



Olympic Forest Coalition

Summer 2007

The mission of the Olympic Forest Coalition is to protect and restore forest and aquatic ecosystems on the public lands of the Olympic Peninsula.

Watershed Restoration Initiative for State's National Forests Gets Rolling

by Bonnie Phillips

In our last newsletter, we discussed the beginning of a new and exciting project in which environmental organizations and the Department of Ecology are joining forces. The goal of the coalition, part of the Washington Watershed Restoration Initiative, is to restore watersheds in our national forests.

These watersheds are in a disastrous state. As each year passes, especially now that climate change is bringing more frequent and severe storms, we're getting a glimpse of the future. And it does NOT look good for healthy watersheds. There is currently a \$300 million backlog in Washington state's national forests for road repair, fish passage work, and decommissioning of between 1/3 and 1/2 of the road system. In addition, the national forests in our state say they are accumulating \$8 million of needs each year. Major storm events in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie and the Gifford Pinchot add to the backlog. Our deteriorating watersheds are not only damaging land the U.S. Forest Service manages, but are impeding downstream work. Projects of the state, tribes, coalitions, environmental groups, and others may be for naught when compromised watersheds on federal land cause major slides and flooding. Salmon and clean water are among the casualties, as is recreation, when washed out roads make it impossible to get to trailheads.

Twelve environmental organizations* have been working closely with the state Department of Ecology on a 10-year effort to raise the money for watershed restoration—with the help, we hope, of an enlarged and diverse group of supporters that we will gradually build. We are specifically interested in engaging the tribes, whose biologists are so knowledgeable and

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whose members depend on clean water for the salmon catches on which their livelihoods and spiritual values are based.

Watersheds emptying into the Puget Sound must come first. Two-thirds of the money—\$200 million—is needed for the rivers emptying into the Puget Sound. This is all of Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and the part of the Olympic National Forest that starts at the Strait of Juan de Fuca and runs along Hood Canal, down to and including the Skokomish Watershed. This is where our campaign begins, but all of Washington state's national forests will eventually be covered.

Congressman Norm Dicks is pivotal. As the new chair of Interior Appropriations, he wields much deserved power in this area (funding for both national forests and parks are under this committee, as well as many other federal agencies and programs). We have been meeting with his staff and some of our coalition members have talked with him individually. Along with the push for funding from the Skokomish Watershed Action Team (of which OFCO is a member), Dicks has heard and understood the need and we can expect some money in this year's budget to start us on our way. He has also said this is only the beginning! To look at the strong, positive language in the bill, go to www.olympicforest.org.

On the Senate side, we have only begun to make progress. We have been meeting with Senator Patty Murray's local staff and have recently met with Senator Maria Cantwell's legislative D.C. staffer. Some of our members plan to go to Washington, D.C. to directly meet with Members of Congress. We will get the assistance of their lobbyists who work on these issues back in the other Washington.

I have been acting informally as the Campaign Coordinator. OFCO will be heading the outreach program on the Peninsula, as well as doing field monitoring. All this will take money, and as soon as the campaign plan is finalized (perhaps several months), we will seek foundation funding.

We consider this our most important program for the Olympic National Forest and it will get a great deal of our attention. Your donations will help! News

More Trouble: Bumping Up Logging in the Olympic and Other NW National Forests

How senseless does it sound to raise logging levels in the Olympic and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests just as a major new statewide initiative to reverse the massive damage to their road systems gets underway?

We can't say we're surprised, however, and much blame can be placed on the Bush administration and its political appointees in the Forest Service and Department of Agriculture. Worse yet, managers of these two national forests are very excited about more logging (doubling to tripling the cut level from the first 10-12 years under the Northwest Forest Plan). This inevitably means more road building and more damage to the aquatic ecosystem. Thinning has its place in both forests, but when the cut goes up, so do new roads—and so does watershed damage.

You'd think they would want to put the entire ecosystem first. But in a supreme example of cognitive dissonance, the thinning mania has always ignored aquatic concerns. A reality check is long overdue. By the time this newsletter reaches you, representatives from several organizations, including OFCO, will have had discussions with Regional Forester Linda Goodman in Portland. We are alarmed and are looking for ways to stop the madness!

Write the ONF and oppose their increasing the cut.
Dale Hom, Forest Supervisor, dlhom@fs.fed.us.

articles and much more information are at www.olympicforest.org. Click on programs. Included is the bill language for House Interior Appropriations. By the time you see this newsletter, the full House will have voted on this part of the annual appropriations for 2008. No trouble is expected in the full vote.

