUCERS OF TIMBER. THE TRAIL OF DESTRUCTION LEFT BY SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OVER THE MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL IS LIKE THE CATASTROPHE LEFT BY THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OVER THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL. IS THIS WHAT CONGRESS INTENDED IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT?

POINT: THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY HAD FILED LAWSUITS TO CLOSE DOWN GOODS PRODUCERS MORE THAN 60 TIMES AND HAS ALSO FILED MORE THAN 34 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT PETITIONS TO LIST MORE SPECIES THAT WOULD RESULT IN SHUTDOWNS OF AN INCREASING NUMBER OF GOODS PRODUCING FIRMS. IS THIS WHAT CONGRESS INTENDED IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT?

New England's Northern Forest



The Northern Forest Stewardship Act

This bill would open the doors to the nationalization of 26 million acres of the 4-state area shown in the map above. The campaign to federalize the Northern Forest was created by environmental groups, which comprise today's Northern Forest Alliance. Brock Evans, a vice president of the National Audubon Society, told a Tufts University conference in 1990, "For a century, I think it's safe to say, timber companies up there have owned all 26 million acres. Once it was all public domain, then it went to the private domain where it's been for a very long time. I don't agree that we can't get it all back. You have lots of strong urban centers where support comes from. We should get all of it. Be unreasonable. You can do it."

Maine: The Way Life Is

Maine: The Way Life Should Be – tourism slogan.

There is a new attitude afoot in Maine to make our state what some feel it "should be". It's a funny thing how the cycle of a natural environment, once discovered, follows a course whereby what has been attractive needs to be changed. In Maine this has often materialized in the attitude of having to "save us from ourselves". Suddenly, our natural environment is "in crisis" and new reforms and regulations must be put in place to protect it. The forests, the coastal waters, the rivers and lakes and wetlands, and especially the economy of the state, all are seeing the effects of these reforms from the "new generation of environmentalism".

BESIEGED RURAL ECONOMIES

The untold story is that in this process, the traditional culture, lifestyle, economy and uses are replaced, updated, and made more fitting for those who see it as "their turn now". Take a look along the coast to see how quaint fishing villages have disappeared while the waterfront has seen fishing docks and boathouses become homes for those who discovered Maine's quaint uniqueness. As fishing boats are bought out by federal dollars, yachts replace them in the harbors.

In the north, private forests long open to public use become public issues. Those proclaiming "Earth First!" are the new "predators" in the north woods, literally attacking paper mills. Areas that have been the shared backyards of local residents and are a mix of private and public lands, such as the West Branch region of the Penobscot River and the Allagash Waterway are targeted for increased regulations in an attempt to "restore" them.

The inevitable "discovery" of an area as well kept as Maine ultimately leads to the promotion of increased tourism. However, tourism brings people who think our mills are ugly. They shut the mills down. They don't like smelly fishing boats, so they shut them down. The old-timers often sell out, or start a tourist business. Newcomers compete for tourist dollars.

The new generation of environmentalism is backed in its efforts by wealth in the form of environmental grants, land trusts, and the environmental industry's corporate push toward ecotourism. The process blinds and envelopes well-meaning people who want only to make a living in a clean environment. Are we left to accept that our traditional lifestyles and economy are to be replaced by ecotourism at great social, cultural and economic costs?

"Predators" also come from the federal government with regulations almost guaranteed to kill existing resource economies. The lobster industry within a matter of years will be extinct due to proposed federal regulations allowing offshore dragging of seed lobsters – females bearing eggs. The Northern Forest Stewardship Act is poised to acquire our lands and farms on a "willing seller basis". And, to capture the remaining areas by executive order, there are 13 federal agencies willing, under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, to help manage our rivers and watersheds. How many "willing sellers" will be made through these increased regulations?

It is interesting that the "crises" we face based on various environmental arguments have surfaced within the past few decades. The forests, the fishing, the disappearing farms, the endangered species, global warming, the quality of water, all have direct relationships to our natural resource based economy and property rights. Some argue that the only crisis here is that the issues are simply not the way some would like them to be, and don't fit the tourism slogan, "Maine: the way life should be". Others see the "environmental crises" as an economic takeover tactic using sustainable communities, environmental issues and ecotourism as tools.

The Maine Center for Economic Policy is drafting a report titled, *Tourism and Maine's Future: Toward Economic, Environmental and Community Sustainability.* The public should be asking some hard questions, including the obvious: Who benefits? And who gets hurt?

The Maine State Planning Office has published a report recommending a tax on those living in rural areas ("a rural dispersion tax"). Who benefits? Who gets hurt?

Last year more than 25 new endangered species were added to the existing list, imposing new regulatory burdens on land use in our state. Who benefits? Who gets hurt?

Maine citizens had to head off the nomination of the Penobscot River as an American Heritage River, the designation of which would have restricted property rights on more than 8,000 square miles of timberlands and fishing grounds. Who benefits? Who gets hurt? The federal rivers initiative was not authorized by Congress, but instead was created by executive order. Several Congressmen are suing the federal government over this initiative.

Why is the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission increasing regulations for structures on clean lakes? Why weren't property owners properly notified? Who benefits? Who gets hurt?

Why are the heavy hands of the environmental industry involved in threatening Maine's existing resource based industries with their money, politics and ecoterrorism? Who benefits? Who gets hurt?

Maine citizens deserve answers. - Brenda Haskell, Township 1, Range 9. President, Maine Conservation Rights Institute

Consequences and Questions

POINT: ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS HAVE BECOME A WEAPON DESTROYING AMERICA'S GOODS-PRODUCING ECONOMIES. IS THIS WHAT CONGRESS INTENDED?

POINT: IS IT TIME TO REDRAFT ALL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS SO THIS CANNOT HAPPEN?

POINT: THE POWER TO DESTROY AMERICA'S GOODS-PRODUCING ECONOMIES IS NOW CONCENTRATED IN THE HANDS OF A FEW INFLUENTIAL WEALTHY FOUNDATIONS, GRANT-DRIVEN ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS AND ACTIVIST FEDERAL EMPLOYEES. SHOULD THIS CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH AND POWER BE INVENTORIED, EVALUATED, AND REGULATED?

POINT: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ARE SO LAX THAT THE PUBLIC CANNOT DISCOVER THEIR GRANTS OR EXAMINE THEIR INVESTMENT PROTFOLIO CONTENTS FOR CONFLICTS. SHOULD THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS BE STRENGTHENED? SHOULD PUBLIC ACCESS TO THIS INFORMATION BE MADE MANDATORY?

Call for Investigation

CONGRESSIONAL REQUEST TO THE INSPECTORS GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR INVESTIGATIONS OF UNDUE INFLUENCE BY PRESCRIPTIVE PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS FUNDING GRANT-DRIVEN ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS WHOSE MEMBERS ARE IN FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS THAT WOULD PERMIT UNDUE INFLUENCE OVER AGENCY DECISIONS.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF BATTERED COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES AND A REPORT ON THE ACTUAL STATE OF THE NATION IN TERMS OF THE URBAN-RURAL PROSPERITY GAP WITH SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

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Information on foundation grants to environmental groups came from The Foundation Center records on The Dialog Corporation database. Profiles of environmental groups came from the Encyclopedia of Associations on The Dialog Corporation database. Employment figures came from State of Washington Employment Security Department and Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

$10.00

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The Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise was founded on July 4, 1976, by a coalition of concerned citizens to promote and defend the principles of the American free enterprise system. To that end, the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise conducts many educational and legal action projects designed to better inform the public about the benefits of the free enterprise economic system. This report is one of a periodic series on the problems of free enterprise.

Additional copies of this report are available for $10.00 from the address below. Questions concerning this report should be addressed to: Editor, "Battered Communities." For more information, please contact:

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The greening of a movement

Big money is bankrolling select environmental causes

By Scott Allen, Globe Staff, 10/19/97

First of two parts

Oil baron Joseph N. Pew Jr. was an old-time Republican Party boss who despised government regulation and whose oil refinery in Marcus Hook, Pa., emitted noxious fumes that made the town's air almost unbreathable.

The senior executive of Sun Oil Company in Philadelphia in the 1940s and '50s was called many things in his life: humorless, corrupt, Roosevelt-hater. "Environmentalist" was not one of them.

But 35 years after his death, a family charity started by Pew is one of the leading funders of the American environmental movement, pumping an expected $22.5 million this year into causes that Pew himself might well have loathed. In particular, the Pew Charitable Trusts played a key role in convincing President Clinton to adopt tough air pollution regulations that the oil industry strenuously opposed.

"The founders of Pew would be rolling in their graves if they knew," said Robert Schaeffer, a Boston-based consultant to environmental groups.

In growing numbers, the heirs of yesterday's polluters are becoming the allies of today's environmentalism, one of the fastest growing causes in the United States over the past decade. And environmental coffers also are being swollen by newer fortunes built on modern technologies like computers and television.

This growing stream of "big money" support has buoyed the environmental movement even as grass-roots contributions have faltered, but in some eyes it raises a troubling question: Are the funders now calling the shots?

In one of history's ironies, a generational shift among wealthy families in the last 15 years has brought environmentally conscious leaders to

Low-graphics version

charities built on the profits of such historic targets of environmentalists as Sun Oil, The Wall Street Journal, and H.J. Heinz.

The shift has brought into power new philanthropists such as Joseph N. Pew's grandson, J. Howard "Howdy" Pew II, an avid outdoorsman who visits environmental hot spots like the Amazon rain forest. The result has been a windfall for groups such as the influential Conservation Law Foundation of Boston, which gets 60 percent of its income from foundations such as Pew.

Likewise, people who got rich in newer industries are increasingly targeting their largesse at environmental causes. A charity run by Cable News Network founder Ted Turner and wife Jane Fonda is on track to become one of the top two or three environmental funders by 1998, while Microsoft cofounder Paul Allen gave $5 million last year to the Nature Conservancy.

Including new money from corporate foundations such as Exxon's, which just pledged $5 million to protect tigers from extinction, charities invest at least $400 million a year in environmental advocacy and research.

But the rise of environmental philanthropists is creating a new - and controversial - class of powers behind the throne who are shaping the movement with their money. Some, such as Turner and Teresa Heinz, wife of Senator John F. Kerry, are well known; many more, such as Joshua Reichert at Pew, are obscure. But collectively they are putting an indelible stamp on the movement by picking which issues get the public's attention - and which don't.

For instance, foundations have pumped millions of dollars into Alaska in recent years to preserve wilderness, holding the annual meeting of the Environmental Grantmakers' Association near Anchorage last month to underscore the issues. Meanwhile, urban-based groups that work on issues like hazardous waste complain they can't get the attention of major funders.

Critics on the left, suspicious of the money's origins, believe that foundations are turning environmentalists into compromisers rather than principled battlers. While groups that espouse confrontation are starved for money, they say, millions flow toward organizations that preach market-based environmental solutions or collaboration with industry.

"The environmental movement is now accurately described as just another cynical, well-financed special interest group," sneers Jeff St. Clair, editor of the Wild Forest Review, who argues that the movement's stock portfolios give foundations a vested interest in environmental destruction.

But conservatives, too, are aghast that so much money from wealthy

families and corporations goes to a cause that often costs business money. The pro-business Capital Research Center released a report last year denouncing corporate giving to most environmental groups as "funding enemies, forsaking friends."

Conservative "wise use" activists have targeted foundations, too, accusing them of being a "cartel of eco-money." Two years ago, they picketed a Washington meeting of the Environmental Grantmakers.

And the growing importance of charity - highlighted by this year's national summit on voluntarism in Philadelphia - has put a critical spotlight on an enterprise that was thought of as do-gooder work, if it was thought of at all. The Philadelphia media has been rife with attacks on the Pew Trusts from people who didn't get grants or who disagree with its interventionist style.

"We expect to be treated very much like environmental groups are treated," says Reichert, shrugging off the criticism. "We are a foundation ... trying to effect powerful changes from the unique perspective of an American philanthropy."

Unlike traditional charities, whose trustees are more at home giving to museums and universities, the new philanthropists are sophisticated students of environmental issues. Teresa Heinz is vice chairman of the 300,000-member Environmental Defense Fund, while Ted Turner hired the former director of Greenpeace USA to run his charity.

