

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: Introduction

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.

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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 END-LESS 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	\$12,578,561	\$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	\$335,879,193	\$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; Freudenburg 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. Stages physical blockades preventing workers from working. Files lawsuits against arresting officers for “police brutality.”
Earth First! (OR)	Organized by Earth Firsters to file endless lawsuits and timber sale appeals. Files endless lawsuits against all types of development.
Green Mountain Forest Watch (VT)	
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (renamed Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund) (CA)	Files lawsuits and appeals to block goods production and impose government control on private lands.
Appalachian Mountain Club (MA)	Files Timber Sale appeals, agitates for zero cut on government lands.
Superior Wilderness Action Network (MN)	Files endless timber sale appeals.
Northwest Ecosystem Alliance (WA)	Agitates for nationalization of 26 million acre New England area of private property.
Northern Forest Alliance (VT)	Files lawsuits and timber sale appeals.
Alliance for the Wild Rockies (MT)	Files lawsuits and appeals to stop goods production.
Maine Audubon Society (ME)	Files endless timber sale appeals and lawsuits.
Kettle Range Conservation Group (WA)	Files timber sale appeals.
Rest the West (OR)	Files ESA lawsuits and appeals.
Georgia Forest Watch (GA)	Agitates for removal of roads in approximately half of the U.S. Led by the Wildlands Project and the Biodiversity Legal Foundation
Road-Removal Implementation Project (ROAD-RIP) renamed Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads (MT)	
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.

THE BEWILDERING ARRAYS

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 Assistant Secretary 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

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.

THE BEWILDERING ARRAYS

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 exercise undue influence and citizens have a right to know what they are doing.

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]

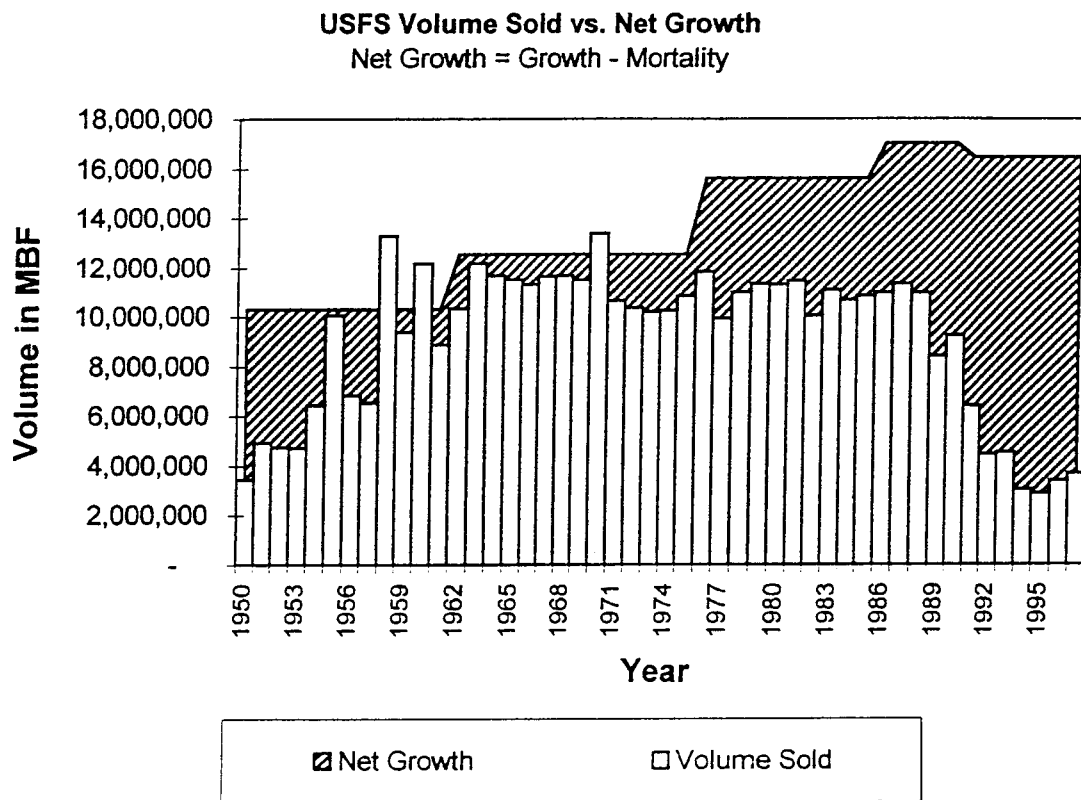
SAMPLE GRANTS FROM DATE OF STARTUP:

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.

