

## **FORESTRY and NATURAL RESOURCES**

U.S. Rep. Peter DeFazio, a leader in Congress on resources issues, has since 1987, represented Oregon's Fourth Congressional District, which includes some of the country's most treasured National Forests such as the Siskiyou, Umpqua, Willamette and Siuslaw. DeFazio was a senior member of the House Committee on Resources through the 107th Congress. During the 108th Congress, DeFazio took a leave of absence from the Committee to serve on the Select Committee on Homeland Security. DeFazio maintains his seniority on the Resources Committee.

There is probably no more politically divisive issue in Oregon's Fourth Congressional District than forest policy. Historically, it has been one of the most heavily timber-dependent districts in the country.

DeFazio has been widely acknowledged for his skill in managing forest policy. Early in his congressional career, when Oregon was suffering from a recession, he proposed legislation which was signed into law, to ban log exports and protect family-wage timber jobs.

But he was truly thrust to the forefront of this issue when timber harvests were severely curtailed in the late 80's—cutting old growth timber was banned to protect the habitat of the endangered northern spotted owl.

He spent countless hours working with labor, environmentalists and industry leaders to craft a forest plan that would have avoided legal conflicts and provided real certainty to timber-dependent communities.

His efforts to find middle ground and reach consensus were ridiculed by extremists on both sides of the issue, yet he was successful in gaining broad support for his vision of forest management.

Shortly after taking office, President Clinton took steps to try to resolve the spotted owl controversy. The President offered the Northwest Forest plan, which failed in its promises of a steady supply of timber to local mills and protection for vital ecosystems. DeFazio opposed the Clinton plan.

DeFazio urged the Clinton Administration and the current administration to revise the Northwest forest plan to protect old growth and provide sustainable jobs.

His vision for forest management was easily transferred to a debate in the 107th Congress over fuel reduction in fire-prone areas. In the fall of 2002, DeFazio sat down with the Republican Chairman of the House Forest Subcommittee, Representative Scott McInnis of Colorado, to craft legislation to reduce the threat of wildfire in the West. Again, more than a decade later, their efforts to reach a compromise on forest management were criticized by extremists on both sides of the debate. The lawmakers made substantial progress but the House Republican

leadership pulled the plug on the negotiations before a final agreement could be reached.

One of DeFazio's proudest accomplishments is his work on legislation to guarantee increased federal timber sale payments to state and local governments for schools and road projects. DeFazio authored legislation to establish a permanent inflation-adjusted "safety net" for timber-dependant counties throughout the U. S. DeFazio worked to break the legislative gridlock surrounding the bill and hammered out a compromise signed into law on October 30, 2000. The legislation means \$261 million annually for Oregon counties, an increase in annual payments of \$114 million.

"You're dead wrong in thinking that Peter DeFazio 'yanked his support' from the Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention legislation. This legislation is alive and well thanks to the extraordinary efforts and cooperation of Congressman DeFazio."

Letter from Representative Scott McInnis (R-CO), Chair of the Forest Health Subcommittee, to the Grants Pass Daily Courier in response to an editorial in that paper, 10/17/02

"DeFazio and other lawmakers harshly denounced the decision to ground the 33 tanker fleet this week, just as the fire season was getting under way."

The Register-Guard, 5/14/04

"Pressed Tuesday by Oregon Reps. Greg Walden and Peter DeFazio, the agencies promised to work out an [air tanker] inspection program."