Many of the new philanthropists see themselves as guiding - or even shoving - activists away from the polarized thinking that often framed issues as a choice between jobs and the environment. As wealthy people, the philanthropists are certainly not antibusiness, and many are Republicans, but they disagree profoundly with recent Congressional attempts to weaken or repeal environmental protections.

In New England, four leading foundations met with area groups in 1995 and concluded that the movement needed a less confrontational approach, moving away from attacking farmers, fishermen, and other "resource users" and instead working with them toward conservation goals.

"If environmental protection is imposed upon people, we will surely fail. But if it is accomplished with, for, and because of people, we may succeed," said the foundations' report, titled "New England's Environmental Futures."

The rise of the environmental philanthropists comes at a time when the movement is trying to recover from the disappointment that the 1990s did not turn out to be "the decade of the environment." Although author Gregg Easterbrook regards environmentalism as the most successful social movement in the United States since World War II, its growth

clearly has stalled.

Since the heady days of 1990, when the 20th anniversary of Earth Day drew 250,000 people to a celebration on the Charles River Esplanade, the proportion of households that make individual donations to environmental causes has dropped from 16.3 to 11.5 percent.

Greenpeace USA is the most prominent casualty so far. In August, Greenpeace laid off three-quarters of its 400 employees, closed its 10 regional offices, and canceled door-to-door fundraising after membership dropped from a high of 1.2 million in 1991 to only 400,000.

"I don't think it's a question of whether we are going to survive at this point. [But] if we hadn't taken such drastic measures ... that would be in question," said Deb Rephan, a Greenpeace spokeswoman.

In the face of this decline, environmental groups have turned to the wealthy. The Sierra Club began soliciting large individual donations from wealthy donors several years ago after falling membership forced the group to lay off 26 employees. Today, 15 percent of the group's $52.6 million in income comes from "major donors."

"We were one of the few that had not invested in a major donors program," says Sierra Club conservation director Bruce Hamilton, adding, "Strictly relying on our dues was not a way we could sustain ourselves."

In truth, wealthy Americans were among the earliest supporters of conservation. They were the hunters, fishermen, and backwoods hikers who saw firsthand the threat that unchecked development and industry posed to nature, and they had the resources to do something about it.

To this day, conservatives and corporations are major supporters of land preservation. The Nature Conservancy, a largely apolitical group focused on acquiring and preserving unspoiled land, collected more than $1 million each last year from General Motors, Dow Chemical, and power plant developer Enron Corp., all of whom have tangled with environmentalists.

But foundations only came to support a tougher brand of activism, such as suing polluters, as changes in the controlling families or professional staffs brought a new generation to power.

McGeorge Bundy, a former top aide to President John F. Kennedy, set the tone in the late 1960s when he took over the Ford Foundation and began underwriting environmental causes. Established by pioneer car maker Henry Ford, the foundation even put up $400,000 for the Natural Resources Defense Council to sue the US Environmental Protection Agency for not controlling smog - much of it caused by auto exhaust.

By the early 1980s, when President Reagan slashed environmental programs and scandal engulfed the EPA, foundations began steering big money toward the environment.

Charles H.W. Foster, former dean of the Yale School of Forestry, was invited to Charlottesville, Va., in 1982 to start one of the first of a new wave of environmental charities. The modest W. Alton Jones Foundation had suddenly been catapulted into the ranks of the top 100 charities when Occidental Petroleum bought out Cities Service Oil, sending the value of stock owned by the foundation through the roof.

Founder W. Alton "Pete" Jones, a former chief executive of Cities Service, was known for his big heart, but he was no environmentalist. "Mr. Jones himself had no perceived interest in such things," recalled Foster.

But Foster's widow, Nettie Marie Jones, and their two daughters had different ideas, and concentrated their giving in two areas: the environment and the nuclear arms race.

Today, the W. Alton Jones Foundation is a major thorn in the side of Pete Jones' former industry. Not only is it the sixth largest foundation supporter of environmental causes, but the charity gave $1 million in 1995 alone to promote automobiles that run on batteries and fuels other than gasoline.

The shift at Jones has been replicated around the country, including New England. In Massachusetts, the 1982 death of Jessie B. Cox, heir to the company that owns The Wall Street Journal, created a charity that gave more than $1 million to the environment last year. Similarly, Francis W. Hatch, a former Republican leader and candidate for governor, began directing money from the John Merck Fund toward the environment in 1987, following the death of his mother-in-law, Serena Merck.

But the biggest conversion of all came at the Pew Charitable Trusts. Long a conservative organization, the $3.8 billion Pew Trusts had helped create the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, where economist Milton Friedman argues that corporations should give nothing to charity except to gain tax breaks.

After the four founding family members died, reform-minded Pew trustees hired former nurse Rebecca Rimel as executive director to reorganize the grant programs. Rimel replaced her senior staff with knowledgeable activists, including Joshua Reichert, who created one of the largest and most influential environmental giving programs in the country.

Though Pew grants began paying for work that the oil industry

disagreed with, Reichert kept the support of Pew family members on the board, especially Howdy Pew. An avid hunter and fisherman, Pew traveled with Reichert and Rimel on environmental field trips to Madagascar and the Amazon.

And Reichert suggests that the founders of the Pew Charitable Trusts might also support the new direction had they lived to see it. "The Pew family members look at this institution evolving as American society evolves," he said.

In this decade, a wave of newly rich people, most of whom came of age after the first Earth Day in 1970, have begun paying for more controversial efforts. Ted Turner's foundation, for instance, will give away $18 million this year, mainly to new groups that include such hardliners as the Native Forest Council in Oregon, which opposes almost all logging on federal land.

Now, with philanthropy analysts predicting an unprecendented inter-generational transfer of wealth as an unusually large number of wealthy people die, environmentalists appear to stand on the brink of another leap in foundation support.

Already, the children of Hewlett-Packard founder David Packard, who died last year, have said that a chunk of the $4.6 billion he left to the family foundation will fund environmental causes, while Turner has pledged $1 billion to the United Nations and plans to leave much of his vast estate to fund environmental and youth concerns.

The looming question is what effect all this money, and influence that comes with it, will have. On the one hand, philanthropists have been a shot in the arm, allowing start-up groups to survive and funding new ideas such as a bank that loans only to environmentally friendly businesses. But, some wonder, can a wealthy elite really guide a popular movement?

"These are not people who have been to inner city Chicago or to `cancer alley' or on a Native American reservation in the southwest," says William Shutkin of Alternatives for Community and Environment in Roxbury. "That's where you run into the limits of foundations."

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Environmental donors set tone

Activists affected by quest for funds

By Scott Allen, Globe Staff, 10/20/97

Second of two parts

Not long ago, environmentalists didn't have to worry about the corrupting influence of money - they didn't have much.

In the 1970s, major groups such as the Environmental Defense Fund in New York and the Conservation Law Foundation in Boston were run by low-paid idealists, and grassroots groups had almost no budget at all. The joke about so-called "tainted money" from corporations was that there `taint enough of it."

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Today, the environmental movement is far more diverse, sophisticated, and affluent. The 10 largest groups alone have 3,400 full-time employees, including leaders who often make $150,000 a year or more, as well as a small army of outside contractors such as scientists, lawyers, and public relations specialists.

"A lot of the environmental movement's message has been embedded in the society. In many ways, we've won," declares Doug Foy of the Conservation Law Foundation, whose $3.7 million budget is 40 times bigger than it was two decades ago.

But success has its price. Large donors increasingly shape the environmental agenda, pushing activists to the political center and away from hard-line positions that call for drastic changes in the economy or society. The quest for money, say critics, is poisoning the environmental movement.

movement.

Low-graphics version

"It's like throwing a huge steak in among a bunch of starving lions. The lions will jump on it even if it is laced with arsenic," said Tim Hermach of the Oregon-based Native Forest Council, who blames big donors for undermining his campaign to end commercial logging on federal land.

Most of the environmentalists' $4 billion in annual revenue comes from average individuals in the form of membership dues, T-shirt sales, entry fees at sanctuaries and so on, but that's not the money that speaks the loudest.

Charitable foundations, which allow wealthy individuals, families, and corporations to give away money tax-exempt, may be the most influential income of all, even though it accounts for less than 20 percent of environment groups' income. Foundation grants are vital to centrist groups such as the Conservation Law Foundation in Boston (60 percent grant-funded) and the Environmental Defense Fund in New York (28 percent). Many new groups such as Alternatives for Community and Environment in Roxbury (70 percent grant-funded) would never get started without grants.

Even groups that get only a small portion of their income from foundations put special emphasis on their needs. Unlike membership drives, which are both labor-intensive and time-consuming, getting a grant is like winning the lottery. In 1995, the average Pew Charitable Trusts grant was $340,000.

As a result, foundations get up to 10 times as many requests for money as they can grant - and environmentalists willingly modify their agenda to please big funders.

"If a foundation had a large interest in Alaska and a lot of money, you definitely had a large interest in Alaska," joked former Wilderness Society director Bill Turnage to journalist Mark Dowie a few years ago.

But parroting a foundation's agenda is not enough to get its money. Faced with the deluge of applications, foundation officials often target the big bucks to environmentalists they know, creating an inner circle of "haves, " along with a bunch of outsiders looking in.

"It is an extraordinarily incestuous world out there," said Bob Schaeffer, a Boston-based consultant who represents several groups that are heavily funded by foundations.

The Heinz Endowments, for instance, gives large grants to people Teresa Heinz knows personally, such as environmental architect Bill McDonough, a family friend who once employed Heinz's son, or the Environmental Defense Fund, of which Heinz is vice chairwoman.

And when the Pew Charitable Trusts moved its marine fellowship

before the Trusts gave a $150,000 fellowship to Greg Stone of the aquarium, to go with a $266,000 grant Stone had received a few months before.

While the grant recipients may be deserving, the "have-nots" complain that they tend to fit a narrow profile: political centrists who push scientific research or solutions that industry can support.

That may reflect the roots of the leading environmental foundations in heavy industry - two carmakers, two oil executives, real estate developers, and a bigtime logger founded six of the 10 largest environmental charities. The foundations are run separately from the people who founded them, generally by people who see themselves as committed environmentalists, but the founders' influence often continues on the board of directors or in the stock portfolio.

Bill Shutkin, director of Alternatives for Community and Environment in Roxbury, said urban-based groups such as his simply can't crack the inner circle of these elite foundations, forcing them to turn to smaller organizations, such as Echoing Green or the Nathan Cummings Fund of New York, for help.

The big funders, Shutkin said, "have got a ton of money, but if you're not right at the core of the mainstream organizations, it's really hard to break into that circle."

Inside the downtown Philadelphia offices of the nation's fourth largest charity, Pew Charitable Trusts, Joshua Reichert plays a subtle game of kingmaker. As the man in charge of doling out the single largest block of money earmarked for environmental causes, Reichert's ideas have a way of becoming reality.

When Reichert suggests two environmental groups should merge, they quickly meet to discuss the idea. When Reichert became frustrated that environmentalists are losing the public relations wars, Pew created a public relations firm to join the fray. If Reichert doesn't like the way a group is being run, he withholds its money.

Most importantly, Reichert consistently pushes environmentalists to be practical, even if that means bruising egos or accepting compromises that purists detest. Along the way, Pew has reshaped the debate on issues such as logging, air pollution and energy conservation - and made some enemies, too.

"They have been bullies .... They are arrogant," said Beth Daley, vice president of the National Center for Responsive Philanthropy in Washington, D.C., which monitors foundations.

The ascendance of Reichert, who has a doctorate in anthropology and a

deep background in international environmental issues, marks a dramatic change from the days when charities were staffed with men in green eyeshades who passively wrote checks to causes they dimly understood. Pew and other foundations are more like overseers of environmentalists, auditing their books, suggesting personnel changes, and specifying in great detail how the money should be spent.

The agendas of the funders are as varied as the people providing the money, who range from the ambitious Reichert to the more restrained Francis W. Hatch, the 1978 Republican candidate for governor in Massachusetts.

But philanthropists increasingly view their charity as "strategic investments" with a business-like demand for performance. "We are very product-oriented," said Reichert. "We need to demonstrate a return on these investments ... that is measurable."

The demand for performance can range from the trivial - Appalachian Mountain Club staffers had to dress up in costumes to help with a corporate-sponsored Halloween Party last year to please one funder - to profound issues such as how to balance the needs of industry and the environment.