* *Groups participating: OFCO, The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club (Cascade Chapter), Wildlands CPR, Pacific Rivers Council, Wild Fish Conservancy, The Mountaineers, American Whitewater, North Cascades Conservation Council, Pilchuck Audubon Society, Alpine Lakes Protection Society, Washington Wilderness Coalition.*

Spotted Owl Faces Double Whammy from Bush Henchfolk; Action Urgently Needed

The Bush administration has launched a dual attack on the precarious existence of the northern spotted owl, whose numbers have plummeted across the Northwest—especially on the Olympic Peninsula. By way of the hapless U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (ironically, the agency charged with revitalizing the spotted owl's numbers), the Bushies would reduce owl protections in two ways. One avenue would entail scaling back old-growth forest reserves under the Northwest Forest Plan, while the other would reduce designated critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act. The administration's rationale? So that their timber industry buddies have more old trees available to log. Only a concerned public can stop them.

Draft "Recovery" Plan is Design For Extinction; Open for Public Comment Through August 24

by Bonnie Phillips

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service calls it a Recovery Plan for the northern spotted owl, but in reality, the preferred plan, Option Two, is the work Bush appointees pandering to Big Timber. It is better called a plan for extinction.

Some background: Following a lawsuit brought by environmental groups in the Pacific Northwest, the northern spotted owl was listed in 1990 as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act .

It took three separate lawsuits, under the National Forest Management Act, the National Environmental Protection Act, and the Migratory Bird Species Act, and a campaign pledge during President Clinton's first campaign to bring the Northwest Forest Plan into being in 1994. In Washington state, the Olympic, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Gifford Pinchot, and parts of the Wenatchee-Okanogan National Forests have been managed under the plan, which gave protection to old growth, reduced the cut level significantly, and provided protection for a number of critters like the marbled murrelet, also listed under the ESA, as well as salmon,

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Owls' Critical Habitat Under Attack . . . Again

by Jim Scarborough

Now in its waning years, the Bush administration has limited time to shovel even more of the public's dwindling resources toward its sugar daddies, business associates, and assorted cronies.

So it's redoubling its efforts on behalf of the timber industry in an attempt to eliminate designated critical habitat for the northern spotted owl, thus allowing future logging in currently protected old-growth and mature forests. This, despite the spotted owl's plummeting numbers on the Olympic Peninsula and elsewhere.

Once again, the administration's political henchmen have overruled scientists and agency managers who know best, this time through a proposal that would strip protections from 1.5 million National Forest acres in the Pacific Northwest that had previously been set aside for the threatened spotted owl. This figure

would include two big chunks of Olympic National Forest, and follows another recent proposal by the administration to reduce Northwest Forest Plan protections for the owl by 700,000 acres.

As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service describes it, *(Continued on p. 4, Critical Habitat)*



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many of which are now listed, and a variety of other animals and plants.

A Recovery Plan, the duty of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, was attempted in the 1990s but not finalized. Now the Bush crowd wants to make it happen—to the detriment of the owl and old growth forests.

The Recovery Team, which included two environmentalists, could not come to consensus but the federal agencies did come up with a weaker version of the Northwest Forest Plan, known as Option One. Given that owl populations are dramatically sinking, especially in this state, Option One was hardly acceptable.



But the Bush administration decided Option One would not give the timber industry all it wanted: increased logging and the end of the Northwest Forest Plan. So ranking politicians came up with Option Two, which would invite national forest managers to reduce the size of reserves (and move them around) and put old growth logging restrictions at risk. It would change the Northwest Forest Plan so much that the entire Plan would crash and lawsuits would follow.

At a hearing on the so-called “Recovery Plan” on May 31 in Lacey, only one person, a timber industry spokesman, praised Option Two. The State Fish and Wildlife Service voiced lukewarm support for Option One but opposed Option Two, saying that option might lead them to court. The rest of the speakers spoke from the heart (there were no “canned” presentations) and said NO to both options, suggesting they scrap the entire process and begin anew.