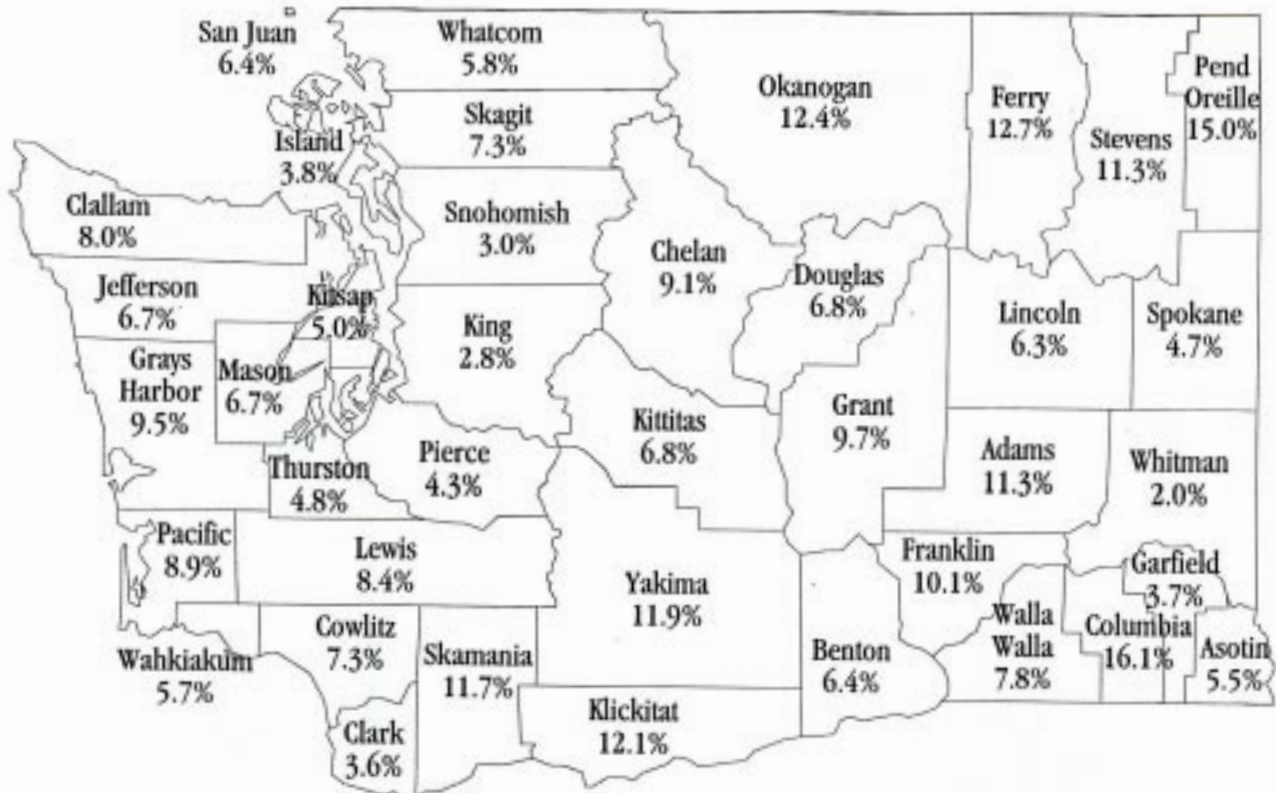
Washington's Columbia Basin The Nation's Worst Urban-Rural Prosperity Gap



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 against 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 Clayoquot 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.