And, if existing environmental groups can't do the job, foundations may set up new ones. This year, officials at the Heinz Endowments of Pittsburgh set up a $700,000 organization to scrutinize deregulation of the electric industry, complete with a "grassroots" coordinator to whip up support among groups such as the elderly and organized labor.

Pew Charitable Trusts has created several environmental organizations, including a strategy-plotting group, a Boston-based task force on air pollution and energy, and a public relations firm, the Environmental Information Center, which played a key role in pressuring President Clinton to approve new air pollution rules this year.

Taken together, these new activist foundations are reshaping the movement in controversial ways. Working largely out of the limelight, people such as Reichert, Rockefeller representative Donald Ross and Denis Hayes at Seattle's Bullitt Foundation are making the movement more pragmatic and, some say, less worthy. For example:

A growing emphasis on "winning" rather than being ideologically correct. Reichert has said his ideal strategist would be James Carville, the ultrapragmatic consultant behind Clinton's election in 1992. "I don't want someone who knows the facts, or can articulate them persuasively; I want someone who wants to win and knows how," he told one interviewer.

More emphasis on solutions that balance environmental and economic interests. The national environmental group that receives the greatest

share of its income from foundations, the Environmental Defense Fund, has pioneered partnerships with industry, including a highly touted waste-reduction program with the McDonald's restaurant chain.

And the largest environmental gift in US history, a $20 million donation from the Heinz Endowments, created a research center in Washington, D.C., to bring together industry, academics, and environmentalists to solve environmental problems.

More emphasis on national,rather than local, issues.

Though there have been efforts to shift the balance - several Massachusetts foundations set up a new fund for grassroots groups, and Ted Turner specializes in funding small upstarts - foundation money still flows overwhelmingly to big organizations working nationally. Half of all donations last year went to a handful of organizations with budgets above $5 million.

"We're kind of lost in the cracks," said Matt Wilson of the Toxic Action Center, a Boston-based group that assists 60 local groups on toxic-waste issues. "Our status in the funding world is not where it should be."

Some of these trends might have happened without foundation influence, of course. The Republican takeover of Congress in 1994 threw environmentalists onto the defensive as they fought off efforts to weaken or repeal environmental laws. Under the circumstances, winning and compromising became hot topics and the political focus was naturally on the national stage.

But there is little doubt that the foundations are getting more heavily involved in directing environmental activism - and opinion is sharply divided as to whether that is a good thing.

Armond Cohen, director of the Pew-backed Clean Air Task Force, believes leading environmental funders are bringing some order to a movement that has often been too decentralized for its own good. Pew, in particular, has relentlessly pushed environmental groups to work together in alliances.

"As a community, we are all tactics and no strategy," said Cohen, whose organization works behind the scenes to educate politicians about air pollution and energy issues.

At their best, say defenders, foundations can be the voices of reason, drawing attention to problems before they become a crisis. For instance, the Merck Fund of Boston helped short circuit the antienvironment "wise use" movement in New England by calling attention to their activities early and persuading activists to take a more conciliatory approach toward forest and river issues.

For those who have the funders' trust, there is sometimes an invigorating dialogue about where the environmental movement ought to go. In Alaska, environmentalists credit Reichert with devising the national strategy that helped bring an end to two subsidized logging contracts in the Tongass National Forest.

"I treat the relationship as honest partnering," said Jan Konigsberg of the Alaska Conservation Foundation. "I tell [Reichert] what I think, and he tells me what he thinks. That sort of dialogue is essential to any project."

And lawyers at the Conservation Law Foundation, the most successful New England environmental group at attracting grants, succeeded in turning around both Pew and the San Francisco-based Energy Foundation on the issue of energy deregulation.

Both foundations had invested heavily in energy conservation programs across the country that would be imperiled if the power industry were no longer required to do them. However, Conservation Law director Douglas Foy argued that deregulation was inevitable and could even be helpful to the environment if it encouraged the construction of less polluting power plants.

"You couldn't stop a freight train, but you could steer it," said Foy, describing his argument that environmental groups should encourage rather than fight deregulation. Now, Conservation Law Foundation has collected more than $1 million in grants from the Energy Foundation to push deregulation.

But Conservation Law's position is at odds with most other environmental groups in the region, which has prompted bitter fights and, recently, a decision by the Merck Fund to help other groups working to keep deregulation from proceeding too quickly.

It is precisely such conflicts that convinces some observers that the power of the charitable foundations will always be limited. Despite critics' theories that the foundations are coming together as an "eco-cartel," others say the foundations simply disagree too much to wield power collectively.

In fact, Denis Hayes of the Bullitt Foundation says that's exactly the problem: the environmental movement has always been decentralized and lacked a charismatic leader such as Ralph Nader or Jesse Jackson who could unify it, making it vulnerable to internal division.

Since the 1994 elections, he said, some environmentalists "started training their guns on one another rather than on people they have nothing in common with. It's time for us to step back a little bit from that confrontation."

But others argue that foundations such as Hayes' helped cause the internal fighting by giving compromisers the loudest voice in environmental debates and marginalizing the purists. For instance, the foundation-funded Northern Forest Alliance, the dominant environmental voice in New England's Northern Forest, stresses sustainable logging and alliances with businesses, leaving the messy business of protest to low budget groups such as the Native Forest Network, whose members chained themselves to logging equipment in August.

"Foundations think they are a moderating influence, but they are a stifling influence," said Mark Dowie, who is writing a book about the role of charity in social causes.

End of series

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RECENT FOUNDATION GRANTS FOR GREEN ADVOCACY GROUPS ACTIVE ON TONGASS TIMBER ISSUES

Brainerd Foundation

Alaska Clean Water Alliance (1995) $15,000
for monitoring pulp mill pollution in Southeast Alaska

Alaska Conservation Foundation (1996) $12,000
for public education and outreach concerning Tongass forest issues

Sitka Conservation Society (1996) $15,000
for GIS analysis of USFS data showing areas aggected by alternatives of draft Tongass Management plan

Southeast Alaska Conservation Coalition (1995) $14,500
for general support

Southeast Alaska Conservation Coalition (1996 - 2 grants) $37,750
for general support ($20,000) and computer equipment ($17,750)

Tongass Conservation Society (1995) $10,000
for awareness of local discharges of hazardous substances

Tongass Conservation Society (1996) $15,000
for public health expert to address pollution problems caused by Ketchikan pulp mill

Bullitt Foundation

Alaska Conservation Foundation (1995) $120,000

Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (1994) $20,000
for training activists to appeal USFS timber sales

McIntosh Foundation

Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (1993) $50,000

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

Alaska Conservation Foundation (1996 - 2 years) $200,000
for Alaska Rainforest Campaign

Ruth Mott Foundation

Conservation Foundation (1994) $25,000
for Alaska Rainforest Campaign

Patagonia

Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (1996) $9,000
to fund opposition to logging in the Tongass National Forest.

The Pew Charitable Trusts

Alaska Conservation Foundation (1995 -- 15 months) $470,000
for the Alaska Coastal Rainforest Initiative

Alaska Conservation Foundation (1997 - 2 years) $ 800,000
for the Alaska Rainforest Campaign to develop a comprehensive proposal to protect the entire Alaskan temperate rainforest, to expand public support throughout Alaska and the U.S., to continue efforts to shape the management plan for the Tongass National Forest, and to challenge new logging in Southeast Alaska.

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Alaska Conservation Foundation (1995 -- 2 years) $200,000

Rockefeller Family Fund

Alaska Conservation Foundation (1995) $40,000
support for grassroots organizing and media activities in Washington, D.C., to increase level for concern among national organizations for Alaskan issues, especially clearcutting in Tongass and opening ANWR to oil exploration

Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (1996) $20,000
support nationwide organizing drive to respond to attacks on the Tongass Timber Reform law and develop strategies for timber industry conversion

Surdna Foundation

Alaska Coastal Rain Forest Campaign (1994 - 2 years) $200,000

Alaska Conservation Foundation (1995) $50,000
help mobilize Alaskan environmental interests and citizens for a national public education initiative that will counter threats to the ANWR, the Tongass National Forest and other ecologically valuable public lands

Southeast Alaska Conservation Foundation (1996) $25,000
for an initiative to protect the Tongass National Forest

Wilburforce Foundation

Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (1997) $40,000
for the Tongass in transition program

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Mike Propes, Commissioner

Polk County, Oregon

before

House Committee on Resources

The Honorable Don Young, Chairman

U.S. House of Representatives

Oversight hearings on:
Impact of Federal Land Use Policies on Rural Communities.

Tuesday
June 9, 1998

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Mike Propes. I am chairman of the Polk County Board of Commissioners. I'm also the Vice President of the Association of Oregon and California Revested Railroad Grant Land Counties (O & C Counties), on the Board of Directors of the Association of Oregon Counties, a member of the Willamette Liveability Forum and Chair of two water basin committees.

Polk County's northern boundary is located 74 river miles from the confluence of the Willamette River and the Columbia River and it's southern boundary is 110 river miles from the mouth of the Willamette River. The Willamette River runs along the entire eastern boundary of Polk County. Along the 36 river miles in Polk and Marion Counties we have family and corporate farming, industrial manufacturing, gravel processing operations and residential developments.

We share your concerns about federal policies being developed in Washington, D.C. with little input from rural communities that are most impacted, I offer the following observation quoting from our letter dated August 19, 1997, to Karen Hobbs, Council of Environmental Quality (letter included as an exhibit), "Looking at the AHRI from the 'bottom up', it seems

quite obvious that the initiative was developed without an awareness of efforts already underway by regional, state and local citizens in cooperation with federal agencies to protect our rivers. The preliminary meetings involving approximately 690 attendees, held in large metropolitan areas, seems to have been the basis for launching the AHRI. This hardly seems representative of over 225 million people on this matter, and thus seems to have been spawned from an inadequate understanding of the need or want of both the citizens and the rivers."

The President announced the American Heritage River Initiative proposal in his 1997 State of the Union speech. The President said that designated rivers would be eligible for "focused federal support" in the form of information, technical expertise and streamlined access to federal money available in existing programs. The President also said, "there will be no federal mandates, no regulations and no restrictions on property holders' rights." It is alleged to be a volunteer program and supposedly largely symbolic that needs broad public support to help states cut through federal red tape. Since the President's announcement Congress pressured the Council on Environmental Quality office to extend the public comment period, the President announced that they were accepting American Heritage River nominations, and Senator Gordon Smith wrote to the CEQ expressing his opposition to designation of rivers in Oregon. Twenty-four counties have passed resolutions requesting to be excluded from consideration of listing under this initiative until such time that specific information is available to determine the cost and benefits of having a river designated in their county.

Two rivers in Oregon, the Willamette and Columbia County portion of the Columbia, have been nominated as American Heritage Rivers. An article in the May 19, 1998, Oregonian stated, "the Willamette looks like a strong contender for the American Heritage Rivers list." With two Portland area men named to an advisory committee to make recommendations to the President, the Willamette River's chances of being one of the 10 rivers included in the first round of the program is a good bet.

The program is supposed to be voluntary, but it appears that these designations will occur in spite of strong opposition from local governments. This is the first promise broken with respect to the AHRI. Broken promises seem to be a pattern with this administration's environmental initiatives.

Four counties along the Willamette River, Lane, Linn Polk and Yamhill, have asked to be excluded from an AHRI designation until specific financial benefits and potential consequences associated with a listing are known. To this date, the response to our request for more detailed information has been a deafening silence. As county commissioners we believe that healthy rivers are in the best interests of our river community residents, but we need to know that a new bureaucracy unleashed with vague and unclear goals, guidelines and objectives will respect the authority of local elected officials and the private property rights of citizens living along our rivers.

Recently at the National Association of Counties, Western Interstate Regional Conference in Juneau, Alaska, presentations by U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management urged

local governments to trust them. They spoke of the need for the road building moratorium on federal land and decoupling/delinking of timber receipts from county payments so they could work on the roads they want to keep and people wouldn't have the perception that timber harvest was being increased because of pressure brought on by county government to increase revenue. They said they are flexible, but both issues are non-negotiable by this Administration. They said "trust us", in the long term it's in your best interest. They have not shown us that the road moratorium will be in our interest. We think it will only limit the access to federal land in our counties, and we know that decoupling/delinking timber receipts from county payments is not in our long-term interest. This is not the way you earn and build trust with your partners. So how can we trust this Administration when they say all they want to do is encourage community-led efforts to spur economic revitalization and protect our natural river resources by cutting through federal red tape without creating new regulations. We don't think so. By June or July we will know if the Willamette River will be listed as an American Heritage River. Maybe after the listing we will know more about the benefits and consequences that go along with a listing.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak here today.