In response to pressure from Oregon and Washington Congressmen, the comment period has been extended until **August 24**. **It is very important to send in letters, short or long, and from the heart.** This is an unmitigated disaster and we all must speak out. Point out that neither Option One nor Option Two will help recover the northern spotted owl. Instead they would erode the inadequate protection measures now in place. Option One would weaken the Northwest Forest Plan and Option Two put it in severe disarray, threatening renewed old growth logging in the national forests in

(Critical Habitat, continued from p. 3)

cal habitat is a specific geographic area essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and an area that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat may include an area that is not currently occupied by the species but that will be needed for its recovery. Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service, are required to consult with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service on projects to ensure they will not destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

Your help is needed! Please send your original comments on this ghoulish proposal **by August 1** to Kemper McMaster, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office, 2600 SE 98th Ave., Suite 100, Portland, OR 97266. By fax: 503-231-6195. Email: northernspottedowlCH@fws.gov, or go to www.regulations.gov, the Federal “eRulemaking” Portal.

Tell them the spotted owl must not lose any critical habitat whatsoever, and that to do otherwise is unscientific, illogically ignores the owl's precarious state, would hasten its extinction, and is an insult to the majority of citizens who are committed to our old forests existing in perpetuity. Please consider emailing us a copy of your comments at info@olympicforest.org. Thank you!



Washington, Oregon and Northern California. (You can see a copy of the so-called “Recovery Plan” at www.fws.gov/pacific/NSOPlan.html.)

Comments may be emailed to: NSOplan@fws.gov (include Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan Comments in the subject line). Snail mail:

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan,
Ecological Services
911 N.E. 11th Avenue, Portland, OR 97232**

Heads Up for the Dosewallips: New Study Will Push Road Reconstruction

by Tim McNulty

Former OPA president and OFCO member Tim McNulty is a noted poet and author. This article is reprinted by permission from the Voice of the Wild Olympics.

This summer or fall, the Dosewallips Road will undergo its third attempted resurrection. The Forest Service, Park Service and Federal Highway Administration will release a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) that will examine a range of options for reconstructing the washed-out road. Unfortunately, the only ecologically sound option—converting the road above the washout to a trail—will not be considered.

Global warming has become a fact of life on the Olympic Peninsula. Peninsula rivers experience high-intensity floods on an almost-yearly basis. At the same time, federal budgets to protect our parks and forests have been slashed. So it's difficult to comprehend why federal agencies insist on reconstructing this ill-placed and problematic road. No matter, the EIS will evaluate two upslope road constructions, a steep, 8/10ths-mile cut-and-fill gravel road that would destroy seven acres of forest at a projected cost of \$750,000; and a narrower road of the same length using retaining walls and reinforced fills that will remove six acres of forest at a cost of \$2.4 million. Both roads will be designed to accommodate recreational vehicles and trailers. Previously, neither were recommended at the park campground. A \$2 million bridge over the washout may or may not be part of the mix.

This will be the third and costliest iteration of a plan for Dosewallips Road reconstruction. The tragedy is that a sustainable solution for the Dosewallips valley—one that would involve a new trail head, parking area, and planning for a downstream campground—has yet to be considered. A similar solution worked out for the Carbon River valley at Mount Rainier received strong support from conservationists, park users, and local communities. But Olympic managers have failed to take notice.

The upper Dosewallips road washed out during heavy floods in January of 2002, 10 miles in from

Highway 101 and five miles below the park service campground at road's end. The washout cut off motorized access to Elkhorn Campground in Olympic National Forest and Dosewallips Campground in Olympic National Park as well as the popular trail head to Anderson and Hayden passes and the way trail to Lake Constance.

Since then, repeated floods have widened the washout to more than 600 feet. OPA, OFCO, Olympic Audubon, The Mountaineers, and other environmental groups have urged the agencies to decommission the road at the washout and convert the upper road to a recreational forest trail.

Both agencies have doggedly refused to consider that option. They insist on restoring motorized access to the 20-site Elkhorn and 30-site Dosewallips (NPS) campgrounds. The problem is that road reconstruction poses unacceptable costs to endangered species, old-growth forest habitat, watershed dynamics, and fish. It is also in violation of the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan, the strongest agency protection we have for the old-growth forest ecosystem.

In 2004, the FS first announced its decision to construct a bypass road along the steep, wet slope above the washout. On-the-ground investigation by conservationists showed the new road would cut a swath through a spectacular grove of ancient forest that borders the Buckhorn Wilderness, destroying more than 200 old-growth trees. This area has been identified as habitat for federally threatened spotted owls and marbled murrelets (though no recent surveys have been conducted).

Further, bulldozing the steep, unstable slopes poses a threat to critical salmon habitat. Puget Sound chinook, Puget Sound steelhead, and Hood Canal chum salmon (all listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act) are known to spawn in the Dosewallips. Chinook and steelhead use the river up
(Continued on next page, **Dose**)

(Dose, continued from previous page)

to the washout. In fact, the cutbank at the washout has been identified as one of two critical sources for spawning gravel for chinook in the Dosewallips, and spawning has been documented just downstream. Coho salmon are known to spawn in an unnamed tributary within the road construction route. Pink salmon and federally listed bull trout are also present in the lower river.