The Oregonian, 5/19/04

"DeFazio seeks to expedite uncontested salvage sales"

The Daily Courier, 5/22/04

"Bills sponsored by Smith, DeFazio will help forests in Pacific NW"

The Douglas Mail, 7/29/04

"Springfield, Ore., Congressman's plan: Cut trees to save forests and jobs"

The Register Guard, 7/30/04

"DeFazio, Labor and Environmentalists Agree: It's Time to End the Conflicts over Old Growth Logging"

Oregon AFL-CIO Weekly Update, 8/4/04

"DeFazio offers spotted-owl solution"

Springfield News, 8/4/04

"DeFazio proposal for logging swap could be start of forestry solution"

Grants Pass Daily Courier, 8/5/04

"Congressman Peter DeFazio's proposed supplement to the Northwest Forest Plan is

encouraging, because it might work, resulting in a long-overdue boost in timber harvests."  
Grants Pass Daily Courier, 8/5/04

"Springfield Congressman Peter DeFazio's proposal for an end to the 'Timber Wars' looks pretty good."

Springfield News, 8/6/04

"Rep. DeFazio has championed the interests of schools and counties from the outset and was instrumental in pulling together support for H.R.2389 when it appeared it might falter. His strong and continued support helped insure that partisan differences did not hinder movement of H.R.2389 through the House."

Douglas County Commissioner Doug Robertson,  
President, Association of O&C Counties, 4/18/00

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**In the 108th Congress (2003-2004):**

▸ **The forest vision negotiated by DeFazio and others in the fall of 2002 was eventually incorporated into the "Healthy Forests" legislation, H.R. 1904, advocated for by the White House and approved by Congress. The forest health bill was signed into law on December 3, 2003.**

▸ **In an effort to bridge the divide between the timber industry and environmentalists, DeFazio introduced H.R. 4932, major westside forest thinning legislation that would create jobs and improve forest health.** The Northwest Rural Employment and Forest Restoration Act, introduced on July 22, 2004, would require the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to prioritize forest management; first treating the nearly two million acres of crowded second-growth stands on late-successional reserve and matrix land in western Oregon and Washington. It would also protect native old-growth stands of timber. Last year, the Forest Service and BLM harvested just 162 million board-feet from western Oregon and Washington. **Under DeFazio's legislation, federal timber harvest could total 500 million board-feet a year, and avoid the appeals and litigation associated with old-growth logging.**

▸ **DeFazio has been a vocal advocate for starting the salvage of the Biscuit Fire as soon as possible, which would provide a wood supply and create jobs in local mills.** When the Forest Service decided to delay the release of the Biscuit fire salvage environmental impact statement (EIS) in July 2003, DeFazio wrote to Forest Service urging them to not delay. After the Forest Service finally released its Draft EIS, DeFazio asked the Chief of the Forest Service to move forward immediately with less-controversial salvage and restoration, instead of delaying the entire project to pursue the much larger Alternative 7 that has been subject to litigation and extensive delays.

▸ **On August 6, 2003 DeFazio wrote to Chief Dale Bosworth and Regional Forester Linda Goodman and asked them to not delay the release of a Biscuit fire salvage**

plan since the draft included alternatives ranging up to harvesting 456 million board feet; it had already been 10 months since the fire ended.

- ▶ **On December 11, 2003 DeFazio wrote again to Chief Bosworth with concerns about further delay in the Biscuit fire salvage.** He pointed out the obvious problem with their economic analysis; questioned the use of a Wyoming district court decision as the basis for entering roadless areas; and asked that to avoid even more delay that might result from litigation that the final EIS be written so that Alt 5 (131 mmbf) is severable from Alt 7 (518 mmbf).
  
- ▶ **On May 19th, 2004 DeFazio wrote to Undersecretary Mark Rey just before the release of the final Biscuit fire plan and again asked that less controversial salvage be made severable from the larger plan in order to allow the less controversial aspects to move forward** and not get bogged down in the legal wrangling that would likely happen with the controversial portions of the plan. DeFazio was concerned enough to write after discussions with Regional Forester, Linda Goodman, in which she indicted that the plan might not be severable.
  