BESIEGED RURAL ECONOMIES

Columbia Basin Timber Sale Appeals, 1988-1998

FILED IN OKANOGAN AND COLVILLE NATIONAL FORESTS

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

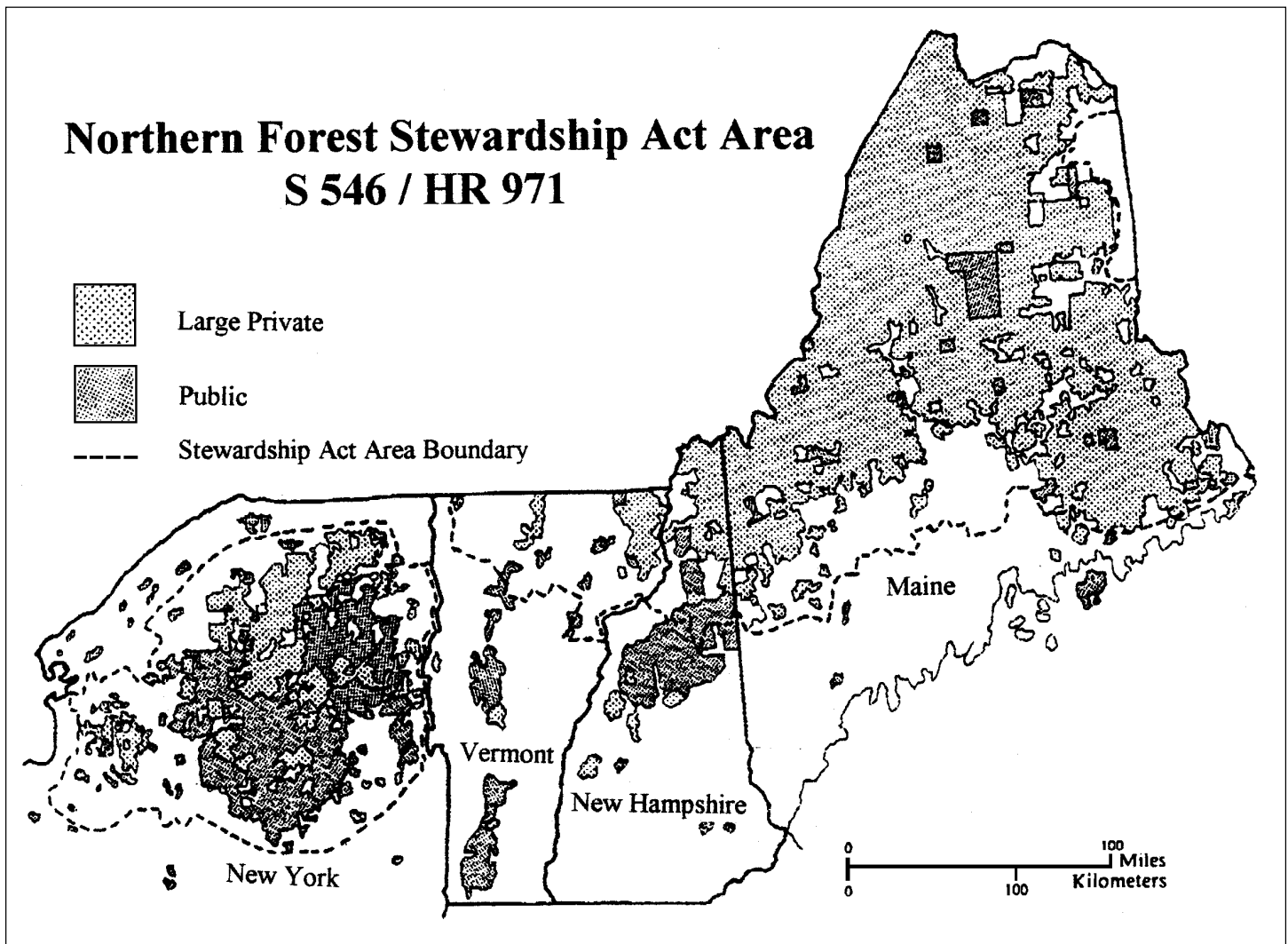
Arizona's Forested Mountains

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 QUAIN FISHING VILLAGES HAVE DISAPPEARED WHILE THE WATERFRONT HAS SEEN FISHING DOCKS AND BOATHOUSES BECOME HOMES FOR THOSE WHO DISCOVERED MAINE’S QUAIN 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 NORTH-ERN 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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