POLK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

_____

Mike Propes, Chairman

encl: Exhibits 1-6
Additional Exhibit materials will be submitted at hearing

MP:spn:ahritest

EXHIBIT 1

Lane County Board of Commissioners

Steve Cornacchia
Ellie Dumdi
Bobby Green, Sr.
Peter Sorenson
Cindy Weeldreyer

IN THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LANE COUNTY, OREGON

RESOLUTION 97-12-10-11) IN THE MATTER OF A RESOLUTION REQUESTING) A STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM) AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

WHEREAS, the Lane County Board of Commissioners believes strongly that healthy river systems are in the best interest of the citizens we represent, and

WHEREAS, the Lane County Board of Commissioners supports *in concept* a federal initiative to support communities in their efforts to restore and protect America's rivers, and

WHEREAS, we have already made great strides in developing partnerships among federal, state and local agencies and our citizens to restore and protect Oregon's river systems in comparison to other states, and

WHEREAS, there are many different perspectives on how to structure and administer governmental programs designed to restore and protect rivers while respecting the authority of local elected officials and the private property rights of citizens living along our rivers, and

WHEREAS, we, the elected representatives of our river communities, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative (AHRI) are vague and unclear, and

WHEREAS, we have further determined that specific financial benefits and potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information, and

WHEREAS, on behalf of Lane County, Oregon, we do hereby request our county be excluded from the first round of designated rivers until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents, and

WHEREAS, we as duly elected officials and representatives of Lane County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the AHRI, ***until such time*** as the proposed implementation of the program has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

NOW THEREFORE it is resolved on this 10th day of December, 1997, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

Cindy Weeldreyer

Cindy Weeldreyer, Chair

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date	# of pages ▶
To BRAD HARPERS	From LANE	
Co./Dept.	Co.	

EUGENE, OR 97401 (541) 682-4203 / FAX (541) [illegible]

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR LINN COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF REQUESTING A STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE	)))	RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on behalf of Linn County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the county, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Linn County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Linn County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative,
until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, on this 25th day of November, 1997, that this Resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

LINN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

David R. Schmidt, Chairman

Larry J. Johnson, Commissioner

Catherine Skiens, Commissioner

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Linn County Legal Counsel
1 - Resolution #97-567

IN THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF OREGON **EXHIBIT 3**

FOR THE COUNTY OF YAMHILL

SITTING FOR THE TRANSACTION OF COUNTY BUSINESS

In the Matter of a Resolution Requesting a Stay of Designation as a Participant in the American Heritage Rivers Program.	)))	*RESOLUTION 98-2-19-1*

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON ("the Board") sat for the transaction of county business in formal session on Thursday, February 19, 1998, in Room 32 of the Courthouse, Commissioners Ted Lopuszynski, Robert Johnstone, and Thomas E.E. Bunn being present.

WHEREAS, the Yamhill County Board of Commissioners has been asked to take a position on the issue of designation; and

WHEREAS, the issue having been previously referred to the Yamhill County Planning Commission for review and comment; and

WHEREAS, the Yamhill County Planning Commission held a public hearing on February 5, 1998, to take testimony from the public; the majority of which was opposed to designation at this time; and

WHEREAS, the Yamhill County Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend to the Board of Commissioners that "Yamhill County opt out of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative until such time as there are enough specifics to determine the benefits to the citizens";

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT WE THE YAMHILL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS request that our county be excluded at this time from any area designated as an American Heritage River.

DONE this 19th day of February, 1998 at McMinnville, Oregon.

ATTEST

CHARLES STERN
County Clerk

By: BRENDA D. AKERS
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM BY:

JOHN M. GRAY, JR.
Yamhill County Counsel

YAMHILL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Ted Lopuszynski
Chairman TED LOPUSZYNSKI

Robert Johnstone
Commissioner ROBERT JOHNSTONE

Thomas E.E. Bunn
Commissioner THOMAS E.E. BUNN

Accepted by Yamhill County Board of Commissioners on 2-19-98 by Board Order # 98-127.

EXHIBIT 4

POLK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

POLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE * DALLAS, OREGON 97338-3174 * (503) 623-8173 * FAX (503) 623-0896

Commissioners
MIKE PROPES
C. RALPH BLANCHARD
RON DODGE

GREGORY P. HANSEN
Administrative Officer

August 19, 1997

Karen Hobbs, Agency Representative
Council on Environmental Quality
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
Washington, D.C. 20501

RE: American Heritage Rivers Initiative

Dear Ms. Hobbs:

The following comments are offered regarding The American Heritage Rivers Initiative (AHRI).

Looking at the AHRI from the "bottom up", it seems quite obvious that the initiative was developed without an awareness of efforts already underway by regional, state and local citizens in cooperation with federal agencies to protect our rivers. The preliminary meetings involving approximately 690 attendees, held in large metropolitan areas, seems to have been the basis for launching the AHRI. This hardly seems representative of over 225 million people on this matter, and thus seems to have been spawned from an inadequate understanding of the need or want of both the citizens and the rivers.

More specific comments relate to:

1. River Navigator - This newly created position will serve as a "bottle neck" in the request for and delivery of assistance to local communities because it is "a single contact/liaison for all federal resources". In addition, such a position will blossom into a staff of some number, all of which will require funding, an unnecessary expense. Federal agencies are currently funded and capable of and do administer to programs which support watershed health efforts by local communities.

2. Co-ordinated Delivery of Federal Services - Greater interagency coordination relating to overlapping programs should be a high priority and precede enactment of the AHRI. Although coordination, as offered by the AHRI, is needed and would be welcomed, the process as outlined is "dripping" with strings which would be held by the federal government thus wresting control from local communities. This should be an internal (within the Administration/Interagency

Task Force) directive and should not be tied to the receipt of federal services by river communities.

3. Good Neighbor Policy - This seems to imply that such policy on the part of federal agencies does not exist today. The implication, we believe, is a "slap in the face" to those federal agencies which are already "good neighbors". While such may not have been the policy in the distant past, recent actions indicate that federal agencies have realized that "top down" wasn't achieving desired results. They have slowly revamped their thinking and are now reaching out to local watershed councils and working more closely with local communities.

   The Good Neighbor Policy advises that the interagency task force will inform communities and federal agencies about AHRI goals and objectives. Neither the goals nor the objectives of the initiative are defined in the Federal Register Notice. Lack of specific goals and objectives of the AHRI can lead to changes without adequate input from river communities and will result in floundering and confusing programs with cross purposes.

4. River Nomination - While nomination of a river will spotlight such river, it will be done at the expense of other equally important rivers, streams and other bodies of water. This section advises that a river community may, at their discretion, nominate rivers for the AHRI program. However, the designation process as outlined indicates the President, by proclamation, will designate ten rivers in 1997. First, the time allowed for citizen involvement in the initial designation process is far too short and leads one to believe the ten rivers have already been chosen without benefit of the "bottom up" input. Second, the interagency task force has not published information on how the initiative will be developed, thus making the designation of ten rivers premature.

The American Heritage Rivers Initiative is a fine start by the federal government to support the efforts of community-driven programs. However, it seems to be a "cart before the horse" program. Lack of details on implementation and operation of the program threatens the success of a good idea. This idea, in our view, is not "ripe" for implementation nationwide.

A better start would be to make this published initiative an internal document directed to the members of the interagency task force. A program of this magnitude needs greater specificity regarding the role of the federal government. Goals and objectives should be more clearly stated giving recognition to those agencies and agency programs already underway.

Karen Hobbs
August 19, 1997
Page: 3

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the American Heritage Rivers Initiative.

Sincerely,

POLK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

C. Ralph Blanchard, Chairman

Mike Propes, Commissioner

Ron Dodge, Commissioner

cc: Senator Gordon Smith
Rep. Bob Smith
Rep. Darlene Hooley
Don Dunkelberger

MP:sps:hobbs

EXHIBIT 5

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR POLK COUNTY, OREGON

In the matter of requesting a stay of designation from American Heritage Rivers Initiative	)))	

RESOLUTION NO. 97-36

WHEREAS, on behalf of Polk County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the County, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Polk County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Polk County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, DC.

Dated December 10, 1997, at Dallas, Oregon.

POLK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

C. Ralph Blanchard, Chairman

Ron Dodge, Commissioner

Mike Propes, Commissioner

Approved as to Form:

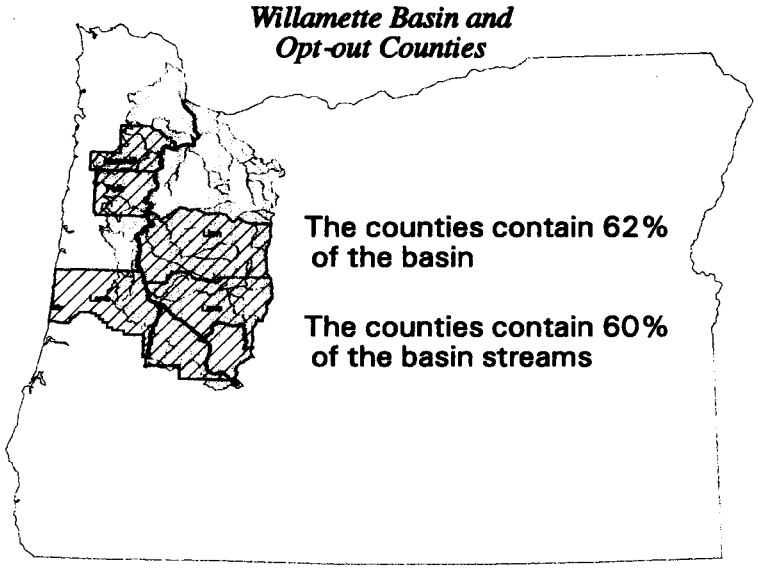
David Doyle
County Counsel

POLK COUNTY COUNSEL
Polk County Courthouse - Dallas, Oregon 97338
Telephone: 623-8173

EXHIBIT 6

American Heritage Rivers Initiative Testimony

Willamette Basin and Opt-out Counties



The counties contain 62% of the basin

The counties contain 60% of the basin streams

Opt-out Counties Willamette Basin

Counties Represented

Lane County
Linn County
Polk County
Yamhill County

State of Oregon

POLK COUNTY

EXHIBIT A

OREGON COUNTIES SUBMITTING RESOLUTIONS ON AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

Baker
Columbia
Coos
Crook
Curry
Douglas
Grant
Harney
Hood
Jackson
Josephine
Klamath
Lake
Lane
Linn
Malheur
Morrow
Polk
Sherman
Umatilla
Union
Yamhill
Wallowa
Wasco

IN THE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF BAKER

IN THE MATTER OF	)	RESOLUTION 98-1001
	)	
RESOLUTION DECLINING	)	
CONSIDERATION OF THE	)	
AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS	)	
INITIATIVE IN BAKER COUNTY	)	

WHEREAS, Baker County has consistently endeavored to support and encourage the care and management of the water resources within Baker County, and

WHEREAS, Baker County asserts that the best decisions are made at the local level, and

WHEREAS, the designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Baker County Commissioners through its Watermaster's Department and local Watershed Council best represents this "river community."

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Board of Baker County Commissioners as representatives of the "river community," hereby decline any consideration of all waters that lies within the jurisdiction of Baker County, Oregon.

DONE and DATED this 7th day of January, 1998.

BAKER COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

By: Steve M. Bogart

Steve M. Bogart, Commissioner Chair

Howard C. Britton, Commissioner

Paul W. York, Commissioner

Post-it® Fax Note 7671		Date 1/12/98	# of pages ▶ 1
To Judy Wolman		From Baker County	
Co./Dept. OLC		Co.	
Phone #		Phone #	
Fax #		Fax # 523-8201	

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of a Resolution Requesting a Stay of Designation from the American Heritage Rivers Initiative	))))	Resolution No. 3-98

WHEREAS, on behalf of Columbia County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the county, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local authorities elected to represent this river community. We have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Columbia County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be a part of a designation, as an American Heritage River; and

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Columbia County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit or support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed, or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the County Board of Commissioners. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a watershed, or a portion of a river as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent.

BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

After adoption, a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

DATED this fifth day of January, 1998.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

By: _____
Chair

By: _____
Commissioner

By: _____
Commissioner

Approved as to form:
By: _____
Office of County Counsel
H:\BOC\AMHER.RES

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

COUNTY OF COOS

STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of a Resolution of Non Support for the Heritage Rivers Initiative	))))	RESOLUTION 97-11-139L

NOW BEFORE THE Board of Commissioners sitting for the transaction of County business on the 12th day of November, 1997, is the matter of adoption of a Resolution of Non Support for the Heritage Rivers Initiative;

WHEREAS, on behalf of Coos County, Oregon, we, the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the community, do hereby oppose the American Heritage Rivers Initiative; and

WHEREAS, the Board opposes the intervention of the federal government, agencies and employees into our local zoning, planning, land use and water authority; and

WHEREAS, the Board will neither submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river in our community for the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, nor shall we enter into any agreement with the federal government concerning the same federal designation within the boundaries of our jurisdiction;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that any person submitting a petition to the federal government for inclusion of a designated river or area within our designation does so without the approval or consent of the duly elected officials and representatives of this community;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington D.C.

DATED THIS 13th day of November, 1997.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Chairman

Commissioner

Commissioner

Approved as to form:

Office of County Counsel

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CROOK

IN THE MATTER OF A RESOLUTION)
OF NON SUPPORT FOR THE)
HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE .)

RESOLUTION 31 OF 1997

WHEREAS, on behalf of Crook County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the community, do hereby oppose the American Heritage Rivers Initiative; and

WHEREAS, the County Court opposes the intervention of the federal government, agencies and employees into our local zoning, planning, land use and water authority; and

WHEREAS, the County Court will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river in our community for the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, nor shall we enter into any agreement with the federal government concerning the same federal designation within the boundaries of our jurisdiction, **NOW, THEREFORE**

BE IT RESOLVED, that any person submitting a petition to the federal government for inclusion of a designated river or area within our designation does so without the approval or consent of the duly elected officials and representatives of this community; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

DONE AND DATED in regular session this 10th day of December, 1997.

CROOK COUNTY COURT

Fred W. Rodgers, Judge

Mike McCabe, Commissioner

Frank Porfily, Commissioner

KEY PUNCHED
DEC 16 1997

MICROFILM

STATE OF OREGON
COUNTY OF CROOK } ss **137942**
I CERTIFY THAT THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT WAS RECEIVED FOR RECORD ON THE 11th DAY OF December 97, AT 10:30 A.M. AND RECORDED IN Miscellaneous RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY MF NO. 137942
DEANNA E. BERMAN, CROOK COUNTY CLERK
BY: Deanna E. Berman DEPUTY
N/C

ATTEST: Deanna E. Berman

COUNTY COURT, CROOK COUNTY, STATE OF OREGON

COPY

IN THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CURRY, OREGON

In the Matter of a Resolution Refusing Designation Under the Provisions of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative	))))	RESOLUTION

RECEIVED
DEC 23 1997
CURRY COUNTY CLERK

WHEREAS, on behalf of Curry County, Oregon, we the undersigned as duly elected officials and representatives of the County, do hereby request that our County be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, thereby request that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Curry County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Curry County, Oregon, do declare our opposition to the intervention of the federal government, as well as its agencies and employees, into matters of zoning, planning, land use and water use. These matters are best resolved at the state and local levels. We will neither submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed, or portion of a river within our County and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

NOW, THEREFORE, Be It Resolved, on this 22nd day of December, 1997, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

BOARD OF CURRY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Bill Roberts, Chairman

T. V. Skinner, Vice Chairman

Lloyd Olds, Commissioner

DOUGLAS COUNTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

DOUG ROBERTSON JOYCE MORGAN MIKE WINTERS

1036 S.E. Douglas Ave., Room 217 • Roseburg, Oregon 97470 • (503) 440-4201

November 18, 1997

Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Department of the Interior, MS 7229-MIB
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240-0001

Dear Secretary Babbitt:

Douglas County has a long and distinguished record in the area of water resources development and planning. Over the years, Douglas County has addressed serious problems of flood control, drought conditions, fish enhancement and habitat protection.

The county has created its own Salmon Habitat Improvement Program and in addition, in an effort to help with habitat assessment and program development, created the Umpqua River Fisheries Restoration Initiative which is recognized as a model statewide. It has been the county's experience that unless the federal government creates the program, or in some way has mandated it, there is very little credit or recognition given to local efforts.

In Douglas County, the Umpqua Fisherman's Association has had a positive and profound impact on salmon and steelhead restoration. As a result of the Galesville Dam (built and owned entirely by Douglas County) and the efforts of the Umpqua Fishermen, we are seeing one of (if not the only) increasing runs of fish (the South Umpqua fall chinook) in the Pacific Northwest.

Considering the fact that the American Heritage Rivers Program came from a local effort, it is the opinion of the Douglas County Board of Commissioners that those who are closest to the land and make up the communities that encompass these waterways, are far more aware of and best able to assess the problems and develop solutions than the federal bureaucracy with its incredible tangle of rules, restrictions, regulations and red tape.

It is the considered opinion of the Douglas County Board of Commissioners that we, on the local level, can more efficiently and effectively address water issues and, at this time, have no interest in participating in the American Heritage Rivers Program.

Sincerely,

Board of County Commissioners
of Douglas County, Oregon

Doug Robertson, Chairman

Michael J. Winters, Commissioner

Joyce Morgan, Commissioner

c: Congressman Peter DeFazio
Congressman Bob Smith
Senator Gordon Smith
Senator Ron Wyden

letters.dm
doug.con

To: Oregonians Coalition	From: Grant Co. Court
Co./Dept.	Co.
Phone #	Phone # 541-575-0059
Fax # 503-363-6047	Fax #

Z18056

RECEIVED AND FILED

DEC - 1 1997

KATHY McKINNON, County Clerk
By _____ Deputy

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF GRANT

IN THE MATTER OF SUPPORTING THE AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS PROGRAM	)))	RESOLUTION 97-73

WHEREAS, the Grant County Court has been given the opportunity to examine the American Heritage Rivers program proposed by the federal government; and

WHEREAS, after reviewing the program and collecting information concerning the American Heritage Rivers program and the results of similar previously proposed and imposed programs, this court finds that the American Heritage Rivers program may irreparably harm its citizens by the eventual withdrawal of resource producing lands and by the reduction of their local, state, and national sovereignty;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Grant County Court condemns the American Heritage Rivers program and is adamantly opposed to its implementation on the national or state level in general and in Grant County in particular, and encourages our state and federal legislators and our Governor to adopt the same policy position and convey their position to the President of the United States.

DATED this 26th day of November, 1997.

Dennis Reynolds, County Judge

William Gibbs, County Commissioner

Bob Kimberling, County Commissioner

c:\wdocs\resolutn\rivers.her

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

FOR THE COUNTY OF HARNEY

IN THE MATTER OF REQUESTING A STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE	))))	RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on behalf of HARNEY County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the county, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to present this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions represented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of HARNEY County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of HARNEY County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, on this 17th day of December, 1997, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, DC.

HARNEY COUNTY COURT

Dale White

Judge Dale White

Kenneth J. Bentz

Commissioner Ken Bentz

Dan Nichols

Commissioner Dan Nichols

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
HOOD RIVER COUNTY, OREGON

IN THE MATTER OF A RESOLUTION REQUESTING A STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM AMERICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE (AHRI)	)))	RESOLUTION NO. 761

WHEREAS, on behalf of Hood River County, Oregon, we the Board of Commissioners do hereby request that Hood River County be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that such designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the Board of Commissioners affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage River Initiative (AHRI) are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the AHRI cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request, until such time as the proposed implementation of the AHRI has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the County Board of Commissioners, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Hood River County not be designated, or be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the Hood River County Board of Commissioners do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within Hood River County jurisdiction under the AHRI, until such time as the proposed implementation of the AHRI has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the County Board of Commissioners. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within Hood River County does so without our approval or consent as the Board of Commissioners of the river community.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Hood River County Board of Commissioners that this Resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, DC.

Adopted this 1st day of December 1997.

HOOD RIVER COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Beverley A. Rowland

Beverley A. Rowland, Chair

Bob Schuppe

Bob Schuppe, County Commissioner

Glenn E. Best

Glenn Best, County Commissioner

Chuck Thomsen

Chuck Thomsen, County Commissioner

Carol York

Carol York, County Commissioner

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF JACKSON

IN THE MATTER OF REQUESTING A)
STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM AMERICAN)
HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE) ORDER 472-97

WHEREAS, on behalf of Jackson County, the Board of Commissioners requests Jackson County be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time it is determined that the designation is in the best interest of the citizens; and

WHEREAS, application for designation as an American Heritage River requests that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. The Jackson County Board of Commissioners, as representatives of the river community, has determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage River initiative are vague and unclear. The Board of Commissioners has determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information, requests until such time the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Jackson County not be designated as an American Heritage River.

Now, therefore the Board of County Commissioners of Jackson County orders that it will not submit or support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed, or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of its jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of Jackson County. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state, or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1997, Medford, Oregon.

JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

absent
Jack Walker, Chair

Sue Kupillas
Sue Kupillas, Commissioner

Commissioner

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date 12-4	# of pages ▶ 1
To Oregon Lands Coalition	From Sue Kupillas	
Co./Dept. Brad Harper	Co. Jackson Co.	
Phone #	Phone #	
Fax # 503-363-6067	Fax #	

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR JOSEPHINE COUNTY
STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of Refusing Designation under the Provisions of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative	))))	**RESOLUTION 97-91**

WHEREAS, on behalf of the Josephine County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the county, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a river community designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, thereby request that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Josephine County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of designation, as an American Heritage River; and

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Josephine County, Oregon do declare our opposition to the intervention of the federal government, as well as its agencies and employees, into matters of zoning, planning, land use and water use. These matters are best resolved at the state and local levels. We will neither submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that this Resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, DC.

DONE AND DATED THIS 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1997.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Fred Bomgasser, Chair

Jim Brock - Opposed

Jim Brock, Vice-Chair

Harold L. Haugen, Commissioner

Approved in Workshop on December 12, 1997

Klamath County - Board of Commissioners

LOCATION: 409 PINE STREET, 2ND FLOOR KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON 97601-6391
MAIL: 403 PINE STREET, SUITE 300 PHONE # (541) 883-5100 FAX # (541) 883-5163

November 26, 1997

COPY

Honorable Kathleen A McGinty
Chair, Council on Environmental Quality
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. McGinty:

On behalf of Klamath County, a political subdivision of the State of Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the County, do hereby request that our County, be excluded from any area designation as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Rivers Heritage Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this County, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Klamath County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

As duly elected officials and representatives of Klamath County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our County and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this County. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river or portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without out our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

Sincerely,

Al Switzer, Chairman	William R. Garrard	M. Steven West
Klamath County Commissioner	Klamath County Commissioner	Klamath County Commissioner

c: Honorable Ron Wyden, United States Senator
Honorable Gordon Smith, United States Senator
Honorable Bob Smith, United States Representative
Honorable John Kitzhaber, Oregon Governor

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date	# of pages ▶
To Brad Harper	From Resolution	
Co./Dept.	Co. American Heritage	
Phone #	Phone # Rivers	
Fax # 503 363 6067	Fax #	

BEFORE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Resolution Refusing Designation
Under The Provisions of The)
American Heritage Rivers Initiative)
)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on behalf of Lake County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the county, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, thereby request that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Lake County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Lake County, Oregon, do declare our opposition to the intervention of the federal government, as well as its agencies and employees, into matters of zoning, planning, land use and water use. These matters are best resolved at the state and local levels. We will neither submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, on this 17th day of December, 1997, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

LAKE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Robert M. Pardue, Chairman

Kathleen J. Collins, Commissioner

Jane O'Keefe, Commissioner

Lane County Board of Commissioners

Steve Cornacchia
Ellie Dundi
Bobby Green, Sr.
Peter Sorenson
Cindy Wooldreyer

IN THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LANE COUNTY, OREGON

RESOLUTION 97-12-10-11) IN THE MATTER OF A RESOLUTION REQUESTING) A STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM) AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

WHEREAS, the Lane County Board of Commissioners believes strongly that healthy river systems are in the best interest of the citizens we represent, and

WHEREAS, the Lane County Board of Commissioners supports *in concept* a federal initiative to support communities in their efforts to restore and protect America's rivers, and

WHEREAS, we have already made great strides in developing partnerships among federal, state and local agencies and our citizens to restore and protect Oregon's river systems in comparison to other states, and

WHEREAS, there are many different perspectives on how to structure and administer governmental programs designed to restore and protect rivers while respecting the authority of local elected officials and the private property rights of citizens living along our rivers, and

WHEREAS, we, the elected representatives of our river communities, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative (AHRI) are vague and unclear, and

WHEREAS, we have further determined that specific financial benefits and potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information, and

WHEREAS, on behalf of Lane County, Oregon, we do hereby request our county be excluded from the first round of designated rivers until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents, and

WHEREAS, we as duly elected officials and representatives of Lane County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the AHRI, ***until such time*** as the proposed implementation of the program has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

NOW THEREFORE it is resolved on this 10th day of December, 1997, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

Cindy Wooldreyer

Cindy Wooldreyer, Chair

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date	# of pages ▶
To BRAD HARTERS	From LANE	
Co./Dept.	Co.	

