

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1494

To save taxpayers money, reduce the deficit, cut corporate welfare, protect communities from wildfires, and protect and restore America's natural heritage by eliminating the fiscally wasteful and ecologically destructive commercial logging program on Federal public lands, restoring native biodiversity in our Federal public forests, and facilitating the economic recovery and diversification of communities affected by the Federal logging program.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 4, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY (for herself, Mr. LEACH, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. FILNER, Mr. WEINER, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. STARK, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. HOLT, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WYNN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. DELAUBRO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. LEE, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. BECERRA) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To save taxpayers money, reduce the deficit, cut corporate welfare, protect communities from wildfires, and protect and restore America's natural heritage by eliminating the fiscally wasteful and ecologically destructive commercial logging program on Federal public lands, restoring native biodiversity in our Federal public forests, and facilitating the economic recovery and diversification of communities affected by the Federal logging program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “National Forest Protection and Restoration Act of
6 2001”.

7 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of
8 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

Sec. 3. Findings.

Sec. 4. Prohibition on timber sales to protect Federal public lands.

Sec. 5. Effect of prohibition on existing timber sale contracts.

Sec. 6. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 7. Natural heritage restoration.

Sec. 8. Worker retraining.

Sec. 9. Allocation of funds.

Sec. 10. Continuation of payments for States and counties containing Federal
public lands under Public Law 106–393.

Sec. 11. Enforcement by citizens.

9 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

10 For purposes of this Act:

11 (1) AGENCIES.—The term “agencies” means
12 the Forest Service, the National Park Service, the

1 Bureau of Land Management, and the United
2 States Fish and Wildlife Service.

3 (2) COMMERCIAL LOGGING.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “commercial
5 logging” means—

6 (i) the sale of timber;
7 (ii) the execution of a timber sale; or
8 (iii) any other transfer of timber or
9 biomass to an individual, company, cor-
10 poration, or other entity, which then offers
11 the transferred timber or biomass, or any
12 product produced from that timber or bio-
13 mass, for sale or uses the transferred tim-
14 ber or biomass for other commercial pur-
15 poses.

16 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “commercial
17 logging” includes a sale, execution, or other
18 transfer specified in subparagraph (A) regard-
19 less of—

20 (i) the stated reason for the sale, exe-
21 cution, or transfer; or
22 (ii) whether the timber is standing,
23 fallen, living, or dead.

24 (3) FEDERAL PUBLIC LANDS.—The term “Fed-
25 eral public lands” means—

- (A) all lands in the United States included in the National Forest System;
- (B) all lands in the United States included in the National Wildlife Refuge System;
- (C) all lands in the United States included in the National Park System; and
- (D) all lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) NATIVE BIODIVERSITY.—

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “native bio-diversity” includes diversity—

(i) within a species (including genetic diversity, species diversity, and age diversity);

(ii) within a community of species;

(iii) between communities of species;

(iv) within a total area, such as a watershed;

3 (v) along a vertical plane from ground
4 to sky, including application of the plane
5 to all the other types of diversity; and

(vi) along the horizontal plane of the earth-surface, including application of the plane to all the other types of diversity.

12 (5) OLD GROWTH FOREST.—The term “old
13 growth forest” refers to any stand of forest within
14 the boundaries of a timber sale that may contain
15 trees that exceed 150 years in age.

18 (A) Any inventoried roadless area.

(B) Any area of at least 1,000 contiguous acres meeting Forest Service road density guidelines.

(C) Any area of less than 1,000 contiguous acres meeting Forest Service road density guidelines, if the area is adjacent to a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System, a

1 unit of the National Park System, an inven-
2 tories roadless area, or a designated Wilderness
3 Study Area.

4 (7) TIMBER SALE.—

5 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “timber sale”
6 means—

7 (i) the sale of timber;
8 (ii) the offering of timber for sale or
9 consideration; or
10 (iii) any other transfer of timber or
11 biomass to an individual, company, cor-
12 poration, or other entity, which then offers
13 the transferred timber or biomass, or any
14 product produced from that timber or bio-
15 mass, for sale or uses the transferred tim-
16 ber or biomass for other commercial pur-
17 poses.

18 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “timber sale”
19 includes a sale, offer, or other transfer specified
20 in subparagraph (A) regardless of—

21 (i) the stated reason for the sale,
22 offer, or transfer; or
23 (ii) whether the timber is standing,
24 fallen, living, or dead.

1 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Polls conducted by the Forest Service show
4 that a strong majority of the American people think
5 that natural resources on Federal public lands
6 should not be made available to produce consumer
7 goods.

8 (2) The 1995 Forest Service draft report enti-
9 tled “Forest Service Program for Forest and Range-
10 land Resources: A Long-Term Strategic Plan” shows
11 that recreation and tourism in the National Forest
12 System creates over 30 times more jobs, and gen-
13 erates over 30 times more income, than commercial
14 logging on national forests.

15 (3) According to Forest Service figures, timber
16 cut from Federal public lands comprises less than
17 five percent of the annual timber consumption of the
18 United States.

19 (4) The vast majority of America’s original
20 pristine forests have been logged, and what little pri-
21 mary forest that remains exists almost entirely on
22 public lands.