- ▶ **DeFazio has also been a leader in working to ensure an adequate firefighting budget for the U.S. Forest Service.** DeFazio offered an amendment to the FY04 budget resolution (H. Con. Res 95) that would have increased budget authority and outlays for firefighting by nearly \$1.7 billion, allowing relevant agencies to adequately respond to last Summer's season of devastating wildfires. In July and September 2003, DeFazio and Republican Representative Scott McInnis joined forces to move an emergency fire-fighting supplemental. **The efforts of DeFazio and others ultimately led to \$319 million in wildfire suppression funding for the Forest Service and BLM in H.R. 2657,** the fiscal year 2004 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill. H.R. 2657 was signed into law on September 30, 2003.
  
- ▶ **DeFazio's persistence led to the inclusion of emergency funds for the 2004 summer fire season—\$400 million for the Forest Service and \$100 million for the Bureau of Land Management—in H.R. 4613,** the fiscal year 2005 Department of Defense appropriations act. H.R. 4613 was presented to the President for his signature into law on July 28, 2004.
  
- ▶ **After the Forest Service announced its decision to ground the entire fleet of large airtankers used to fight forest fires, DeFazio worked closely with Rep. Greg Walden (R-OR) to keep tankers available.** Members of the Forests Subcommittee and the House Aviation Subcommittee, where DeFazio serves as ranking member, held multiple meetings with Forest Service, NTSB, FAA, and Bush administration officials to ensure development a system to determine the airworthiness of the tankers. **Some of those reviews have been completed and the Forest Service has approved ten P3 Orion tankers for service.**
  
- ▶ **DeFazio continued his effort to limit the recreational fee program,** which allows agencies like the Park Service and the Forest Service to charge taxpayers for using undeveloped trails on public lands. DeFazio offered an amendment to H.R. 2691, the Fiscal Year 2004 Department of Interior Appropriations Act, to limit the ability to impose these fees to the

National Park Service. The DeFazio amendment was defeated 184-241 on July 17, 2003.

- ▶ **DeFazio fought efforts by the Bush administration to weaken the Clean Water Act** by cosponsored both the Clean Water Authority Restoration Act and the Clean Water Protection. The Clean Water Authority Restoration Act would clarify the Clean Water Act to ensure that isolated wetland and other water bodies are covered by the act. The Clean Water Protection Act would clarify the definition of fill material in the Clean Water Act to ensure it is not expanded to mining wastes and pollutants.

- ▶ Received the "Friend of National Parks" award from the National Parks Conservation Association for upholding the standard and integrity of the National Park System and protecting parks from harm. Awarded February 26, 2003.

- ▶ Recognized by the Alaska Coalition for his outstanding leadership to protect Alaska's wild places.

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**In the 107th Congress (2001-2002):**

- ▶ Rep. DeFazio joined several colleagues in introducing H.R. 5194, the Clean Water Authority Restoration Act of 2002. In January of 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court issued an opinion that denies federal Clean Water Act protection for thousands of wetlands that serve as habitat for migratory birds. This decision violated congressional intent. H.R. 5194 would legislatively overturn the Supreme Court decision and help ensure the Clean Water Act is not undermined.

- ▶ DeFazio is a cosponsor of H.R. 4683, the Clean Water Protection Act. The Bush Administration recently approved the elimination of a rule to restrict waste from mountaintop mining from being dumped into waterways. This change in regulations legalizes the dumping of industrial waste into rivers and streams. The Clean Water Protection Act would clarify the definition of fill material in the Clean Water Act to ensure it is not expanded to mining wastes and pollutants.

- ▶ Successfully led the effort to restrict the recreation fee demonstration program in H.R. 2217, the fiscal year 2002 Interior Appropriations bill. DeFazio offered two amendments: one to strike the four year authorization and the other to reduce the authorization to one year. When these efforts failed on the House floor, DeFazio continued the fight by coordinating a letter to conferees. The conferees cut the extension to two years and included language saying the program should go through proper authorization committees next time.

