

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF
MR. BERNAL W. COY

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2000

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Bernal W. Coy of Richland Center, WI. Mr. Coy has served as an elected official in Richland County for over 41 years. He will retire this April. I rise to congratulate him and thank him for his many years of public service.

His exceptionally distinguished career has been marked with significant achievements. Mr. Coy was first elected to public office in 1958 as Richland County Clerk. He served honorably for more than 29 years, during an additional 14 terms. In 1988, Mr. Coy was then elected to the Richland County Board of Supervisors, representing the district of Richland Township. His leadership was recognized by his colleagues, who elected him to serve as Vice-Chairman of the County Board, a position he has held continuously ever since.

During his 41 years of public service, he helped to ensure long-term economic growth and higher standards of living for Richland County through his work in establishing the University of Wisconsin at Richland. He also helped to ensure the public good with his work towards the establishment of the Pine Valley Manor, which was a much-needed replacement of the former County Home. He helped to ensure justice and public safety with his involvement in the building of a new Sheriff's office, as well as an expansion to the Richland County Courthouse.

His public service was not without the strong support of one very important person, his wife Elaine. Together they have raised seven children. During the Second World War, Mr. Coy answered the call and served his country honorably. Amazingly, Mr. Coy still found time for civic involvement. Over the years he has served as a cornerstone of the Richland community in a variety of roles including the Richland Hospital Board, the American Legion, 40 et 8, the Lions Club, the Masonic Lodge, and as a Shriner.

Mr. Coy's selfless and lifelong public contributions serve as a shining light for others to emulate. This, coupled with his extensive civic involvement, exemplifies our most long-standing national values.

I thank him for his service to Wisconsin, and extend my very best wishes for a well-deserved retirement.

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON HIGH
SCHOOL LADY CATS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2000

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, the Washington High School Lady Cats basketball team of Pensacola, FL, deserves special commendation for recently capping its perfect season by winning the Class 4A Florida state championship. As 1999–2000 4A State Champions, earning an impressive 31–0 record, I

proudly recognize their achievement as the only undefeated high school basketball team—boys or girls—in my State.

I grant credit for this outstanding achievement to the entire Lady Cats team. I especially congratulate Jessica Pierce, who was named Class 4A Player of the Year, as well as 4A tournament Most Valuable Player. She and Lady Cats Jeanine Albritton, Sarah Bennett, Syreeta Byrd, Tasha Cook, LaTrachia Davis, Audra Hayes, Laura Humphreys, Clenita Jones, Felecia Likely, Vicky McMillan, Ayana McWilliams, and Rebecca Rood demonstrated the necessary skill, teamwork, and dedication to achieve their success.

Coaches Ronnie Bond and Janis Bond also share in the Lady Cats success and deserve special recognition. In 25 years coaching Washington High School Lady Cats Basketball, they enjoyed 585 wins with only 113 losses. During their tenure, in fact, the Lady Cats claimed four State championships and landed four State runners up. Therefore, I regard the team's recent success as a tribute to these coaches tireless effort as well.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Washington High School Lady Cats basketball team for exemplifying the true spirit of American sportsmanship. Their success shows the value of determination and commitment, and should inspire everyone to see that hard work and sacrifice lead to attaining the highest goals.

RECOGNIZING HERMAN S.
"WOODY" DORSEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Herman S. "Woody" Dorsey on the occasion of his receiving the 2000 James E. Stewart Award from the American Association of Blacks in Energy (AABE).

The American Association of blacks in Energy is the preeminent association of Black energy professionals. By virtue of training, expertise, and experience in the energy realm, AABE emerged in the energy crisis of the 1970s to create a structure by which Blacks bring their expertise, experience, and perspectives to bear on energy policymaking. AABE members provide a vital service to those of us trying to formulate the best energy policies for all the citizens of the United States. Since its establishment in 1977, AABE has continually and insightfully informed the members of the Congressional Black Caucus on considerations vital to an effective national energy policy. We are particularly indebted to AABE for their expert counsel for the past two decades.

The Stewart Award is AABE's highest level of recognition. This year's award honors Woody Dorsey's long years of local and national leadership dedicated to a AABE's growth and viability. Woody joins the ranks of 13 earlier distinguished recipients of the Stewart Award. It is bestowed only upon those who have demonstrated outstanding achievement and leadership both within the AABE and the larger African American community. Woody's career and life exemplifies both extraordinary achievement and leadership.

A member of the AABE Board of Directors since 1990, Woody rose through the officer

ranks of AABE in record time. He served as the Board's chairman for two years during which time he increased the number of chapters in the organization by 35 percent. Woody also applied his skills and enthusiasm to the High Energy Partnership (HEP) program to guide promising young engineers from college to hands-on work experience with mentors. Woody was instrumental in getting his Company, the Consolidated Edison Company of New York to adopt a New York city high school in order to extend student development. As a result, students at Woody's "adopted" high school receive mentoring from energy professionals and college scholarships for engineering majors.