23 (5) The ecological crisis resulting from this se-
24 vere habitat loss and fragmentation of American for-
25 ests requires bold action to protect this Nation’s
26 natural heritage so that pristine forests may remain

1 pristine, and damaged forests may have an opportunity
2 to recover.

3 (6) It is in the interests of the American people
4 and the international community to protect and re-
5 store native biodiversity in our Federal public lands
6 for its inherent benefits, the resulting economic ben-
7 efits, and for the protection of this natural heritage
8 for current and future generations.

9 (7) The 1995 report of the Comptroller General
10 regarding distribution of Forest Service timber sales
11 receipts (GAO/RCED-95-237FS) and the 1998 fol-
12 low-up report (GAO/RCED-99-24) reveal that, of
13 the hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayer
14 money that is annually expended on the Forest Serv-
15 ice timber sales program, only a small fraction finds
16 its way back to the Federal Treasury, resulting in
17 an enormous net loss to taxpayers.

18 (8) Forests absorb rainfall, retard stream run-
19 off, reduce floods, increase slope stability, and retain
20 topsoil, and retard soil erosion and siltation in
21 streams, irrigation ditches, and reservoirs.

22 (9) Commercial logging has many indirect costs
23 which are very significant, but not easily measured,
24 such as flooding damage and relief of flooding dam-
25 age through Federal funds, damage to the salmon

1 fishing industry; and harm to the recreation and
2 tourism industries.

3 (10) A congressionally commissioned scientific
4 study of the Sierra Nevada forests found that more
5 than any other human activity, commercial logging
6 has increased the risk and severity of fires by remov-
7 ing the cooling shade of trees and leaving flammable
8 debris (see Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project Final
9 Report to Congress, Vol. 1, Assessment Summaries
10 and Management Strategies, 1996).

11 (11) Forest Service studies have confirmed the
12 finding that logging, including both thinning and
13 clearcutting, increases fire severity (United States
14 Forest Service, Historical and Current Forest Land-
15 scapes in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Part II:
16 Linking Vegetation Characteristics to Potential Fire
17 Behavior and Related Smoke Production, PNW–
18 GTR–355, p. 22 (1995); United States Forest Serv-
19 ice, Integrated Scientific Assessment for Ecosystem
20 Management in Interior Columbia Basin, PNW–
21 GTR–382, p. 61 (1996)).

22 (12) The Forest Service's chief fire specialist
23 has stated that the material that needs to be re-
24 duced to prevent unnaturally severe forest fires is
25 underbrush that is less than two or three inches in

1 diameter, not mature trees (Washington Journal, C-
2 SPAN, Aug. 10, 2000).

3 (13) The Forest Service's own fire research sta-
4 tion found that the only effective way to protect
5 homes in the urban/wildland interface from forest
6 fires is to reduce the flammability of the home itself
7 and its immediate surroundings within 40 meters,
8 not engage in logging activities on Federal public
9 lands (Jack Cohen, Reducing the Wildland Fire
10 Threat to Homes: where and how much?, United
11 States Forest Service, Fire Sciences Laboratory,
12 Rocky Mountain Research Station, Missoula, Mon-
13 tana, report presented at the Fire Economics, Policy
14 and Planning: Bottom Line Symposium, April 5–9,
15 1999, San Diego, California).

16 (14) It is in the interests of the American peo-
17 ple to protect watersheds on Federal public lands in
18 order to prevent potentially damaging and deadly
19 floods.

20 **SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON TIMBER SALES TO PROTECT FED-
21 ERAL PUBLIC LANDS.**

22 (a) PROHIBITION ON NEW TIMBER SALES.—Not-
23 withstanding any other provision of law, effective as of the
24 date of the enactment of this Act, no timber sales shall
25 be prepared, advertised, offered, or awarded on Federal

1 public lands and, except as provided in section 5, no com-
2 mercial logging shall occur on Federal public lands.

3 (b) EXCEPTIONS.—The use of forest materials for
4 noncommercial use, including personal-use permits under
5 the personal use component of the forest management pro-
6 gram of the Forest Service or an equivalent program of
7 the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Serv-
8 ice, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, to the
9 extent allowed under existing law, is not prohibited by sub-
10 section (a), but any such use of forest materials for non-
11 commercial use must be consistent with section 7, includ-
12 ing subsection (k) of such section.

13 (c) NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES.—Nothing contained
14 in this Act shall be construed to modify, amend, or breach
15 any treaty in existence on the date of enactment of this
16 Act with any Native American tribe.

17 **SEC. 5. EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON EXISTING TIMBER
18 SALE CONTRACTS.**

19 (a) REMAINING SALVAGE RIDER SALES.—Notwith-
20 standing any outstanding judicial order or administrative
21 proceeding interpreting section 2001 of Public Law 104–
22 19 (109 Stat. 240; 16 U.S.C. 1611 note), the Secretary
23 of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall im-
24 mediately suspend each timber sale or activity that was

1 being undertaken in whole or in part under the authority
2 provided in such section.

3 (b) ROADLESS AREAS AND OLD GROWTH FOR-
4 ESTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
5 Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior
6 shall immediately suspend each timber sale in any roadless
7 area or old growth forest on Federal public lands.