- ▶ DeFazio worked closely with the rest of the Oregon delegation to assist farmers in the Klamath Basin. He supported \$20 million in emergency economic assistance for farmers. This funding was included in H.R. 2216, the FY2001 Supplemental Appropriations Act, which was signed into law on July 24, 2001. DeFazio also cosponsored H.R. 2585, the "Chilonquin Dam Fish Passage Feasibility Act," and H.R. 2828, the "Klamath Basin Emergency Operation

and Maintenance Refund Act,” and played a key role in expediting their consideration by the Resources Committee and the entire House. H.R. 2585 was approved in the House by voice vote on October 31, 2001, and was included in the final version of the Farm Bill that was signed into law by President Bush. H.R. 2828 signed into law on December 17, 2002.

- ▶ Testified about his vision for achieving healthy, sustainable forests before the Senate Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management.
- ▶ In response to the disastrous wildfires during the Summer of 2002, DeFazio was the lead Democrat in negotiations with Representative Scott McInnis (R-CO), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health, in an attempt to prevent large, intense wildfires. The House Republican leadership pulled the plug on the negotiations before a final agreement could be reached.
- ▶ DeFazio continued his leadership efforts on removing the Savage Rapids Dam. He requested that OMB include \$1.5 million in President Bush’s FY03 budget for the pump design necessary to remove the dam. He also sent a letter to the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board in support of the Grants Pass Irrigation District’s request for \$5 million in state funds to help remove the dam.
- ▶ DeFazio obtained \$500,000 for the Springfield Millrace in H.J.Res. 2, the fiscal year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill, which was signed into law on February 20, 2003. DeFazio previously secured \$1 million in funding for the Springfield Millrace in the FY02 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, H.R. 2311, which was signed into law on November 12, 2001.
- ▶ DeFazio successfully fought for \$3.4 million for the Delta Ponds Restoration Project in H.J. Res. 2.
- ▶ Secured \$100,000 in the fiscal year 2002 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, H.R. 2311, for a study of the restoration potential of Amazon Creek. The study is intended to identify work that would remove pollutants during low flows, provide better wildlife habitat, create a more scenic recreational corridor with better vegetation management, and reduce soil erosion along the creek banks while maintaining flood control.
- ▶ DeFazio secured \$500,000 for rehabilitation work and \$250,000 for watershed assessment at Waldo Lake in H.R. 2217, the FY02 Department of the Interior Appropriations bill. H.R. 2217 was signed into law on November 5, 2001.
- ▶ DeFazio is a strong supporter of the West Eugene Wetlands Project. He succeeded in obtaining \$1.5 million for wetlands acquisition in West Eugene in H.R. 2217, the fiscal year 2002 Interior Appropriations bill. The land acquisitions are part of a plan to purchase 3,500 acres of wetlands along Amazon Creek. The wetlands system will connect Eugene with Fern Ridge Reservoir and a small tract of wetlands owned by the Bureau of Land Management in the same area. The wetlands provide a critical habitat for a number of rare and endangered plant species as well as an important migratory and breeding habitat for birds.

- ▶ Secured \$1.062 million for the preservation of forest land in the Coburg Hills and the South Eugene Hills in H.J. Res. 2, the fiscal year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act.
  
- ▶ H.J.Res. 2 included \$3.4 million for the protection of ecologically significant Pacific Northwest Streams, and \$2.5 million for federally designated "Wild and Scenic Rivers" in the Northwest. At DeFazio's request, a portion of the funding for Wild and Scenic Rivers may be used to purchase property along the banks of the Illinois River, near the community of Agness. Maintaining the natural habitat surrounding the river will aid in the restoration of the dwindling stocks of fall chinook salmon and winter steelhead and protect this growing tourist destination. Also, a portion of the funding for Northwest Streams may be used for Siuslaw Watershed Restoration.
  