OPA, OFCO and Olympic Audubon appealed this plan, area tribes questioned its wisdom, and it was withdrawn by the forest supervisor. The agency complied with our request for more a detailed EIS. It has been in the works since then.

We see this action as setting a dangerous precedent that will undermine the Northwest Forest Plan and further imperil ESA-listed wildlife and salmon stocks along one of the Olympics' most spectacular wild rivers. We are sympathetic to those who wish to drive to upvalley campgrounds and trail heads, but we believe the environmental costs of rebuilding this road are just too severe. The federal agency managing salmon recovery seems to agree. In 2006, the National Marine Fisheries Service informed the FS that rebuilding the road could have "dire consequences" on federally threatened salmon recovery in the river.

The Northwest Forest Plan, which attempted to resolve the contentious issue of old growth logging on federal lands, identified the Dosewallips as a "key watershed." As such, it is to be managed to preserve its native salmon, riparian forests and streamside habitats. The forest plan designates the upland forest, proposed route of the forest service's new road, as a late-successional reserve. LSRs are to be managed as habitat for old-growth and mature forest species, spotted owls and marbled murrelets among them. According to the forest service, road construction in reserves "is not generally recommended." The riverside forest is also a bald eagle management area.

OPA and OFCO are prepared to appeal. Check for the latest at OFCO's web site, www.olympicforest.org. In the meantime, requests to consider a trail conversion in the EIS may be submitted to Forest Supervisor Dale Hom, Olympic National Forest, 1835 Black Lake Blvd. S.W., Suite A, Olympia, WA 98512.

A Short History of the **DOSE ROAD**

Much of today's conflict over the Dosewallips Road stems from poor decisions in the distant past. In the decades before the creation of Olympic National Park, commercial interests pushed hard for a road across the Olympics. The Brinnon to Lake Quinault route was at the top of their list. The Forest Service was compliant, and photographer Asahel Curtis was conscripted into the promotional effort. By the 1930s CCC crews blasted a road up the steep grade of Dosewallips Falls to Muscott Flat. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938, road construction was thankfully halted.

This legacy of early road building abounds in the Olympics. Hikers today seldom notice that stretches of scenic hiking trails at Staircase, the North and East Fork Quinault, West Elwha, Obstruction Point, Deer Park or Duckabush were once roads. Trail conversions have lessened ecological impacts and created new hiking opportunities that few regret. A Dosewallips River trail would provide nearly year-round hiking, biking, and equestrian access through a magnificent valley forest. It would access two quiet, streamside campgrounds and a spectacular falls. It is by far the best choice for the Dosewallips.

—Tim McNulty



LOST & FOUND: Welcome Back to OFCO's Newsletter

A number of our readers may wonder why they are suddenly getting OFCO newsletters again after a long dry spell. Here's the reason: Our database crashed and it took time to get it all back together again. But now we're with it. We hope you will be interested enough to become a member or make a donation but this is not mandatory to stay on our list. You can also notify us via email: info@olympicforest.org or use our donation envelope if you do not want to receive future newsletters.

OFCO Cosponsors Photography Exhibit at Burke Museum

This summer, the Burke Museum partners with OFCO to launch the first of three wildlife photography exhibits grappling with the greatest conservation issues of our time. *Yellowstone to Yukon: Freedom to Roam*, which opened June 16 and runs through December 31, features photographs of the Rocky Mountain West by German-born Florian Schulz and documents the ambitious effort to preserve wildlife corridors from Yellowstone National Park to Canada's Yukon Territories. Such corridors would link existing parks and public lands to ensure the survival of one of the world's last intact mountain ecosystems.

An award winning nature photographer, Schulz has dedicated ten years of his life to documenting the drama and beauty of North America's largest wildlife corridor: the Rocky Mountains. His 40 large-format color photographs have captured the drama and beauty of this Western ecosystem and its diverse landscapes, wildlife, and people. Schulz has received honors from the BBC's Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition and Nature's Best International Photography Awards.

Yellowstone to Yukon: Freedom to Roam is organized by the Burke Museum in collaboration with several environmental organizations to produce and present three exhibitions of nature photography, each linked to a critical environmental issue, including corridor protection, biodiversity, and climate change. The exhibits will premiere at the Burke Museum and tour museums throughout the U.S. and Canada.