8 (c) PHASE-OUT PERIOD AUTHORIZED.—There shall
9 be a 2-year period to phase out those timber sale contracts
10 in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act.
11 The phase-out period shall begin on the date of the enact-
12 ment of this Act. Any remaining timber sales on Federal
13 public lands shall be automatically suspended upon the ex-
14 piration of the phase-out period. Notwithstanding any
15 other provision of law, no commercial logging shall occur
16 anywhere on Federal public lands after the end of the
17 phase-out period.

18 (d) EARLY TERMINATION.—For all timber sales sus-
19 pended under subsection (a), subsection (b), and sub-
20 section (c) of this subsection, the Secretary concerned
21 shall—

22 (1) exercise any provision of the original con-
23 tract that authorizes termination and payment of
24 specified damages; or

1 (2) terminate the contract to avoid adverse ef-
2 fects on the environment or natural resources.

3 (e) PAYMENT FOR TIMBER SALE CONTRACTS RELIN-
4 QUISHED.—Any claim, whether as a result of a judgment
5 or an agreement against the Federal Government, arising
6 from termination of any timber sale contract under sub-
7 section (d) of this subsection, may be—

8 (1) paid from funds made available under sec-
9 tion 1304 of title 31, United States Code, and shall
10 not require reimbursement under section 13(c) of
11 the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C.
12 612(c));

13 (2) offset by forgiveness of a Federal Govern-
14 ment loan or loan guarantee;

15 (3) paid through funds appropriated for the
16 purpose; or

17 (4) paid through the transfer of funds from
18 Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management ac-
19 counts for forest management, road construction, or
20 general administration for such purposes.

21 (f) DISPUTES.—Any claim by a purchaser against the
22 Federal Government relating to a contract terminated
23 under this section shall be subject to the Contract Dis-
24 putes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

1 **SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 (a) CALCULATION OF TAXPAYER LOSSES FROM LOG-
3 GING.—The Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with
4 the Secretary of the Interior, shall determine the average
5 amount of Federal funds appropriated annually from the
6 General Fund of the Treasury over the five fiscal years
7 immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this
8 Act for commercial logging and commercial logging-re-
9 lated activities on Federal public lands. In making this
10 determination, the Secretary shall include amounts ex-
11 pended for the following, using estimates when necessary:

- 12 (1) Timber sales management.
13 (2) Forest-land vegetation management.
14 (3) Land management planning, inventory, and
15 monitoring related to commercial logging.
16 (4) Research related to commercial logging.
17 (5) The portion of the forest roads and road
18 maintenance program related to commercial logging.
19 (6) General administration expenses related to
20 commercial logging.
21 (7) Landline location related to commercial log-
22 ging.
23 (8) Law enforcement related to commercial log-
24 ging.
25 (9) The portion of the forest fire fighting and
26 prevention program related to commercial logging.

1 (10) The portion of any other activities related
2 to commercial logging.

3 (b) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be ap-
4 propriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out
5 this Act in the fiscal years beginning after the date of the
6 enactment of this Act, but not to exceed for any fiscal
7 year two-thirds of the amount calculated in subsection (a)
8 as the taxpayer losses from logging.

9 (c) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not more than
10 ten percent of the funds appropriated or allocated to carry
11 out sections 7 and 8 may be reserved for the administra-
12 tion of activities authorized under those sections.

13 **SEC. 7. NATURAL HERITAGE RESTORATION.**

14 (a) GENERAL REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any
15 other provision of law, agency projects or programs to re-
16 store biological diversity and ecological processes on Fed-
17 eral public lands shall be carried out in a manner con-
18 sistent with this section and shall be integrated into the
19 program established by this section.

20 (b) PURPOSES, FINDINGS, AND BASIC MANAGEMENT
21 REQUIREMENTS.—(1) The purpose of this section is to
22 protect and restore the natural heritage of the Federal
23 public lands through the restoration of native biodiversity
24 and natural ecological complexes and processes. In most
25 circumstances, natural processes will heal damaged areas

1 without assistance, but, in many circumstances, where ex-
2 tensive damage from logging and road-building is evident,
3 it is necessary to take immediate action to stop soil erosion
4 and pervasive resource damage. The primary emphasis of
5 this section is to change circumstances that effectively act
6 as barriers to natural restoration processes. This section
7 does not envision the broad application of largely experi-
8 mental techniques or tactics for which there is no solid
9 scientific support or concrete evidence of effectiveness.

10 (2) It is also the purpose of this section to provide
11 guidance and limitations for the protection and restoration
12 of native biological diversity. The inherent guiding prin-
13 ciple or basic approach that managers shall use to imple-
14 ment the ecological restoration provisions of this section
15 is to “do no harm” to ecosystems when implementing ac-
16 tive management projects and programs.

17 (3) Scientific uncertainty about complex ecosystems
18 requires a precautionary approach to active management.
19 Therefore, proposed projects that are intended to restore
20 ecological processes must have short- and long-term bene-
21 fits that significantly outweigh any short- or long-term
22 risks.