- ▶ Secured \$2.1 million in the fiscal year 2002 Interior Appropriations bill, H.R. 2217, for the Oregon Coastal Wildlife Refuge Complex, including a 70 acre parcel within the Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge. DeFazio also requested and received \$140,000 in H.J. Res. 2 for the Bandon Marsh Refuge. The Oregon coast is experiencing unprecedented development, threatening the integrity of and investment in this portion of our nation's coastal wildlife refuges. The Oregon Coastal Wildlife Refuge currently includes several estuary refuges, 1,400 coastal islands, islets, rocks and reefs, spanning some 360 miles along Oregon's coastline.
  
- ▶ Secured increased funding for a number of West Coast groundfish programs in H. R. 2500, the FY02 Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill. Funding for Stock Assessments was increased by almost \$1 million for a total of \$5.2 million. Funding for West Coast Observers nearly doubled to \$4.3 million. Funding for the Oregon Groundfish Disaster Assistance and the Oregon Groundfish Outreach Program increased by \$1.125 million to a total of \$2.5 million (\$1.5 million for OGDAs and \$1 million for OGOP). Representative DeFazio again secured money for groundfish programs in fiscal year 2003 in H.J.Res. 2, including \$11.9 million for Funding for Stock Assessments, \$3.73 million for Funding for West Coast Observers, and \$2 million in Cooperative Research for Oregon.
  
- ▶ DeFazio joined several other Representatives in introducing H. R. 3898, the Capital Construction Fund Qualified Withdrawal Act of 2002, legislation to give fishing families greater access and flexibility to use the money saved in their tax-free capital savings accounts. This will help dislocated fishing families transition to other work without penalizing retirement savings.
  
- ▶ During consideration of the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Act (H.R. 4749) in the House Resources Committee, DeFazio offered an amendment to fund a voluntary groundfish vessel buyback, authorize cooperative groundfish research, and provide community assistance for businesses that have been impacted by the struggling fishing industry. The amendment failed in Committee, but a provision similar to the DeFazio amendment was included in H.J.Res. 2, the fiscal year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act, which was signed into law on February 20, 2003. The provision provided \$10 million to begin a buy-back program.

▶ Original cosponsor of H.R. 2376, the “Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Preservation Act,” legislation that authorizes a vessel and license buyback program and other measures in order to improve fishery management and reduce overcapacity.

▶ Authored the bipartisan “Softwood Lumber Fair Competition Act” (H.R. 2181) along with Representative Charlie Norwood (R-GA). H.R. 2181 would require the President to impose tariffs and surcharges, or negotiate a voluntary export restraint agreement with Canada in order to stop the unfair subsidies received by Canadian producers. The DeFazio legislation was endorsed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the NW Ecosystem Alliance, and the Alliance for Sustainable Jobs and the Environment. In response to a case filed by the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports, the Bush Administration has imposed duties, like those called for in H.R. 2181, of up to 32 percent.

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**In the 106th Congress (1999-2000)**

▶ Successfully brokered compromise legislation, H.R. 2389, to guarantee increased federal timber sale payments to state and local governments for schools and road projects. DeFazio authored H.R. 1185 and H.R. 2868, bills to establish a permanent inflation-adjusted "safety net" for timber-dependant counties throughout the U.S. When these bills were blocked by House leadership, and with an alternate proposal blocked by a threatened Administration veto, DeFazio worked to break the legislative gridlock on the controversial issues and hammered out a compromise signed into law on October 30, 2000. The legislation means \$261 million annually for Oregon counties, an increase in annual payments of \$114 million.

▶ Helped win approval of HR 2798, the Pacific Salmon Recovery Act which authorizes \$600 million over three years for salmon conservation and restoration projects in the Northwest. DeFazio played a key role in designating approximately \$40 million a year for salmon protection in Oregon and worked to ensure that the bill will allow federal assistance to move seamlessly to activities funded through the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The Pacific Salmon Recovery Act passed the House on September 19, 2000.