Since 1978, Mr. Dorsey has served as visiting engineering professor in the Black Executive Exchange Program (BEEP) of the National Urban League. Mr. Dorsey participated in the 1997 White House Conference on global warming. Mr. Dorsey is the Plant Manager of the 59th Street electrical generating plant in New York City. He was co-chairman of the Department of Energy's workshop on district heating and cooling and has written a number of technical papers on cogeneration.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Mr. Dorsey for meriting the distinguished Stewart Award. Woody is a true leader in AABE, his company, his community, and the Nation. We owe him a debt of gratitude.

HAVEN OF REST MINISTRIES

HON. TOM SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2000

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, the census is the largest, broadest, and most complex peacetime civic activity this Nation conducts. The Census Bureau will hire hundreds of thousands of temporary workers to ensure timely, accurate, and complete information.

We've all heard that, and some of us have had occasion to mention those facts once or twice.

But sometimes, the big picture can seem overwhelming. I'd like to address one small part of this big picture.

For more than half a century, the Haven of Rest Ministries in my home town of Akron, OH, has worked among the poor, homeless, and spiritually destitute. Founded by the Rev. and Mr. Charles C. Thomas, Haven of Rest provides a wide range of programs and services, not duplicated by other agencies or organizations in our community. Its doors are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days of year. There is never a charge.

Haven of Rest neither seeks nor receives financial assistance from the United Way or, more remarkably, from any government agency. The overwhelming percentage of its financial support—over 80 percent—comes from individuals.

In short, Haven of Rest is intimately in touch with a part of our community and a population who are often overlooked.

And now, Haven of rest is doing its part to assist in that civic activity we call the census. Haven of Rest has become a designated census site. As important, eight members of the Haven's staff have received training as census takers. They were selected because of their

well-established relationship with the homeless, and that is where their energies will be focused—counting those hardest-to-count individuals, the wandering homeless who all too easily slip into invisibility.

That is exactly the sort of commitment, dedication, and civic partnership the census requires. This is (as we in Akron say) “where the rubber meets the road”—finding, identifying, and counting those who lack basic shelter.

For three generations, the Thomas family has guided the Haven of Rest with a deep and abiding sense of the dignity and worth of every individual. They understand and live the creed that everyone matters and every one of us counts.

I commend them for their caring, and for their inspirational demonstration of what “civic duty is really all about.

INTRODUCTION OF DILLONWOOD GIANT SEQUOIA GROVE PARK EXPANSION ACT; AND GIANT SEQUOIA GROVES PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2000

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2000

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to preserve some of America's greatest treasures—the giant sequoias of central California.

The first bill I am offering would expand the boundaries of Sequoia National Park. There is an area called Dillonwood Grove that includes one of the richest sequoia groves in the region. The private owners want this tract to become a part of our Park system and I support their right to do that. This bill would authorize the change.

The most compelling thing about Dillonwood, however, is that this private property has been actively managed for many years and it offers us living proof to the advantages of flexible forest management. While Dillonwood will enter into the Sequoia National Park, it is important to look at the management lessons from Dillonwood, as we seek to protect, restore and maintain the sequoia groves outside of the Park.

The President thinks the best way to do this by designating a 400,000-acre national monument. I disagree.

First, the giant sequoia in the Sequoia, Sierra and Tahoe Forests have been off limits to logging for over 10 years! A Mediated Settlement in 1990 set aside these groves to permanently ensure their protection. President George Bush signed a proclamation in 1992 to state the policy for management to be to protect, preserve and restore goods for giant sequoia groves in national forests. In fact, over 80% of the Sequoia National Forest is already off limits to logging.

The scientists also disagree. In 1996, the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project said the best way to keep the forest healthy was through active management of the groves. They did not recommend a monument. In addition, the Giant Sequoia Ecology Cooperative has advocated a flexible and adaptive management strategy. A monument designation would undermine this kind of flexibility.

I would like to introduce a letter into the RECORD from Dr. Douglas Piirto, a Professor of Forestry and Natural Resource Management at Cal Poly, in San Luis Obispo, California. He has been working on giant sequoia health for almost thirty years and is very concerned about how monument status will undermine forest management flexibility. I would encourage my colleagues to read his thoughtful recommendations.

Unfortunately, the Administration has completely ignored all of these scientific findings. And the Forest Service has done little to implement them.

Instead, what we now see is an election campaign driving forest policy. The campaign pollsters say we should lock it up! But this is not in the best interest of these sequoia groves—it is only in the best interest of one election campaign.