23 (4) In most cases ecosystems are inherently resilient
24 if left to function without interference from man, but in
25 some cases action is necessary to stop immediate resource

1 damage. Therefore, ecological restoration projects shall
2 emphasize the removal of barriers that prevent ecosystems
3 from restoring themselves. Some examples of such barriers
4 are roads, erosion, landslides, nonnative invasive species,
5 fire suppression, certain types of hazardous fuels, dams
6 or man-made barriers in streams, and other significant
7 man-made damage and developments that interfere with
8 natural ecological processes.

9 (5) In other cases ecosystems require the reintroduc-
10 tion of native species that once contributed to natural eco-
11 logical processes. Therefore, each ecological restoration
12 project shall include an evaluation of which native species
13 may be missing from the ecosystem and shall ensure the
14 presence of adequate habitat and forage or prey for the
15 native species, to be followed by a scheduled reintroduction
16 of the native species in coordination with State natural
17 heritage and wildlife agencies and the United States Fish
18 and Wildlife Service.

19 (c) NATURAL HERITAGE RESTORATION CORPS.—

20 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the In-
21 terior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each es-
22 tablish a special unit (to be known as the “Natural
23 Heritage Restoration Corps”) for the purposes of—
24 (A) conducting ecological restoration of na-
25 tive biodiversity in areas of Federal public lands

1 where the integrity of natural ecosystems has
2 been degraded;

3 (B) assisting in the monitoring of forest
4 resources, including effectiveness monitoring of
5 ecological restoration projects; and

6 (C) in cooperation with each agency's law
7 enforcement programs, monitoring and pro-
8 tecting public resources from various illegal ac-
9 tivities, including timber theft and poaching.

10 (2) USE OF PERSONNEL FROM EXISTING PRO-
11 GRAMS.—The Natural Heritage Restoration Corps
12 may be created using personnel in existing programs
13 in the agencies.

14 (3) OTHER PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.—In
15 addition to the personnel selected under paragraph
16 (2), the Natural Heritage Restoration Corps may
17 hire other personnel, which may include private con-
18 tractors, and purchase or lease the necessary equip-
19 ment to implement the Natural Heritage Restoration
20 Plans to achieve the goals and objectives as set forth
21 by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of
22 the Interior under this section. There shall be a hir-
23 ing preference for dislocated workers who have been
24 terminated or laid off, or have received a notice of

1 termination or lay off, as a consequence of the en-
2 actment of this Act.

3 (4) TRAINING.—Personnel of the Natural Her-
4 itage Restoration Corps shall be properly trained so
5 that they are able to carry out the activities specified
6 in paragraph (1) consistent with this section.

7 (d) NATURAL HERITAGE RESTORATION PLAN-
8 NING.—

9 (1) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS.—For
10 lands in the National Forest System, the Secretary
11 of Agriculture shall develop Natural Heritage Res-
12 toration Plans at the regional level to carry out an
13 ecological restoration program in each region con-
14 sistent with this section and incorporating the stand-
15 ards, guidelines, and procedures developed in sub-
16 section (e). Such Plans shall be completed no later
17 than 18 months after the date of enactment of this
18 Act and shall be revised at least every 10 years.

19 (2) BLM, NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, AND
20 NATIONAL PARK LANDS.—For lands under the juris-
21 diction of the Bureau of Land Management, and, as
22 necessary for National Wildlife Refuges and units of
23 the National Park System, the Secretary of the Inter-
24 ior shall develop Natural Heritage Restoration
25 Plans at the regional level to carry out an ecological

1 restoration program in each region consistent with
2 this section and incorporating the standards, guide-
3 lines, and procedures developed in subsection (e).
4 Such Plans shall be completed no later than 18
5 months after the date of enactment of this Act and
6 shall be revised at least every 10 years.

7 (3) MONITORING.—The Secretary of the Inter-
8 rior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall include in
9 the Natural Heritage Restoration Plans—

10 (A) monitoring provisions to ensure the ef-
11 fectiveness of each ecological restoration
12 project; and

13 (B) provisions to gauge each Plan's
14 progress in achieving any restoration goals and
15 objectives that are developed in accordance with
16 subsection (g).

17 (4) FOLLOW-UP EVALUATIONS AND CORREC-
18 TIONS.—The Secretary of Interior and the Secretary
19 of Agriculture shall provide for appropriate follow-up
20 evaluations and actions to ensure the long-term suc-
21 cess of ecological restoration projects. The failure of
22 any restoration project shall be evaluated and re-
23 ported to the appropriate Secretary, who shall take
24 prompt action to provide new solutions to correct the
25 failed restoration projects.

1 (e) DEVELOPING STANDARDS, GUIDELINES, AND
2 PROCEDURES FOR RESTORATION.—

3 (1) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARIES.—

4 (A) The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of
5 the Interior shall develop regional standards, guide-
6 lines, and procedures for restoration, consistent with
7 this section, as soon as practicable after the date
8 of the enactment of this Act, and shall incorporate
9 these regional standards, guidelines, and procedures,
10 as well as regional Natural Heritage Restoration
11 Plans, into land management plans for each unit of
12 Federal public lands in accordance with existing
13 land management planning regulations, by no later
14 than two years after the date of enactment of this
15 Act.

16 (B) The Secretaries shall report to the Con-
17 gress on the progress of implementing this section in
18 the annual report required by section 8(c) of the
19 Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Plan-
20 ning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1606(c)) and section
21 311 of the Federal Land Policy and Management
22 Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1741).