▶ Secured **approval of legislation giving priority designation Tenmile Lake and Waldo Lake.** The legislation encourages the EPA to work with Portland State University’s Center for Lakes and Reservoirs to address water quality problems at these lakes. The provision was included in H.R.2328, legislation reauthorizing the national Clean Lakes Program which was enacted into law on November 12, 2000 as part of S.835, the “Estuaries and Clean Waters Act.” The legislation authorizes grants to states for lake water quality management. DeFazio also secured funding for continued sanitary improvements at Waldo Lake to improve water quality (see below).

▶ Secured \$9.9 million in funding for construction of the Willamette Temperature Control facility at Cougar Reservoir on the McKenzie River in the fiscal year 2001 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, H.R.5483, signed into law on October 27, 2000 and the fiscal year 2000 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, H.R.2605, signed into law on September 29, 1999.



The facility will control temperature fluctuations identified as a key limiting factor on endangered fish species in the McKenzie and Willamette Rivers.

- ▶ Also in the Energy and Water Appropriations bills, DeFazio secured \$286,000 for an environmental restoration project along the Springfield Millrace. The project aims to improve water quality and enhance fish habitat in the millrace and millpond.
- ▶ Secured \$2.35 million for land acquisition in the West Eugene wetlands in the fiscal year 2001 Department of Interior Appropriations bill, H.R.4578 (signed into law on October 11, 2000) and the fiscal year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill, H.R. 2466, which was rolled into the Fiscal Year 2000 Consolidated Appropriations Act , H.R.3194, and signed into law on November 29, 2000.
- ▶ Also in the FY2001 and FY2000 Interior Appropriations bills, secured \$1 million for environmental improvements at Waldo Lake, and \$500,000 for additions to the Oregon Coast Refuge system.
- ▶ Secured increased funding for fishery management agencies and impacted communities to address the groundfish disaster, including \$2 million in additional funding for groundfish stock assessments as part of H.R.4328, the fiscal year 2000 Commerce Justice State Appropriations bill. One of the major factors contributing to the decrease in allowable catch for groundfish is lack of accurate stock data. Currently, fisheries managers in the Northwest are making decisions based on old data. Increased funding will allow fisheries managers to more accurately estimate fish stocks and possibly allow continued fishing. The legislation was included in H.R. 3194, the fiscal year 2000 Consolidated Appropriations Act and signed into law on November 29, 1999.
- ▶ In addition to the increased funding for assessments, DeFazio also helped to secure \$5 million in emergency assistance to West Coast communities affected by groundfish disaster as part of the fiscal year 2000 emergency supplemental spending bill. This disaster funding will provide assistance to out of work fishermen and their families in the short-term.
- ▶ Author of H.R.1444, legislation establishing a fish screen construction program for irrigation projects in the Northwest to lower fish mortalities. The legislation was signed into law on November 13, 2000.
- ▶ DeFazio was instrumental in bringing the Oregon delegation to agreement on protecting the Steens Mountain area. When the legislative talks seemed destined to fail, DeFazio stepped in on multiple occasions to breathe new life into the process and work out differences between competing interest. After many months of negotiation, legislation was finally agreed to that provides a core area of cow-free wilderness, the first of its kind, surrounded by a larger area precluding ORV use and mining. The bill was signed into law by President Clinton on October 30, 2000. DeFazio continues to be involved in issues concerning the Steens mountain area, such as the development of a management plan for the area, and seeking congressional appropriations to complete land exchanges mandated by the bill.

► Received National Forest Counties and Schools Coalition Distinguished Service Award in appreciation for his dedication and commitment to the Forest Counties and Schools of America.

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**In the 105th Congress (1997-1998)**

► Co-authored an amendment to reduce funding for wasteful lethal predator control tactics on Western lands by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services program (formerly called Animal Damage Control). The amendment was initially approved by the House of Representatives by a vote of 229 to 193. However, on a re-vote the following day, the amendment failed 192 to 232.

► Led successful effort to end the use of compound 1080 in livestock protection collars in Oregon. Compound 1080 is an extremely dangerous poison with no known antidote. With urging from DeFazio, Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber ended a proposed pilot program to use the compound as a predator control measure in Curry County, Oregon.