The Burke Museum is located on the University of Washington campus, at the corner of NE 45th St and 17th Ave NE. Hours are 10 am to 5 pm daily, and until 8 pm on first Thursdays. Admission: \$8 general, \$6.50 senior, \$5 student/youth.

—Connie Gallant



Aquatic Conservation Strategy Is Back in Business

by Jim Scarborough

In its nonstop quest to ramp up the cut on our national forests, the Bush administration has repeatedly attempted to pave the way to the sawmill by systematically weakening the venerable Northwest Forest Plan. The Plan, adopted in 1994 for national forests in the range of the northern spotted owl, features a number of safeguards that are thankfully ill-suited to those seeking wholesale, reckless logging. One of the most important of these is the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS), which mandates that Forest Service projects—such as timber sales—not harm watersheds and the imperiled species that live there.

In 2004, at the behest of friends in the timber industry, the Bush administration withdrew the ACS requirement that Forest Service projects maintain the existing condition of the watershed or move it within the range of natural variability. In rendering such standards merely optional, salmon and water quality stood to take a major hit. Following a lawsuit filed by Earthjustice, however, U.S. District Judge Ricardo S. Martinez struck down this change in late March, ruling the Bush administration had illegally suppressed and misrepresented the objections of U.S. Fish & Wildlife scientists. In doing so, the Bushies had violated the National Environmental Policy Act. And so, at the gavel's bang, the ACS was back in business.

The renewed standards of the ACS will have great import on Olympic National Forest, where the Forest Service has been planning to more than double the amount of logging originally recommended in the Northwest Forest Plan. In newer mega-sales like Bear Creek Saddle west of Lake Crescent, Jackson on and around Mounts Walker and Turner, and Humptulips in the southwest corner of the ONF, the ACS will likely inflict a serious chill on the bulldozers and chainsaws. Expect a similar impact on the Dosewallips River washout, where the Forest Service and Park Service are hellbent on demolishing the watershed in order to punch in a crumbling dead-end road. All hail our legal defenders.

Wilderness Is the One Place We Don't Have to Change

by John Woolley

Is Wilderness Management an oxymoron? Perhaps we need a university degree curriculum in the topic if we are to address it seriously. How do we educate land managers to do nothing? This is a most difficult task for mankind. The freedom to do nothing, the ability to practice restraint, is often said to be the greatest freedom of all. But can we do it?

Wilderness Watch sponsored a seminar in Mazama recently to address that question. (An oft-asked question: What is the difference between The Wilderness Society and Wilderness Watch? In spirit, nothing; but in a mission sense, TWS works to create new Wilderness Areas to be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness Watch strives to keep these legislated Wilderness areas wild, as defined by the Wilderness Protection Act of 1964.) Again, this is not easy; the problem is exemptions—exemptions from Restraint.

Let's go back a few decades. The Wilderness Act of 1964 was written very carefully, each word chosen specifically, so that misinterpretation would be minimized. Though nearly 80% of Americans supported establishing Wilderness Areas, it took eight years for lawmakers to agree on the final draft. It passed by a landslide. Human passion for the wild has always been high. Wild lands are set aside by all cultures, to honor our source of wisdom, inspiration and religion.

By the 1980s, however, pressures to create new Wilderness Areas were leading to compromises in wilderness character. The commitment to wildness, and to the resounding words that so defined wilderness (as the Act intended) was just not happening. The Forest Service couldn't muster the will; so Wilderness Watch was formed to help find that resolve. As always, the key is education.

I'll try to be objective about the seminar, but how can I be when the main lesson is to stop suppressing our passion—our passion for wilderness and all it means, to each of us personally. Say it. Don't censor your enthusiasm when it emerges; it is a tonic that confirms your own values and brings wilderness and

its worth into the minds of others. A view down a pristine valley, in Alaska, or the Olympics, is a path into unrestrained evolution and ecology. There is the aesthetics that provide us with the means to make wise decisions, both economically and ethically. A wolf's eyes watch me from the bottom of my note pad, as I type these lettered words. Will we practice wilderness management, laissez faire style?

One of the founders of Wilderness Watch is retired land manager Bill Worf, who wrote the Forest Service's Wilderness Management Plan to implement the 1964 Act. Now 80, he rode seven hours in a carpool from Missoula to Mazama to sit at the front of the seminar. The unseasonable heat—90-something—set us all back a bit, but Bill kept us focused. So much good information led me into a personal Renaissance—a realization that I too have become dulled to my passion. Each session was attended by 17 to 21 students of wilderness. They all displayed an admirable gentleness and respect for each other, as well as gratitude for the ideas and will of those that have made Wilderness in America possible.