23 (2) COMMITTEE OF SCIENTISTS.—(A) In car-
24 rying out the purposes of this subsection, the Sec-
25 retary of the Interior, in consultation with the Sec-

1 retary of Agriculture, shall appoint a committee of
2 scientists, for each of the various administrative re-
3 gions in the United States who are not officers or
4 employees of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land
5 Management, or the timber industry, and who are
6 not contractors for the timber industry.

7 (B) The committee shall provide scientific and
8 technical advice and counsel on the proposed stand-
9 ards, guidelines, and procedures of this subsection to
10 assure that an effective interdisciplinary approach is
11 proposed and adopted for the development of Nat-
12 ural Heritage Restoration Plans in each region.

13 (C) The committee shall terminate upon pro-
14 mulgation of the standards, guidelines, and proce-
15 dures, but the Secretary shall appoint similar com-
16 mittees, at least every 10 years, to consider revisions
17 of regional standards, guidelines, and procedures
18 based on new scientific information and the knowl-
19 edge gained from implementing ecological restora-
20 tion projects. Standards, guidelines, and procedures
21 for developing Natural Heritage Restoration Plans
22 or their revisions for each region shall be completed
23 no later than one year after the date of the enact-
24 ment of this Act or the initiation of the revision
25 process. The views of the committees shall be in-

1 cluded in the public information supplied when the
2 standards and guidelines are proposed for adoption.

3 (3) CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—
4 Clerical and technical assistance, as may be nec-
5 essary to discharge the duties of the committee of
6 scientists established under paragraph (2), shall be
7 provided from the personnel of the Department of
8 Agriculture or the Department of Interior, as appro-
9 priate.

10 (4) COMPENSATION.—While attending meetings
11 of the committee, the members shall be entitled to
12 receive compensation at a rate of \$200 per diem, in-
13 cluding travel time, and while away from their
14 homes or regular places of business they may be al-
15 lowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of
16 subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5,
17 United States Code, for persons in the Government
18 service employed intermittently.

19 (5) REGIONAL BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary of
20 the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of
21 Agriculture, shall determine each region's bound-
22 aries for which the standards, guidelines, and proce-
23 dures are to be developed under this subsection.

24 (f) INTERIM NEEDS FOR RESTORATION.—During the
25 interim period while regional standards, guidelines, and

1 procedures, as well as regional Natural Heritage Restora-
2 tion Plans, are being developed and incorporated into land
3 management plans, the Secretary of Agriculture and Sec-
4 retary of the Interior shall identify interim needs for eco-
5 logical restoration and shall take prompt action to begin
6 this restoration work with available personnel. Interim
7 needs for restoration under this section shall be limited
8 to the following:

9 (1) Prescribed or managed fire or manual pre-
10 treatments to reduce severe fire incidence and haz-
11 ardous fuels pursuant to subsection (j).

12 (2) Stabilization of slopes and soils so as to
13 prevent or reduce further erosion and land sliding.

14 (3) Decommissioning and obliteration of roads.
15 (4) Removal of nonnative invasive species.

16 (5) Removal of manmade developments that
17 interfere with natural ecological processes.

18 (g) RESTORATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.—Within
19 two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
20 Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior
21 shall develop specific restoration goals and objectives for
22 each unit of Federal public lands, and shall, within the
23 same time period, develop a specific schedule to accom-
24 plish those goals and objectives with any funds made avail-

1 able to the Secretaries, including those funds authorized
2 to be appropriated in section 6.

3 (h) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—Any program or
4 project provided in this section shall be carried out in com-
5 pliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of
6 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and its implementing regu-
7 lations, and any other public involvement processes pro-
8 vided by law, regulation, or agency policy.

9 (i) PROHIBITIONS.—Road construction or re-con-
10 struction shall be prohibited when conducting projects or
11 programs provided by this section. This prohibition in-
12 cludes any projects to reduce the incidence of severe fire
13 and hazardous fuels pursuant to subsection (j).

14 (j) SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR REDUCING THE INCI-
15 DENCE OF SEVERE FIRE AND HAZARDOUS FUELS.—

16 (1) PRESCRIBED OR MANAGED FIRES WITHOUT
17 MANUAL PRE-TREATMENTS.—The use of prescribed
18 or managed fires without manual pre-treatments—

19 (A) shall be the primary tool for reducing
20 severe fire incidence and hazardous fuels;

21 (B) shall only be prescribed in areas that
22 have been scientifically identified as fire-adapt-
23 ed ecosystems;

24 (C) shall be carried out in a manner de-
25 signed to maintain habitat quality for any pro-

1 posed, threatened, endangered, or sensitive spe-
2 cies, or their prey; and

3 (D) shall be carried out during a time of
4 year and with a frequency that is most eco-
5 logically appropriate, while also minimizing ad-
6 verse effects on air quality.