► Author of H.R.2818, a bill to repeal the recreation fee program for access to public lands maintained by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. The bill replaces the fee demonstration program with a royalty on hard rock mining. DeFazio also offered amendments on the House floor to fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000 Interior Appropriations bills to eliminate the program. These amendments, however, were not approved. DeFazio continues to offer the amendment each year. (see above for further action in the 107th Congress).

► Author of H.R.4267, a bill to establish a permanent inflation-adjusted "safety net" for timber-dependant counties throughout the U.S. (see above for further action in 106th Congress).

► As part of the fiscal year 1998 Interior Appropriations bill, H.R.2107, enacted on November 14, 1997, and H.R.4328, the fiscal year 1999 Omnibus Appropriations Act, DeFazio secured funding for the following projects:

\$1.550 million for land acquisition in the West Eugene wetlands.

\$550,000 for environmental improvements at Waldo Lake,

\$4 million for rebuilding the Oakridge Forest Service Ranger Station

\$2 million for purchase of mining claims at the headwaters of the Chetco River in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and A newly patented mining claim in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness threatened the Chetco River's salmon population. In a unique agreement between the owner of 17 mining claims in Kalmiopsis, the non-profit conservation group River Network and the U.S. Forest Service, the claim owner sold the patented

mining claim and then donated the remaining 16 to the federal government. The \$2 million went towards purchase of the patented mining claim. Although approved in 1997, the funding was not finalized until the fall of 1998.

\$2.3 million for acquisition of Crook Point, the last undeveloped headland on the Oregon coast. The property will become part of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Oregon Coastal Refuge. This funding was also approved in 1997 and then released in late 1998.

- ▶ With Congressman Bob Smith (R-OR), introduced and secured approval in the House and Senate of a bill, H. R.4326, to ensure that sales or exchanges of O&C or Coos Bay Wagon Road land do not result in a net loss of O&C or Coos Bay Wagon Road land. This protects the current O&C land base without prejudicing future forest plan revisions. Also included in the bill is a provision to expand the Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge in Coos County as well as several other Oregon resource protection provisions. The legislation was signed into law on October 30, 1998

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#### **In the 104th Congress (1995-1996)**

- ▶ DeFazio was again able to include the provisions from legislation he introduced in the 103rd Congress in the House-passed Clean Water Act amendments, though he opposed passage of the bill on the grounds that it significantly weakened most current Clean Water Act protections. The DeFazio provision places federal facilities, including Hanford, under the Clean Water Act's requirements and waives the federal government's sovereign immunity in clean-up related matters.
- ▶ DeFazio and Rep. Tom Petri, R-Wis., offered an amendment to H.R.3816, the FY97 Energy and Water Appropriations bill to eliminate funding for the \$700 million Animas-La Plata irrigation project in S.W. Colorado. Though the House approved the amendment, the Senate restored the funds.
- ▶ Author of H.R. 2673, the Fishing Families Relief Act, a bill giving states greater flexibility in the use of disaster relief funds for people employed in the commercial fishing industry. This bill was ultimately included in H.R.39, the "American Fisheries Act of 1996," and signed into law on October 11, 1996.

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#### **In the 103rd Congress (1993-1994)**

- ▶ Author of H. R. 1997, legislation to eliminate a tax benefit for log exporting corporations (the foreign sales corporation benefit) and provide favorable tax treatment for the capital gains from the sale of timber sold for domestic manufacturing purposes. The Foreign Sales Corporation tax benefit was eliminated as part of the 1993 Budget Reconciliation bill, H.R.2264, enacted on August 10, 1993.

