



The Forest Emergency Recovery & Research Act

DRAMATICALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE 1995 SALVAGE RIDER

SALVAGE RIDER FACTS:

- Attached as a rider to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act (P.L.104-19) in 1995.
- No public hearings were held on this specific provision.
- Waived environmental laws (National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, etc.)
- Expedited salvage *and* green sales contracts.
- Overrode court injunctions, restraining orders and decisions.

FOREST EMERGENCY RECOVERY & RESEARCH ACT FACTS:

- Multiple public hearings held by the House Resources Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health seeking input on forest recovery issues.
- Stand alone bill drafted and public hearing on the bill scheduled for November 10, 2005 in the proper authorizing committee.
- Recovery specifically limited to trees that are “down, dead, broken, severely root sprung, which mortality is highly probable in five years, or that are required to be removed for worker or public safety.” Habitat snags will remain, as will other material to diminish erosion and restore habitat. (Title 1, Section 105).
- “Catastrophic event” specifically defined and recovery evaluation required. Underlying land management or forest plan must be followed. (Section 3)
- Public collaboration required. (Title 1, Section 102)
- Public allowed to participate in “pre-decisional appeals” process to help shape the final plan and may seek judicial review under the appeals procedures of the overwhelmingly bipartisan Healthy Forest Restoration Act. (Title 1, Section 106)
- Requires peer-reviewed research to improve post-catastrophic management practices. (Title 1, Section 101)

**For additional information, please contact the Subcommittee on Forests & Forest Health (202.225.0691)
or Congressman Greg Walden's office (202.225.6730).**