7 (2) REQUIREMENTS REGARDING MANUAL PRE-
8 TREATMENTS.—Manual pre-treatments to reduce se-
9 vere fire incidence and hazardous fuels—

10 (A) must include use of prescribed or man-
11 aged fire as the primary treatment of the
12 project in accordance with paragraph (1);

13 (B) may only be implemented in areas
14 which have a moderate to high risk of severe
15 fire incidence;

16 (C) shall be prioritized for urban-wildland
17 intermix areas;

18 (D) shall not reduce the overstory canopy
19 component of the pre-treatment area;

20 (E) shall maintain habitat quality for any
21 proposed, threatened, endangered, or sensitive
22 species, or their prey;

23 (F) may remove hazardous fuels to mini-
24 mize occurrences of prescribed fires reaching
25 the forest canopy; and

(G) shall only be prescribed in areas that have been scientifically identified as fire-adapted ecosystems.

12 (k) USES OF FOREST MATERIALS THAT RESULT
13 FROM ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OR PRE-TREATMENTS
14 TO REDUCE SEVERE FIRE INCIDENCE AND HAZARDOUS
15 FUELS.—A hierarchy of use of forest materials that result
16 from manual pre-treatments in fire-adapted ecosystems or
17 ecological restoration (such as saplings, bushes, fine sur-
18 face fuels, and materials from plantations that are being
19 restored back to native forests) is established in the fol-
20 lowing order:

21 (1) Forest materials shall be left as biomass on
22 the forest floor, lopped, scattered, and burned, if
23 prescribed, or shall be left as species habitat in the
24 form of downed woody debris in the project area.

1 (2) If removal of forest material is necessary
2 for ecological restoration or because the area is pre-
3 treated in accordance with subsection (j), that mate-
4 rial shall be used for recreation or maintenance
5 projects in the same unit of Federal public land,
6 such as trails, bridges or facilities, or for restoration
7 projects such as woody debris in streams, woody de-
8 bris to provide species habitat, or for biomass to
9 build soil in other areas of the same unit of Federal
10 public land.

11 (3) Any excess material not used as described
12 in paragraph (2) may only be used for public pur-
13 poses, and not for private or public commercial gain.
14 This material may be provided for personal non-
15 commercial uses, such as firewood or other subsist-
16 ence uses, or for other public noncommercial pur-
17 poses. Other public purposes may include, but are
18 not limited to, the processing of these forest mate-
19 rials for uses such as fuel for low-income households,
20 or, in limited circumstances, timber for low-income
21 housing provided by a not for profit venture reg-
22 istered by the Department of Housing and Urban
23 Development.

24 (l) RELATION TO OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Any ac-
25 tivities undertaken pursuant to subsection (k) or the rest

1 of this section must be undertaken in strict compliance
2 with section 4.

3 **SEC. 8. WORKER RETRAINING.**

4 (a) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For the pur-
5 poses of this section, the term “eligible individual” means
6 an individual who—

7 (1) is a dislocated worker, as that term is de-
8 fined in section 101 of the Workforce Investment
9 Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–220; 112 Stat. 939;
10 29 U.S.C. 2801); and

11 (2) has been terminated or laid off, or has re-
12 ceived a notice of termination or lay off, as a con-
13 sequence of the enactment of this Act, or as a con-
14 sequence of management decisions on Federal public
15 lands prior to the enactment of this Act.

16 (b) DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY.—The deter-
17 mination of whether an individual is an eligible individual
18 shall be made by the Secretary of Labor, pursuant to cri-
19 teria established by the Secretary of Labor, in consultation
20 with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior.

21 (c) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Labor
22 may make grants to States, employers, employer associa-
23 tions, and representatives of employees—

24 (1) to provide training, adjustment assistance,
25 and employment services to eligible individuals; and

(2) to make needs-related payments to eligible individuals in accordance with subsection (h).

3 (d) PRIORITY AND APPROVAL.—

10 (2) NEEDS-RELATED PAYMENTS REQUIRED.—

11 The Secretary of Labor shall not approve an applic-
12 ation for a grant under subsection (c) unless the
13 application contains assurances that the applicant
14 will use grant funds to provide needs-related pay-
15 ments in accordance with subsection (h).

16 (e) USE OF FUNDS.—Subject to the requirements of
17 subsections (f), (g), and (h), grants under subsection (c)
18 may be used for any purpose for which funds may be used
19 under section 134 of the Workforce Investment Act of
20 1998 (Public Law 105–220; 112 Stat. 990; 29 U.S.C.
21 2864).

22 (f) JOB SEARCH ALLOWANCE.—

1 viduals. Such allowance, if granted, shall provide re-
2 imbursement to the individual of not more than 90
3 percent of the cost of necessary job search expenses,
4 as prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of
5 Labor, but may not exceed \$1,200 unless the need
6 for a greater amount is justified in the application
7 and approved by the Secretary of Labor.

8 (2) CRITERIA FOR GRANTING JOB SEARCH AL-
9 LOWANCES.—A job search allowance may be granted
10 only—

11 (A) to assist an eligible individual who has
12 been totally separated in securing a job within
13 the United States; and

14 (B) where the Secretary of Labor deter-
15 mines that such employee cannot reasonably be
16 expected to secure suitable employment in the
17 commuting area in which the worker resides.