- ▶ Author of H.R.2580, legislation to provide independent oversight and enforcement of Clean Water Act violations at federal facilities, including U.S. nuclear weapons production facilities like Hanford. The bill was supported by the Clinton Administration and included in the Public Works Committee's version of Clean Water Act reauthorization legislation, H.R.3948. It was also included in the Committee's CWA bill in the 104<sup>th</sup> Congress (see above).
- ▶ After leading a 6-year fight in Congress to designate Oregon's Upper Klamath River as a federal Wild and Scenic River, DeFazio pushed the Interior Department to support Governor Barbara Roberts request to give the river federal designation. In September 1994, the Interior Department granted Governor Roberts' and Rep. DeFazio's request.
- ▶ Facing the prospect of greatly reduced timber sale payments to county governments in Oregon, DeFazio worked with the Clinton Administration and county governments to craft a 10-year guaranteed safety net for Western Oregon counties, many of whom are highly dependent on federal timber sale receipts for services such as law enforcement and public health. The new formula is an entitlement that will require no annual appropriation. It was included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, H.R.2264, enacted on August 10, 1993.

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**In the 102nd Congress (1991-1992)**

- ▶ Author of H.R. 2614, a bill reforming the General Mining Act of 1872. Many of the significant provisions of H.R. 2614 were included in H.R. 918, a bill ultimately approved by the House on October 4, 1992. DeFazio's amendment adding an 8 percent royalty on the value of minerals removed from federal land was adopted by the committee during its consideration of the bill.
- ▶ Author of legislation creating an 8.8 million acre forest reserve system in Oregon, Washington, and N. California. It was prepared as a committee substitute for H.R. 4899, legislation introduced by House Interior Committee Chairman George Miller. DeFazio's bill incorporated for the first time in legislation the concept of "biological diversity management," a "managed old growth" designation which offers an alternative to a no-management reserve approach.
- ▶ Helped obtain funding for two major silvicultural experiments, one located on the Umpqua National Forest in Oregon. The experiments, done under the auspices of the Forest Service's New Perspectives Partners, test alternative silvicultural techniques that could better integrate timber harvest with the needs of sensitive wildlife species.
- ▶ DeFazio fought for federal funding to acquire and protect several sensitive parcels of land in southwest Oregon including:

Funding for an innovative wetlands project in West Eugene. The project has become a national model for urban wetlands protection and restoration.

Money to complete the land acquisition project at Coquille Point. These lands provide a buffer zone between mainland development and the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

An initial payment for the purchase of land around Tahkenitch Lake in the Oregon Dunes National Recreational Area. Tahkenitch Lake is one of the last undeveloped lakes along the Oregon coast.

Money for land purchases along the New River to add to the New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The land will be purchased from willing sellers.

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### **In the 101st Congress (1989-1990)**

- ▶ Author of H.R. 5651, a bill to restrict log exports from private lands. This was the first of a number of unsuccessful bills Peter has introduced to reduce the volume of logs exported from private lands in the Northwest.
- ▶ Author of H.R. 1191, 3827, and 3828, bills to ban log exports from State and federal lands, and close the "substitution" loopholes that allow some companies to export logs from their private lands and purchase federal logs for their domestic milling operations. DeFazio's legislation formed the basis for the log export restrictions signed by President Bush on August 20, 1990.

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### **In the 100th Congress (1987-1988)**

- ▶ Author of H.R. 4164, a bill to add 40 Oregon rivers to the nation's Wild and Scenic Rivers system. This was the largest expansion of the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act outside of Alaska. Senator Hatfield sponsored a companion bill in the Senate. The legislation was enacted into law on October 28, 1988.
- ▶ Author of H.R. 4695, legislation to allow firefighters employed by the Forest Service and the BLM to receive overtime pay while working under emergency conditions. The bill was enacted into law on October 24, 1988. Prior to enactment, many Oregon firefighters ended up working for free during heavy fire seasons.
- ▶ Author of H.R. 1587, a bill to allow states to prohibit the export of unprocessed logs harvested from state owned or state administered lands. This was the second bill introduced by DeFazio in his first term in Congress. A version of this bill was passed into law in the 101st Congress.