This second bill would authorize a National Research Council study of the forest. They should review past studies and offer recommendations for exactly what kind of management will preserve these treasures. The National Research Council offers us some of the best independent scientific review in the world and I hope the Administration will listen to them.

This should be about the health of the forest, not the health of an election campaign.

If we really care about the future of the giant sequoia, then we will listen to the scientists. Campaign spin doctors and their polls cannot and should not try to manage a forest.

MARCH 7, 2000.

Re Antiquities Act and Giant Sequoia Groves: Giant Sequoia—a Relic of the Past or an Icon to the Future

Hon. William Clinton,
President of the United States,
White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: I write this letter with a highest degree of urgency and respect for your office. You are about to make a decision that NBC states in their 2/16/2000 news story could impact the long-term survival of giant sequoia trees. They are right but not in the context that they say it. Deciding to create a national monument for the giant sequoia groves that occur on national forest lands will result in the creation of places where “relics” of giant sequoia are featured. To think that simply drawing a line around a giant sequoia grove and stopping all management activity is in the best interest of the long-term survival of giant sequoia is incorrect. I fully disagree with any attempt to put the national forest giant sequoia groves in national monument status. A flexible range of management is needed that cannot occur if they are designated only as national monuments or national parks. I reach out to you at this time with the greatest degree of humility I can muster. There is no scientific justification in my opinion to designate giant sequoia groves on national forest land as national monuments. Our common interest is to see that they receive the best stewardship possible. So, as much as we may differ on a variety of issues, I need to have your attention for the next few minutes as I make my case regarding the future of giant sequoia groves.

I have organized this letter into the following sections: A Win/Win Solution; My Credentials, Interest, and Role in Giant Sequoia Management; The Problem As I See It; Why the Need for a Flexible Range of Management; What the Politics and Science Tells Us; Conclusion, and Selected References from my Curriculum Vitae. The recommendations presented in the Win/Win Sec-

tion of this letter are supported and expanded upon by the information that is presented in the sections which follow it.

Please refer to the figure attached at the end of this letter before proceeding with reading the Win/Win Solution section of this letter. They say a picture tells what a 1,000 words can't do. The figure of the Confederate Group in Mariposa Grove illustrates what can happen to vegetation within a giant sequoia grove over an 80-year period. This letter makes the case that significant management flexibility is needed to respond to the dramatic changes in vegetation that can occur in giant sequoia groves.

A WIN/WIN SOLUTION

Let's first start with what I think most informed people agree on: (1) Some people might debate the meanings of the protect, preserve, and restore goals for national forest giant sequoia groves as specified in the 1992 Presidential Proclamation but most citizens would, I think, largely agree with their intent; (2) some type of management area designation featuring giant sequoias may be appropriate; (3) the subwatershed basin containing the giant sequoia grove should be the area that is specifically identified to receive a specific management area designation; (4) flexible/adaptive management, including fire surrogate methods (e.g., selective thinning to reduce risk of catastrophic fire occurrence) is needed given the many different conditions that exist in national forest giant sequoia groves; (5) Management must be tied to science; (6) Adequate funding must be provided to support management and research work; and (7) The role of the Giant Sequoia Ecology Cooperative should be reinforced and expanded with an adequate funding mechanism to support an Executive Director, staff, office space and associated costs for managing the Cooperative. So if it follows that there is widespread agreement on these 7 main items, then I would suggest the following management actions be addressed:

1. Expand on the 1992 Presidential Proclamation by issuing a 2000 Presidential Proclamation directing the Forest Service to provide protection, preservation, and restoration work to the lands within the sub-watershed basin containing the giant sequoia groves. Ask Congress for approval of your proclamation if possible to gain a broader spectrum of support. Approximately 19,345 acres exist with the tree-line areas of the 38+ giant sequoia groves that occur on the Sequoia National Forest. Increasing management attention to the subwatersheds that contain the giant sequoia groves would increase this special designation status to about 100,000 acres on the Sequoia National Forest. I recommend that the remaining 300,000 acres be released from management area special designation which would respond to concerns expressed by the local forest products industry.

2. I recommend a designation other than national monument. National monument connotes to me the idea of preserving relics rather than adaptively managing ecosystems. The Forest Service has a large number of special designations it uses for the lands under its jurisdiction. One of those designations, I think, should suffice. The important thing is that a subwatershed area is identified for each grove that will fall under the three goals of protect, preserve, and restore.

3. The goals of protect, preserve, and restore should be expanded to include the Sierra and Tahoe National Forest groves.

4. Some further refinement as to the meaning of protect, preserve, and restore might be appropriate. I know they are referred to in the 1992 proclamation but the wording of any