18 (g) RELOCATION ALLOWANCE.—

19 (1) ALLOWANCE AUTHORIZED.—Grants under
20 subsection (c) for adjustment assistance may be
21 used to provide relocation allowances to eligible indi-
22 viduals. Such an allowance may only be granted to
23 assist an eligible individual in relocating within the
24 United States and only if the Secretary of Labor de-
25 termines that such employee;

1 (A) cannot reasonably be expected to se-
2 cure suitable employment in the commuting
3 area in which the employee resides;

4 (B) has obtained suitable employment af-
5 fording a reasonable expectation of long-term
6 duration in the area in which the employee
7 wishes to relocate, or has obtained a bona fide
8 offer of such employment, and

9 (C) is totally separated from employment
10 at the time relocation commences.

11 (2) AMOUNT OF RELOCATION ALLOWANCE.—

12 The amount of any relocation allowance for any eli-
13 gible individual may not exceed the amount which is
14 equal to the sum of—

15 (A) 90 percent of the reasonable and nec-
16 essary expenses, specified in regulations pre-
17 scribed by the Secretary, incurred in trans-
18 porting an individual and the individual's fam-
19 ily, if any, and household effects; and

20 (B) a lump sum equivalent to 3 times the
21 employee's average weekly wage, up to a max-
22 imum payment of \$1,200, unless the need for
23 a greater amount is justified in the application
24 and approved by the Secretary of Labor.

1 (h) NEEDS-RELATED PAYMENTS.—The Secretary of
2 Labor shall prescribe regulations with respect to the use
3 of funds from grants under subsection (c) for needs-re-
4 lated payments in order to enable eligible individuals to
5 complete training or education programs under this sec-
6 tion. Such regulations shall—

7 (1) require that such payments shall be pro-
8 vided to an eligible individual only if such
9 individual—

10 (A) does not qualify or has ceased to qual-
11 ify for unemployment compensation;

12 (B) has been enrolled in training by the
13 end of the 13th week of the individual's initial
14 unemployment compensation benefit period, or,
15 if later, the end of the 8th week after an indi-
16 vidual is informed that a short-term layoff will
17 in fact exceed six months; and

18 (C) is participating in training or edu-
19 cation programs under this section, except that
20 such regulations shall protect an individual
21 from being disqualified pursuant to this clause
22 for a failure to participate that is not the fault
23 of the individual;

24 (2) provide that to qualify for such payments
25 the individual currently receives, or is a member of

1 a family which currently receives, a total family in-
2 come (exclusive of unemployment compensation,
3 child support payments, and welfare payments)
4 which, in relation to family size, is not in excess of
5 the lower living standard income level;

6 (3) provide that the levels of such payments
7 shall be equal to the higher of—

8 (A) the applicable level of unemployment
9 compensation; or

10 (B) the poverty level determined in accord-
11 ance with criteria established by the Director of
12 the Office of Management and Budget;

13 (4) provide for the adjustment of payments to
14 reflect changes in total family income; and

15 (5) provide that the grantee shall obtain infor-
16 mation with respect to such income, and changes
17 therein, from the eligible individual.

18 (i) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Labor shall
19 prescribe regulations to carry out this section not later
20 than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

21 **SEC. 9. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.**

22 (a) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN ACCOUNTS.—Not-
23 withstanding any other provision of law, from the date of
24 the enactment of this Act through the duration of the two-
25 year phase-out period provided in section 5 plus two years

1 thereafter, all funds in each of the following Forest Service
2 and Bureau of Land Management accounts, including any
3 funds deposited into these accounts during the two-year
4 phase-out period, shall be used only to carry out this Act:

5 (1) Timber salvage funds (including the Salvage
6 Sale Fund established under section 14(h) of the
7 National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16
8 U.S.C. 472a(h))).

9 (2) The fund established under section 3 of the
10 Act of June 9, 1930 (commonly known as the
11 Knutson-Vandenberg Act; 16 U.S.C 576b).

12 (3) The fund containing moneys associated with
13 the Purchaser-Elect Roads Program under section 6
14 of Public Law 88–657 (commonly known as the For-
15 est Roads And Trails Act; 16 U.S.C. 537).

16 (b) ALLOCATION OF TIMBER SALES REVENUES DUR-
17 ING PHASE-OUT PERIOD.—Notwithstanding any other
18 provision of law, from the date of the enactment of this
19 Act through the duration of the two-year phase-out period,
20 all timber sale revenues from Federal public lands shall
21 be deposited in the fund established under section 3 of
22 the Act of June 9, 1930 (commonly known as the
23 Knutson-Vandenberg Act; 16 U.S.C 576b).

24 (c) ABOLISHMENT OF ACCOUNTS.—Notwithstanding
25 any other provision of law, the funds referred to in sub-

1 section (a) shall be used to carry out this section until
2 no funds remain in such accounts, after which these ac-
3 counts shall be abolished.

4 (d) WORKER RETRAINING.—Monies shall be distrib-
5 uted from the funds referred to in subsection (a) to carry
6 out section 8. Such distributions shall be made in amounts
7 up to \$80,000,000 in the first year of the phase-out pe-
8 riod, and \$80,000,000 and \$120,000,000, respectively, in
9 the subsequent two years.

10 (e) NATURAL HERITAGE RESTORATION PLAN-
11 NING.—From the funds referred to in subsection (a), up
12 to a sum of \$100,000,000 shall be made available to the
13 Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture
14 to carry out subsections (d) and (e) of section 7 until such
15 time as the Natural Heritage Restoration Plans required
16 by subsection (d) of such section have been incorporated
17 into the management plans for each unit of Federal public
18 lands.