EUGENE, OR 97401 (541) 682-4203 (541) 682-3269 (541) 682-3808

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR LINN COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF REQUESTING A STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE	)))	RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on behalf of Linn County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the county, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Linn County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Linn County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative,
until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, on this 25th day of November, 1997, that this Resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

LINN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

David R. Schmidt, Chairman

Lerry J. Johnson, Commissioner

Catherine Skiens, Commissioner

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Linn County Legal Counsel
1 - Resolution #97-567

INSTRUMENT 98-647
PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

FILED
2:56 P.M.
JAN 28 1998
DEBORAH R. DELONG County Clerk
By [illegible] Deputy

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

FOR THE COUNTY OF MALHEUR

In the Matter of Resolution Refusing Designation Under the Provisions of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative	))))	RESOLUTION R98-3

WHEREAS, on behalf of Malheur County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the County, do hereby request that our County be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, thereby request that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of one or more of the undersigned not be designated, or be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Malheur County, Oregon, do declare our opposition to the intervention of the federal government, as well as its agencies and employees, into matters of zoning, planning, land use and water use. These matters are best resolved at the state and local levels. We will neither submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our County and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without approval or consent of the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, on this 27th day of January, 1998, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

MALHEUR COUNTY COURT

Russell F. Hursh
Malheur County Judge

R. Thomas Butler
Malheur County Commissioner

John J. Bishop
Malheur County Commissioner

ATTEST:

Kathy Harrod, Recording Secretary

Post-it® Fax Note 7671 | Date 1-24-98 | # of pages ▶ 1
To Brad | From Kathy
Co. Lands Coal | Co. Malheur Co.
Phone # | Phone #
Fax # 503-303-6067 | Fax #

STATE OF OREGON, County of Malheur
I hereby certify that I have compared the within instrument with the original instrument now on file in my office, and that it is a true and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof. Dated Jan. 28 1998
DEBORAH R. DeLONG, County Clerk
Deputy

IN THE COUNTY COURT FOR THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF MORROW

FEB 4 1 31 PM '98

IN THE MATTER OF REQUESTING A STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE	)))	RESOLUTION No. R-4-98

BARBARA BLOOMSNORTH MORROW COUNTY CLERK BY DEPUTY

WHEREAS, the American Heritage River Initiative requires that a "river community" designate itself for purposes of the initiative; and

WHEREAS, the Morrow County Court affirms its Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community; and

WHEREAS, we find the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative to be vague and unclear and that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Morrow County hereby requests that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Morrow County, Oregon, not be designated, or be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that as the duly elected officials and representatives of Morrow County, that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative until such time as the proposed implementation of the initiative has been fully explained to our satisfaction.

DATED and effective this 4 day of February, 1998, at Heppner, Oregon.

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date 2/6/98	# of pages ▶ 1
To Brad Harper	From Ray French	
Co./Dept. OR Lands	Co. Morrow Co	
Phone # 503-363 8582	Phone # 541/676 5619	
Fax # 503 363 6067	Fax # 541/676 5621	

ATTEST:

Barbara Bloomsnorth, Clerk

MORROW COUNTY COURT

Louis Carlson, Judge

Raymond French, Commissioner

John Wenholz, Commissioner

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR POLK COUNTY, OREGON

In the matter of requesting a stay of designation from American Heritage Rivers Initiative)

RESOLUTION NO. 97-36

WHEREAS, on behalf of Polk County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the County, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Polk County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Polk County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, DC.

Dated December 10, 1997, at Dallas, Oregon.

POLK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

C. Ralph Blanchard, Chairman

Ron Dodge, Commissioner

Mike Propes, Commissioner

Approved as to Form:

David Doyle
County Counsel

POLK COUNTY COUNSEL
Polk County Courthouse - Dallas, Oregon 97338
Telephone: 623-8173

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

FOR SHERMAN COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF A RESOLUTION OF NON SUPPORT FOR THE HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE.	)))	RESOLUTION NO. _____

WHEREAS, on behalf of Sherman County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the community, do hereby oppose the American Heritage Rivers Initiative; and

WHEREAS, the County Court opposes the intervention of the federal government, agencies and employees into our local zoning, planning, land use and water authority; and

WHEREAS, the County Court will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river in our community for the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, nor shall we enter into any agreement with the federal government concerning the same federal designation within the boundaries of our jurisdiction, NOW THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED, that any person submitting a petition to the federal government for inclusion of a designated river or area within our designation does so without the approval or consent of the duly elected officials and representatives of this community; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington , D.C.

DONE AND DATED in regular session this 17th day of December, 1997.

SHERMAN COUNTY COURT:

BY: _____
COUNTY JUDGE

BY: _____
COUNTY COMMISSIONER

BY: Kenneth Hatt

ATTEST:

Carol Thompson
COUNTY CLERK / Deputy

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR UMATILLA COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF REQUESTING A STAY	)	
OF DESIGNATION FROM AMERICAN	)	RESOLUTION
HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE	)	BCC 98-01

WHEREAS, on behalf of Umatilla County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the county, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines the designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purpose of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representative of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiate cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Umatilla County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Umatilla County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that on this 14th day of January 1998, this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

UMATILLA COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Dennis D. Doherty
DENNIS D. DOHERTY, CHAIRMAN

Emile M. Holeman
EMILE M. HOLEMAN

William S. Hansell
WILLIAM S. HANSELL

BE IT REMEMBERED, that at a regular term of the Board of Commissioners of the State of Oregon, for the County of Union, sitting for the transaction of County business, begun and held at the Joseph Building Annex in the City of La Grande, in said County and State, on Wednesday of said month and the time fixed by law for holding a regular term of said Commission, when were present:

The Honorable STEVE MCCLURE Chairman

JOHN J. HOWARD Commissioner

COLLEEN MACLEOD Commissioner

WHEN, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1997, among others the following proceedings were had to-wit:

IN THE MATTER OF A RESOLUTION OF NON SUPPORT FOR THE AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE	)))	RESOLUTION 1997-15

WHEREAS, on behalf of Union County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the community, do hereby oppose the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. We oppose the intervention of the federal government, agencies and employees into our local zoning, planning, land use and water authority. We will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river in our community for the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, nor shall we enter into any agreement with the federal government concerning the same federal designation within the boundaries of our jurisdiction. Any person submitting a petition to the federal government for inclusion of a designated river or area within our designation does so without the approval or consent of the duly elected officials and representatives of this community.

NOW THEREFORE, Be it resolved on this 1st day of October, 1997, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

Steve McClure
STEVE MCCLURE, CHAIRMAN

John J. Howard
JOHN J. HOWARD, COMMISSIONER

Colleen MacLeod
COLLEEN MACLEOD, COMMISSION

IN THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

FOR THE COUNTY OF YAMHILL

SITTING FOR THE TRANSACTION OF COUNTY BUSINESS

In the Matter of a Resolution Requesting a Stay of Designation as a Participant in the American Heritage Rivers Program.	)))	*RESOLUTION 98-2-19-1*

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON ("the Board") sat for the transaction of county business in formal session on Thursday, February 19, 1998, in Room 32 of the Courthouse, Commissioners Ted Lopuszynski, Robert Johnstone, and Thomas E.E. Bunn being present.

WHEREAS, the Yamhill County Board of Commissioners has been asked to take a position on the issue of designation; and

WHEREAS, the issue having been previously referred to the Yamhill County Planning Commission for review and comment; and

WHEREAS, the Yamhill County Planning Commission held a public hearing on February 5, 1998, to take testimony from the public; the majority of which was opposed to designation at this time; and

WHEREAS, the Yamhill County Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend to the Board of Commissioners that "Yamhill County opt out of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative until such time as there are enough specifics to determine the benefits to the citizens";

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT WE THE YAMHILL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS request that our county be excluded at this time from any area designated as an American Heritage River.

DONE this 19th day of February, 1998 at McMinnville, Oregon.

ATTEST

CHARLES STERN
County Clerk

By: BRENDA D. AKERS
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM BY:

JOHN M. GRAY, JR.
Yamhill County Counsel

YAMHILL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Ted Lopuszynski
Chairman TED LOPUSZYNSKI

Robert Johnstone
Commissioner ROBERT JOHNSTONE

Thomas E.E. Bunn
Commissioner THOMAS E.E. BUNN

Accepted by Yamhill County
Board of Commissioners on
Feb 19 1998 by Board Order
98-109

Network News Oct. 27, 1997

Oregon's Counties Pulling Out of American Heritage Rivers Initiative

So far, Wallowa and Union Counties have asked that no river in their county be a part of the initiative. Lane County is expected to be next. Contact your local government officials and urge them to opt your county out.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WALLOWA

IN THE MATTER OF A RESOLUTION OF NON SUPPORT FOR THE HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE	)))	RESOLUTION 97-015

WHEREAS, on behalf of Wallowa County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the community, do hereby oppose the American Heritage Rivers Initiative; **and**

WHEREAS, the County Court opposes the intervention of the federal government, agencies and employees into our local zoning, planning, land use and water authority; **and**

WHEREAS, the County Court will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river in our community for the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, nor shall we enter into any agreement with the federal government concerning the same federal designation within the boundaries of our jurisdiction, **NOW THEREFORE**

BE IT RESOLVED, that any person submitting a petition to the federal government for inclusion of a designated river or area within our designation does so without the approval or consent of the duly elected officials and representatives of this community; **and**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

DONE AND DATED in regular session this 20th day of October, 1997.

WALLOWA COUNTY COURT

Benjamin M. Boswell
BENJAMIN M. BOSWELL, JUDGE

PAT WORTMAN, COMMISSIONER

ATTEST: Linda Childers
LINDA CHILDERS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

M L Hayward
MIKE HAYWARD, COMMISSIONER

FILED WASCO CTY
THE DALLES OR.

DEC 5 4 03 PM '97

KAREN M. LEDGETON
COUNTY CLERK

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASCO

IN THE MATTER OF REFUSING DESIGNATION) UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN) HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE.)	RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on behalf of Wasco County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the County, do hereby request that our County be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, thereby request that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Wasco County, Oregon, not to be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Wasco County, Oregon, do declare our opposition to the intervention of the federal government, as well as its agencies and employees, into matters of zoning, planning, land use and water use. These matters are best resolved at the state and local levels. We will neither submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our

County and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, on this 26th day of November, 1997, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, DC.

DATED this 26th day of November, 1997.

WASCO COUNTY COURT

John Mabrey, County Judge

Scott McKay, County Commissioner

Dan Erickson, County Commissioner

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Bernard L. Smith
Wasco County District Attorney

EXHIBIT B

OREGON CITIES SUBMITTING
RESOLUTIONS ON AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

Cottage Grove

Independence

Maupin

RESOLUTION NO. 1331

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING ANY DESIGNATION OF THE WILLAMETTE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES AS AN AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVER.