Nevertheless, the heat, good discussions, the overflow of information going into my brain led me to listen carefully when Roger Kaye (*Last Great Wilderness*) brought up the concept of Solitude. A state of mind free from distraction, in an untrammelled environment, where Nature is allowed to "Let It Be" provides perhaps the best opportunity for Solitude. In such a place one can think clearly, then get back to others, and be able to say something really worth hearing.

Wilderness Watch was a great help in a recent legal case with Olympic National Park. It supported OFCO's sister organization, Olympic Park Associates, in its successful effort to prevent Olympic National Park from helicoptering two pre-constructed shelters into the remote Olympics, without due regard for the Wilderness Act and without a written Wilderness Management Plan.

When it comes to Wilderness, doing nothing is something.

Roadless Bill Reintroduced; Cantwell and Inslee Deserve Thanks

by Bonnie Phillips

In May, Senators Maria Cantwell (D-WA) and John Warner (R-VA) along with Washington State Representative Jay Inslee reintroduced legislation to protect 58.5 million acres of Roadless Areas on national forests (2 million acres in Washington state). On the Senate side (S. 1478), there are 18 co-sponsors; unfortunately Senator Patty Murray is not yet on that list. In the House (H.R. 2516), there are 140 original co-sponsors, including Reps. Jim McDermott and Adam Smith.

The Bush administration has no real desire to protect Roadless Areas, even though road building is a financial loss to taxpayers. The current backlog of road problems in national forests runs to \$8 billion;

so why compound the deficit by building more roads, within Roadless Areas—or elsewhere in the forests?

Far from trying to protect wild lands, the Bush administration looks kindly on new lawsuits seeking to reverse the exclusion of roads from designated Roadless Areas and has begun developing a new roadless EIS, which will likely give away the store.

Below is a handy contact list for our electeds in Washington, D.C. (Clip and stick on the fridge, perhaps!) This should make it easier to thank Inslee, McDermott and Smith—and, of course, Cantwell. But also contact Sen. Murray and your own Representative and ask them to cosponsor. Thanks!

OFCO Gets New Officers

OFCO's board met in May to elect officers for the following year. Here are the results:

John Woolley, Chair
 Connie Gallant, Vice Chair
 Jill Silver, Recording Secretary
 Nancy Woolley, Treasurer

Executive Director Bonnie Phillips, who stepped down as chair, was asked by the board to stay on as a board member, but not an officer.

Check This Out! A Great Search Engine to Help Fund OFCO

GoodSearch.com is a new search engine that donates half its revenue, about a penny per search, to the charities its users designate. You use it just as you would any search engine. It's powered by Yahoo!, so you get high-quality results.

Just go to www.goodsearch.com and be sure to enter Olympic Forest Coalition as the charity you want to support. Just 50 of us searching four times a day would raise over \$700 in a year without anyone spending a dime! And, be sure to spread the word!

President George W. Bush, (202) 456-1111;
president@whitehouse.gov

To contact **U.S. Senators and Representatives**, email them through their web sites (just Google their names); or call the Capitol Switchboard at **(202) 224-3121**; or phone them direct:

Senator Patty Murray, (202) 224-2621;
 (206) 553-5545

Senator Maria Cantwell, (202) 224-3441;
 (888) 648-7328

Rep. Norm Dicks (6th) (202) 225-5916;
 (360) 452-337

Rep. Jay Inslee (1st) (202) 225-6311;
 (206) 361-0233

Rep. Jim McDermott (7th) (202) 225-3106;
 (206) 553-7170

Rep. Brian Baird (3rd) (202) 225-3536;
 (360) 352-9768

Rep. Adam Smith (9th) (202) 225-8901;
 (253) 896.3775

Rep. Rick Larson (2nd) (202) 225-2605;
 (425) 252-3188

Rep. Dave Reichert (8th) (202) 225-7761;
 (206) 275-3438

Olympic Forest Coalition
c/o John and Nancy Woolley
1606 East Sequim Bay Road
Sequim, WA 98382

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Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Return this form and/or your check to: Bonnie Phillips, Olympic Forest Coalition, 606 Lilly Road NE #115, Olympia, WA 98506.

You can also donate to OFCO online. Just go to our web site; we tell you how on our home page.

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