19 (f) ALTERNATIVES TO WOOD.—From the funds re-
20 ferred to in subsection (a), at least \$1,000,000 and up
21 to \$3,000,000 shall be distributed to the Environmental
22 Protection Agency to fund an investigation into wood-free
23 alternative products for paper and construction. Within
24 one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
25 Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

1 shall make recommendations for grants to entities involved
2 in the development and production of the most environ-
3 mentally sound nonwood alternatives for paper and con-
4 struction products, including entities involved in using ag-
5 ricultural residues to produce paper. Up to \$100,000,000
6 from the funds referred to in subsection (a) shall be made
7 available to the Environmental Protection Agency for such
8 grants, which shall be made within three years after the
9 date of the enactment of this Act.

10 (g) PUBLIC EDUCATION AND ASSISTANCE TO RE-
11 DUCE STRUCTURE FLAMABILITY IN URBAN-WILDLAND
12 INTERMIX AREAS.—From the funds referred to in sub-
13 section (a), up to \$15,000,000 shall be used annually to
14 educate owners of structures on non-Federal land adjacent
15 to Federal public lands about ways in which these struc-
16 tures can be protected from forest fires by reducing the
17 flammability of a structure and the area within 40 meters
18 of a structure. Both technical support and financial assist-
19 ance, in coordination or collaboration with existing State
20 and local programs, to the extent possible, shall be pro-
21 vided where, and to the extent, appropriate.

22 (h) ALLOCATION OF REMAINING FUNDS.—Any funds
23 remaining in the accounts referred to in subsection (a) in
24 the fourth year after the date of the enactment of this

1 Act shall be deposited into the general fund of the United
2 States Treasury.

3 **SEC. 10. CONTINUATION OF PAYMENTS FOR STATES AND**
4 **COUNTIES CONTAINING FEDERAL PUBLIC**
5 **LANDS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 106-393.**

6 (a) **CONTINUATION OF PAYMENTS AFTER FISCAL**
7 **YEAR 2006.**—The Secure Rural Schools and Community
8 Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393; 16
9 U.S.C. 500 note) is amended—

10 (1) in section 101(a), by striking “years 2001
11 through 2006,” both places it appears and inserting
12 “year 2001 and thereafter,”;

13 (2) in section 102(b)(2), by striking “through
14 fiscal year 2006”; and

15 (3) in section 103(b)(1), by striking “through
16 fiscal year 2006”.

17 (b) **TERMINATION OF REQUIREMENT TO RESERVE**
18 **FUNDS FOR FOREST PROJECTS.**—(1) Section 102(d) of
19 such Act is amended by adding at the end the following
20 new paragraph:

21 “(4) **TERMINATION OF ALLOCATION AND ELEC-**
22 **TION REQUIREMENTS.**—This subsection shall not
23 apply in the case of payments made under sub-
24 section (a) for fiscal year 2007 and thereafter.”.

1 (2) Section 103(c) of such Act is amended by adding
2 at the end the following new paragraph:

3 “(4) TERMINATION OF ALLOCATION AND ELEC-
4 TION REQUIREMENTS.—This subsection shall not
5 apply in the case of payments made under sub-
6 section (a) for fiscal year 2007 and thereafter. The
7 entire payment amount shall be expended as re-
8 quired by the laws referred to in subsection (a)(1).”.

9 **SEC. 11. ENFORCEMENT BY CITIZENS.**

10 (a) PURPOSE AND FINDING.— The purpose of this
11 section is to foster the widest possible enforcement of this
12 Act. Congress finds that all people of the United States
13 are injured by any action that violates the provisions of
14 this Act on all lands to which this Act applies.

15 (b) CITIZEN SUITS AUTHORIZED.—Any person may
16 commence a civil action against any person, including the
17 United States, who is alleged to be in violation of this Act.
18 The action shall be brought in the district court for the
19 district in which the alleged violation occurred or the
20 United States District Court for the District of Columbia.
21 When the United States is a defendant, venue may also
22 be in the district court for the district in which the office
23 of any officer or employee of the United States who is
24 alleged to be involved in the violation is located. The dis-

1 strict court shall have jurisdiction without regard to the
2 amount in controversy or the citizenship of the parties.

3 (c) RELIEF.—If the court determines that a violation
4 of this Act has occurred, the court may issue an injunction
5 and provide other appropriate equitable relief as the court
6 considers necessary. If the plaintiff is the prevailing or
7 substantially prevailing party, the court may award to the
8 plaintiff reasonable costs of the litigation, including attor-
9 ney fees, witness fees, and other necessary expenses. When
10 the United States is a defendant, any award of costs of
11 litigation against the United States shall be paid by the
12 United States within 40 days after judgment.

13 (d) STANDARD OF PROOF.—The standard of proof
14 in all actions brought under this section shall be the pre-
15 ponderance of the evidence and the trial shall be de novo.

16 (e) WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—The United
17 States, including its agencies, agents, and employees,
18 waives its sovereign immunity in all respects in all actions
19 under this section. No notice is required to enforce this
20 section.