WHEREAS, the Cottage Grove City Council recognizes the importance that rivers play in the health and vitality of the nation's cities; and

WHEREAS, the Cottage Grove City Council also recognizes the importance of local involvement and control of issues directly impacting the community; and

WHEREAS, the State of Oregon and local communities have taken proactive steps to preserve, protect and restore the rivers in the state and ample opportunities for coordination and assistance exist within the State of Oregon; and

WHEREAS, the City Council views the rivers as a valuable resource that the local community should be actively involved in protecting; and

WHEREAS, the City Council will continue to actively support and participate in local efforts to improve the condition of the Willamette River; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States issued an Executive Order on September 11, 1997 establishing the American Heritage Rivers Initiative; and

WHEREAS, the American Heritage Rivers Initiative was created to involve the Federal Government in efforts of local communities to preserve, protect and restore rivers and their associated resources important to our history, culture and natural history; and

WHEREAS, rivers are to be nominated for participation in the program by local communities; and

WHEREAS, the Cottage Grove City Council received public input opposing the designation of the Willamette River as an American Heritage River; and

WHEREAS, the Cottage Grove City Council believes it would be detrimental to existing improvement efforts on the river to add a layer of Federal Bureaucracy to address local issues; and

WHEREAS, Federal Government assistance, through existing programs, could mean additional oversight, resulting in increased local costs and loss of local control; and

WHEREAS, Federal assistance programs described in the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and not authorized by the U.S. Congress; and

WHEREAS, the creation of an additional Federal Bureaucracy to coordinate already existing Federal programs adds to the cost, complexity and inefficiency of the Federal Government.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Cottage Grove hereby opposes any nomination of the Willamette River and any of its tributaries in the Cottage Grove area as an American Heritage River.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City of Cottage Grove hereby requests that any nomination for the Willamette River or tributaries in the Cottage Grove area be removed from consideration as an American Heritage River.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR THIS 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1997.

ATTEST:

Richard Meyers, City Manager

APPROVED

Darrel Williams

Darrel Williams, Mayor

Dated: 12-15-97

BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDEPENDENCE

STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF POLK

A Resolution Opposing Any Designation	)
of the Willamette River and Its Tributaries	)
As An American Heritage River.	)

RESOLUTION NO. 98-990

WHEREAS, the Independence City Council recognizes the importance that rivers play in the health and vitality of the nation's cities; and

WHEREAS, the Independence City Council also recognizes the importance of local involvement and control of issues directly impacting the community; and

WHEREAS, the State of Oregon and local communities have taken proactive steps to preserve, protect and restore the rivers in the state and ample opportunities for coordination and assistance exist within the State of Oregon; and

WHEREAS, the City Council views the rivers as a valuable resource that the local community should be actively involved in protecting; and

WHEREAS, the City Council will continue to actively support and participate in local efforts to improve the condition of the Willamette River; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States issued an Executive Order on September 11, 1997, establishing the American Heritage Rivers Initiative; and

WHEREAS, the American Heritage Rivers Initiative was created to involve the Federal Government in efforts of local communities to preserve, protect and restore rivers and their associated resources important to our history, culture and natural history; and

WHEREAS, rivers are to be nominated for participation in the program by local communities; and

WHEREAS, the Independence City Council believes it would be detrimental to existing improvement efforts on the river to add a layer of Federal Bureaucracy to address local issues; and

WHEREAS, Federal Government assistance, through existing programs, could mean additional oversight, resulting in increased local costs and loss of local control; and

WHEREAS, Federal assistance programs described in the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and not authorized by the U.S. Congress; and

WHEREAS, the creation of an additional Federal Bureaucracy to coordinate already existing Federal programs adds to the cost, complexity and inefficiency of the Federal Government.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Independence, Oregon, hereby opposes any nomination of the Willamette River and any of its tributaries in the Independence area as an American Heritage River.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City of Independence, Oregon, hereby requests that any nomination for the Willamette River or tributaries in the Independence area be removed from consideration as an American Heritage River.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Manager is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to United States congressional representatives and State legislators for their information and action.

PASSED by the City Council and signed by the Mayor this 13 day of January, 1998.

Thomas F. Pitkey
MAYOR

ATTEST:

Ann Buck
City Recorder

MAUPIN RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. 111997-2

RESOLUTION REFUSING DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

WHERREAS, the City of Maupin does hereby request that our city be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river Community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We the representatives of the river community, thereby request that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Maupin, Wasco County, Oregon, not be designated and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHERREAS, the City of Maupin does declare our opposition to the intervention of the federal government, as well as its agencies and employees, into matters of zoning, planning, land use and water use. These matters are best resolved at the state and local levels. We will neither submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our city and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE MAUPIN CITY COUNCIL RESOLVES that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to Wasco County.

Passed by the Council this 19th day of November, 1997.

Ayes: 5
Noes: 0

Approved by the Mayor this 19th day of November, 1997.

Sherry Holliday

Sherry Holliday, Mayor

ATTEST: DeOra M. Patton

DeOra M. Patton, Recorder

EXHIBIT C

ORGANIZATIONS IN OREGON SUBMITTING RESOLUTIONS ON AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

Oregon State Senate

Oregon Cattlemen's Association

Oregon Farm Bureau

Oregon Logging Conference

Oregon Wheat

Yamhill County Republican Central Committee

BOB KINTIGH
President Pro Tempore
DISTRICT 22
LANE AND DOUGLAS
COUNTIES

REPLY TO ADDRESS INDICATED:
☐ Oregon State Senate
Salem, OR 97310
☐ 38865 E. Cedar Flat Road
Springfield, OR 97478

OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310

Committees:
Chairman:
Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee
Vice-Chairman:
Livability Committee
Vice-Chairman:
Water and Land Use Committee
Member:
Ways and Means
Natural Resources Subcommittee

July 3, 1997

The Honorable Gordon Smith
SD-B34 -- U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Smith,

My colleagues and I have joined together in an effort to prevent an injustice to our people. We have committed to restoring the fisheries by promoting healthy streams within Oregon however, we are relying on a cooperative joint venture between private landowners and state agencies to bring about a successful conclusion with legislative oversight. We care about our environment more than any one outside our state could ever imagine. The private landowners love the environment they share with wild and aquatic life. Because landowners care so deeply and would never purposely harm the resources they cherish, they will continue to assist efforts that enhance the salmon and steam habitat, unless, President Clinton insists on his proclamation to create the American Heritage Rivers Initiative (AHRI).

The selection of an Oregon river under the AHRI would send a signal to the Oregon Legislature, Oregon's Governor and most importantly, the cooperating private landowners, that the Clinton Administration cannot be trusted to allow us to be the caretakers of our resources. The enhancement of salmon and streams set forth in the Oregon Plan would become meaningless.

Not only would the AHRI send distrusting and distressing signals across the land, the AHRI would be a breach of contract between the United States Congress and the State of Oregon. The Act of Congress, admitting Oregon into the Union clearly grants the State of Oregon authority over the waters within and on the boundaries of the state. Further, other than questions dealing with commerce, Congress has recognized and codified this authority with other Acts, such as the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, by defining "waters under the jurisdiction of the United States" as only those waters from the coast line towards the ocean.

Office: S-217 State Capitol, Salem, OR 97310 — Phone: 503-986-1722
District: 38865 E. Cedar Flat Road, Springfield, OR 97478 — Phone: 541-726-2519

Oregon is not in need of more federal programs and we urge that no Oregon river be considered an "American Heritage River." As Thomas Jefferson said, "*Dependency on government leads to apathy and bondage.*"

Once again, we ask for your assistance to allow Oregonians to take pride in *our* efforts to deal with *our* waters by co-sponsoring HR 1842, and preventing further encroachments on states and individual rights.

Thank you for standing up for constitutional rights and common sense.

Sincerely,

Senator Bob Kintigh

Senator Brady Adams

Senator Neil Bryant

Senator Gene Derfler

Senator Ted Ferrioli

Senator Bill Fisher

Senator Gary George

Senator David Nelson

Senator Eileen Qutub

Senator Marylin Shannon

Senator Veral Tarno

Senator Eugene Timms

Oregon Cattlemen's Association

3415 Commercial SE, Ste. G Salem, OR 97302
(Ph) 503-399-1701 (Fax) 503-399-8082

December 31, 1997

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty, Chair
Council on Environmental Quality
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The Oregon Cattlemen's Association strongly opposes the American Heritage Rivers Initiative as reflected in the attached resolution passed by our membership at our 1997 annual convention.

Oregon is facing a new wave of regulation to protect streams. Oregon's waters, and eventually waters across the nation, will be micro-managed under the Clean Water Act. Within the next 10 years, all of Oregon's streams failing to meet state water quality standards will be managed with Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality Management Plans. Over 800 streams in Oregon currently fail to meet water quality standards. The effects of these programs will be that all point source dischargers (such as industry) will be required to meet discharge limitations, and all non-point source dischargers will be required to comply with management plans to protect and enhance water quality. These programs may unnecessarily alter the way landowners conduct their businesses, and the financial burden of trying to meet water quality standards alone may destroy many family ranches and farms.

More involvement by the federal government to protect streams will jeopardize the willingness of landowners to implement voluntary practices to protect water quality. The success of the new Clean Water Act (CWA) programs will depend on the willingness of landowners to voluntarily implement proven management practices to protect water quality. Unfortunately, landowners must comply with these new CWA programs in addition to the plethora of existing regulatory programs that affect streams under statutes such as the Endangered Species Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Consequently, the administrators of the new CWA programs are having trouble getting landowners to even acknowledge the programs and regulations, let alone implementing voluntary measures.

Likewise, landowners are forced to comply with regulations from too many agencies. The new CWA programs directly involve the Environmental Protection Agency, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Landowners will work closely with these agencies in addition to all the agencies under existing programs

affecting streams, such as the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Oregon Division of State Lands.

As set forth above, Oregon's streams are already overcrowded with federal and state agencies, regulations, and programs. This problem jeopardizes the health of our streams because too much government makes landowners discouraged and confused, and takes away their sense of attachment and devotion to the land. The American Heritage Rivers Initiative, by adding more government to our streams, will create more damage instead of protecting our waterways.

Sincerely,

Jean Underhill Wilkinson
Oregon Cattlemen's Asssociation, Executive V.P.

Resolution of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association

American Heritage River Initiative
WR-97-5

WHEREAS, the American Heritage River Initiative has the potential to disrupt state and regional management of our rivers; and

WHEREAS, inherent with the initiative would be another layer of federal government and regulation for the nominated rivers; carrying the potential to add economic and biological burdens to agriculture and natural resource industries beyond any value realized by the program,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that OCA opposes any laws or initiatives that risks the state's ownership of water or risk of intervention of our people's ability to manage their lands.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the OCA requests that the Governor, County Governing Bodies and/or Congressional delegation exclude Oregon's Rivers from the AHIR system.

COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION -

* For further information, contact Pete Test. A

3415 Commercial St. S.E. - Suite G - Salem, OR 97302-5169 - (503) 399-1701 - FAX (503) 399-8062

August 19, 1997

Executive Office of the President
Council of Environmental Quality
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Council Staff Member,

I am Pete Test, Associate Director of Governmental Affairs for the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation (OFBF). I am offering the following comments on the American Heritage River Program Initiative (announced in the Federal Register June 20, 1997, volume 62, number 119).

OFBF is the largest general agriculture organization in the state of Oregon, as it represents over 20,000 families in the state and is affiliated with the American Farm Bureau Federation, the nation's largest general agriculture organization. Our mission is to protect and enhance the agriculture industry in the state of Oregon.

The members of the Oregon Farm Bureau support the Administration for their effort to support state and local efforts to restore and protect their rivers and river systems. The future of our nation is closely tied to the water of the rivers of our nation. Although the process has been slow, we are pleased to see that the administration is finally starting to support local efforts to solve local environmental problems.

While we are encouraged by the effort to support local efforts to solve problems, we do not believe the American Heritage River Initiative is necessary and in the end the initiative (although we hope was not intended to) may erode locally based, bottom up efforts to enhance, protect, and manage our state owned waters.

The Federal Government, because of its size and normal process of doing business, always starts out trying to help people help themselves but once they invest, their resources begin to direct how the people are to help themselves. It sets top down standards and guidelines and has a tendency to decide what is good for the people not what the people think is best for themselves.

This initiative could or would create another unnecessary bureaucracy to accomplish what the government can already do. A directive from the administration for the necessary federal agencies to integrate services and programs in support of, where invited to do so, local management efforts of river systems should be adequate to get the agencies to support local groups. Agency support of local efforts would likely include coordination of public land management activities with local activities as well as advice and technical support. In the case of the regulatory agencies, they should get out of the way so the job can get done efficiently, economically, and with the least amount of conflict.

If funding materializes, it should be made available to the states or local groups (in Oregon - Soil and Water Conservation Districts, County Governments, and/or Watershed Councils), with minimum use guidelines and/or strings attached. Financial support for such a program should not support federal agency operating budgets or employees but be used to put management on the ground in the local area.

The initiative, because of its vague language, leaves its intent and to many other issues open to interpretation. The intent may be to support local efforts but the initiative could be interpreted to be a effort by the administration to solidify or increase federal control over state waters and watersheds. Certain members of the administration and various environmental organizations that the administration supports have the stated goal to gain federal control of water, particularly in the west.

The initiative would or could be interpreted to develop a system of public involvement that could put environmental extremist groups in a position to dominate the local planning groups (river communities). Restoration efforts described in the initiative are weak in the management and use goals and emphasize value laden or undefined goals such as ecological diversity, cultural, and scenic goals.

The initiative would make the heritage river designation permanent. States and local stakeholders should have the right to get rivers removed for the heritage river designation whenever they see fit. Without the ability for local groups to remove their river from the program, then the whole management program becomes a top down federally controlled program.

The Oregon Farm Bureau has reservations with this program. We cannot support the initiative in its current form. It's intent is too ambiguous and could be interpreted in a way that would conflict and threaten our policy that strongly supports local control and problem solving, state control of water and watersheds, and the property owner's right to control the use of his land. It could be interpreted in such a way that would negatively affect agriculture in the state.

The Oregon Farm Bureau would be happy to participate in any future dialogue that would help federal government and the administration to support local programs related to river and watershed management. We feel that such activities are important and will support such programs provided they have clear intent and focus on local problem solving and control. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed initiative.

Sincerely,

Peter S. Test, Associate Director
Governmental Affairs Division

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1997

OREGON
LOGGING
CONFERENCE

P.O. BOX 10869
EUGENE, OREGON 97440
(541) 686-9191
FAX (541) 686-0176

December 2, 1997

RE: American Heritage Rivers Initiative (AHRI)
Presidential Designation

Dear Commissioner;

The Oregon Logging Conference (O.L.C.) and our members, those people who are committed to providing the fiber and building materials this nation needs, while meeting our obligation to future generations by logging in a responsible manner.

In recent years our ability to produce jobs in the natural resource sector have been increasingly hampered by a thickening web of Federal Regulations and Agencies. Much of this regulation has circumvented the rational process of input and debate by elected officials and through the congress, and has been enacted by a zealous White House staff such is the proposed A.H.R.I.

We respectfully request that you consider the information that we have included from the Oregon Lands Coalition. If you agree with us, that this is one more layer of unneeded federal meddling with private and public lands of the west, then we would strongly encourage you to immediately adopt the included resolution.

Sincerely,

Oregon Logging Conference Board

Larry Blem

Larry Blem, President

LB:rw
Encls:

OrComLtr

OREGON WHEAT

November 5, 1997

Senator Gordon Smith
United States Senate
ATTN: Annette Price
367 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

RE: American Heritage Rivers program

Dear Senator Smith:

We are writing to request your support in removing Oregon from participation in the American Heritage Rivers program. The Administration has indicated that if a state's Congressional delegation requests not to participate in the program, rivers in that state will not be listed under the program. We ask that you take the Administration up on this offer.

Why should we not participate? OWGL has two primary objections to this program. First, the Pacific Northwest already has a myriad of programs in place to care for our watersheds. The state legislature in 1997 passed the Oregon Plan, which is a multi-year process to develop water quality management plans in every "water quality limited" basin in the state. Aside from the Clean Water Act-driven activities of the Oregon Plan, several processes are in place for recovery of endangered species in many of Oregon's watersheds. Watershed Councils and Soil & Water Conservation Districts are working on specific projects all across the state to address erosion, stream sedimentation, and other environmental concerns. The combined work of all of these projects should yield a very comprehensive resource managment program in Oregon. Another layer of planning will do little or nothing to further the efforts already underway; in fact, it may detract from current activity. Federal agencies should already be participating in these processes, and should not need a River Navigator to engage themselves or coordinate with other entities.

Secondly, no authorization from Congress exists to implement this program. The founders of this nation provided clear separation of powers between the three branches of government, and the duty of the executive branch is to implement laws passed by the Congress. The administration, by presidential decree, has established a new program without the support and approval of the Congress, and has in this manner stepped across the line from administration to legislation. Previous environmental initiatives by this Administration in Montana and Utah do not inspire confidence that the American Heritage Rivers Program will be operated in consideration of all interested parties. We believe the wisest course of action is to rely on local efforts like the Oregon Plan to achieve environmental goals.

Sincerely yours,
OREGON WHEAT GROWERS LEAGUE

Michael K. Kortge
President

cc: NAWG, Governor John Kitzhaber
Liz Lorenzen/Tom Winn, Pendleton Office
Jesse Vanderzanden, Portland Office

OREGON WHEAT GROWERS LEAGUE • PO BOX 400 • PENDLETON, OR 97801
PHONE (541)276-7330 • FACSIMILE (541)276-1723 • WORLD WIDE WEB: HTTP://WWW.OWGL.ORG

YAMHILL COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
JANUARY 20, 1998

IN THE MATTER OF A RESOLUTION OF NON SUPPORT FOR THE HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE	)) RESOLUTION NO. 98-01)

WHEREAS, we the citizens of Yamhill County and members of the Yamhill County Republican Party Central Committee believe that the control, cleanliness and health of the rivers and streams within the boundaries of this county are better mannaged at the local level; and

WHEREAS, We oppose the further intervention of the federal government into the operation and jurisdiction of Yamhill County governmental bodies; and

WHEREAS, We believe the Yamhill County Commissioners should not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river in our community for the American River Heritage Initiative; nor should we enter into any agreement with the federal government concerning the same federal designation within the boundaries of this jurisdiction, NOW THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Central Committee of the Yamhill County Republican Party petition Yamhill County Commissioners Robert Johnstone, Thomas Bunn and Ted Lopuszynski to vote to OPT-OUT of the Heritage Rivers Initative and notice of that decision be delivered to the White House Council on Enviromental Quality in Washington D.C. prior to the February 1,1998 deadline; and

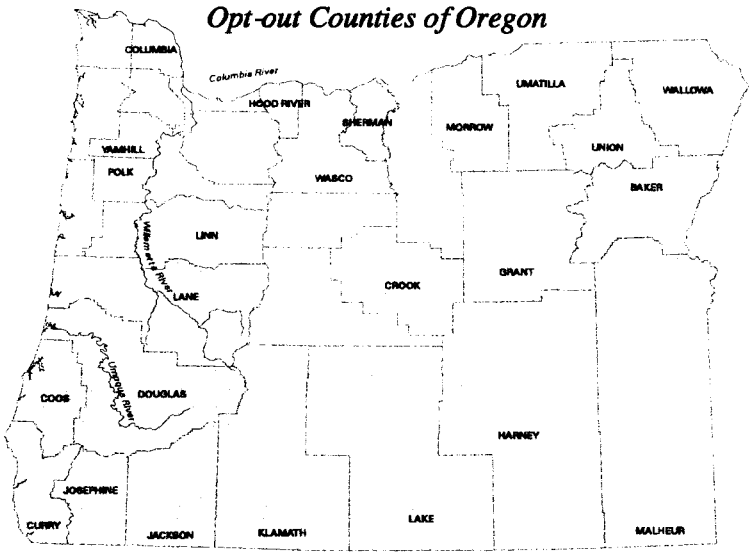
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be executed and delivered to the Yamhill County Board of Commissioners post-haste.

Dated this 20th day of January 1998.

Vote Results January 20, 1998 Unanimous
Yamhill County Republican Party
Central Committee

American Heritage Rivers Initiative Testimony EXHIBIT D

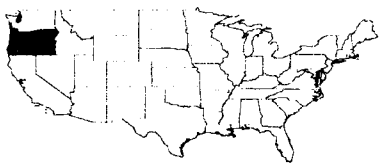
Opt-out Counties of Oregon



Opt-out Counties

24 of 36 Oregon counties do not wish to participate.

These opt-out counties cover 81% of Oregon.



State of Oregon

POLK COUNTY

RESOLUTION # 1998-146

RESOLUTION REFUSING DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

WHEREAS, on behalf of Wheeler County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the county, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, thereby request that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Wheeler County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Wheeler County, Oregon, do declare our opposition to the intervention of the federal government, as well as its agencies and employees, into matters of zoning, planning, land use and water use. These matters are best resolved at the state and local levels. We will neither submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, on this 7th day of January, 1997, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, DC.

Wheeler County Judge

Wheeler County Commissioner

Wheeler County Commissioner

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date 6-5-98	# of pages ▶ 2
To Mike Phoos	From Maudy	
Co./Dept. Commissioner Dallas	Co. Wheeler	
Phone #	Phone # 541-763-2400	
Fax # 503.623.0896	Fax # 541-763-2026	

RESOLUTION # 1998-147

RESOLUTION REQUESTING A STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

WHEREAS, on behalf of Wheeler County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the county, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Wheeler County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Wheeler County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, on this 7th day of January, 1997, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, DC.

Wheeler County Judge

Wheeler County Commissioner

Wheeler County Commissioner

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Board of Commissioners

75 S.E. "C" St.
Madras, Oregon 97741
Ph: (541) 475-2449
FAX: (541) 475-4454

IN THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, OREGON

RESOLUTION R-16-98

) IN THE MATTER OF A RESOLUTION REQUESTING
) A STAY OF DESIGNATION FROM AMERICAN
) HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners believes strongly that healthy river systems are in the best interest of the citizens we represent, and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners supports *in concept* a federal initiative to support communities in their efforts to restore and protect America's rivers, and

WHEREAS, we have already made great strides in developing partnerships among federal, state and local agencies and our citizens to restore and protect Oregon's river systems in comparison to other states, and

WHEREAS there are many different perspectives on how to structure and administer governmental programs designed to restore and protect rivers while respecting the authority of local elected officials and the private property rights of citizens lining along our rivers, and

WHEREAS, we, the elected representatives of our river communities, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative (AHRI) are vague and unclear, and

WHEREAS, we have further determined that specific financial benefits and potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information, and

WHEREAS, on behalf of Jefferson County, Oregon, we do hereby request our county be excluded from the first round of designated rivers until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents, and

WHEREAS, we as duly elected officials and representatives of Jefferson County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the AHRI, *until such time* as the proposed implementation of the program has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

NOW THEREFORE it is resolved on this 3rd day of June, 1998, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

Billy C. Bellamy, Chair

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

REVIEWED
LEGAL COUNSEL

In the matter of requesting a stay *
of designation from American *
Heritage Rivers Initiative. *

RESOLUTION NO. 98-069

WHEREAS, on behalf of Deschutes County, Oregon, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of the County, do hereby request that our county be excluded from any area designated as an American Heritage River until such time that this body, or our successors, determines that designation is in the best interest of our residents. The application for designation as an American Heritage River requires that a "river community" designate itself for the purposes of this Initiative. As such, we the undersigned affirm our Constitutional role as the local, legal authorities authorized to represent this river community. We, the representatives of the river community, have determined that the terms and conditions presented by the American Heritage River Initiative are vague and unclear. We have further determined that the potential consequences of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative cannot be ascertained without more detailed information. We thereby request that, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county, that all lands that fall within the jurisdiction of Deschutes County, Oregon, not be designated, and not be part of a designation, as an American Heritage River.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, as duly elected officials and representatives of Deschutes County, Oregon, do declare that we will not submit nor support any petition for federal designation of a river, watershed or portion of a river within our county and within the boundaries of our jurisdiction under the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, until such time as the proposed implementation of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative has been fully explained to the satisfaction of the elected officials of this county. Any person or persons submitting a petition to the federal, state or local government to designate a river, a portion of a river, or a watershed as an American Heritage River that falls within the lands under our jurisdiction does so without our approval or consent as the elected representatives of the river community.

BE IT RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be executed, made public and delivered to the White House Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

DATED this 5th day of June, 1998 by the Deschutes County Board of Commissioners.

Nancy Pope Schlangen, Chair

Robert L. Nipper, Commissioner

Linda L. Swearingen, Commissioner

ATTEST:

Recording Secretary