

Size: 22,863 acres.

Highlights: Salmon and steelhead streams, and Native American cultural use and Extensive trail system.

Description: The Trinity Alps Wilderness additions are composed of rugged, heavily forested mid- to low-elevation country adjacent to the highlands of the existing Trinity Alps Wilderness. Horse Linto and Red Cap creeks provide cold, clear water for steelhead trout and coho and Chinook salmon populations. These wilderness additions are a refuge for unique and endangered species, including nine rare plants. The Horse Linto unit is used by local Native Americans for cultural purposes. Trails include 6E20, 6E31, 6E18, 6E15, 6E35, 6E74, 6E08 and Salmon Summit.

SEC. 3 (8) CACHE CREEK WILDERNESS.

Location: In Lake County, east of Clear Lake and south of Highway 20 and Highway 16.

Size: 27,245 acres.

Highlights: The second largest wintering bald eagle population in California. A herd of rare tule elk (the world's smallest elk) and Cache Creek is popular with whitewater boaters for its rapids and scenery.

Description: The Cache Creek Wilderness has canyons and ridges lined with oak woodlands, grasslands, chaparral, streamside forest and groves of gray pine. The region hosts the second largest wintering bald eagle population in California, a herd of tule elk (the world's smallest species of elk), black bear, beaver, river otter, bobcat, mountain lion, prairie falcon, golden eagle and other species. The area contains noted Native American cultural sites and it is well known for its spring wildflower displays. Whitewater boaters enjoy floating the "Wilderness Run" from the North Fork Cache Creek to Highway 16 because of its scenery, rapids and solitude. The Judge Davis, Redbud and Perkins Creek Ridge trails access the area.

SEC. 3 (9) CEDAR ROUGHS WILDERNESS

Location: West of Berryessa Reservoir in Napa County.

Size: 6,350 acres

Highlights: Shelters the largest grove in the world of the rare Sargent cypress and Shelters an important black bear breeding area.

Description: The Cedar Roughts Wilderness is a large mound of "serpentine" soil five miles in length. The area contains the world's largest grove of the rare Sargent cypress, which convinced pioneers to erroneously call the area "Cedar" Roughts. The wilderness is known to be an important black bear breeding area. The Cedar Roughts wilderness is accessed by a single rugged, nameless trail, but most of it is trackless.

SEC. 3 (10) SOUTH FORK EEL WILDERNESS

Location: In northern Mendocino County northwest of Laytonville and east of Leggett.

Overall size: 12,915 acres.

Highlights: Rare plant populations and Gives rise to scientifically-important Elder Creek

Description: Rare animals in the South Fork Eel Wilderness include goshawk and northern spotted owl. The Red Mountain portion of the South Fork Eel Wilderness contains the planet's entire known populations of Kellogg's buckwheat, Red Mountain stonecrop and Red Mountain catchfly along with other rare species. Unusual soils have created "dwarf forests" on top of Red Mountain. Streams in the area host coho salmon, Chinook salmon and steelhead trout. Elder Creek originates in the proposed wilderness and then flows west into a University of California natural reserve. There, Elder Creek is the subject of numerous eco-

logical and geologic studies. The Cahto Peak Trail accesses a portion of the area.

SEC. 3 (11) KING RANGE WILDERNESS

Location: In southwestern Humboldt and northwestern Mendocino counties, approximately 18 miles west of Garberville.

Size: 42,585 acres in Humboldt and Mendocino Counties.

Size of individual units: Chemise Mountain—4,142 acres King Range—38,443 acres

Highlights: The longest stretch of undeveloped coastline in the continental United States and Numerous hiking and equestrian trails. The Bush administration testified that this area would become the "crown jewel," of the national wilderness system.

Description: The King Range is the longest stretch of undeveloped coastline in the continental United States. It has beaches, peaks, vistas, dunes, coastal ancient forests of Douglas fir, madrone, incense cedar, and tan oak. Species of note include California brown pelican, steelhead trout, coho salmon, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, northern spotted owl, and Roosevelt elk. The Lost Coast Trail traverses the entire length of the area's beaches and coastal bluffs. Other paths include the Cooskie Creek, Cooskie Spur, Spanish Ridge, Kinsey Ridge, Miller Loop, King Crest, Rattlesnake Ridge, Lightning, Horse Mountain Creek, Chinquapin and Buck Creek trails.

SEC. 6 ELKHORN RIDGE POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREA

Location: In northern Mendocino County northwest of Laytonville.

Size: 11,271 acres.

Highlights: Small groves of old-growth redwoods, the South Fork Eel hosts the last remaining non-hatchery "long-run" coho salmon population in California, and whitewater rafting and kayaking.

Description: The Elkhorn Ridge Potential Wilderness Area is bisected by the Wild and Scenic South Fork Eel River. The South Fork Eel hosts populations of Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, as well as the last remaining non-hatchery: "long-run" coho salmon population in California. The river flows through a rugged canyon surrounded by slopes forested with hardwoods, fir and an occasional old-growth redwood. The South Fork Eel's waters are a rich food source for osprey, bald eagle, otter and other creatures and provide challenging whitewater recreation for experienced boaters. The Elkhorn Ridge Potential Wilderness contains no established trails. The majority of the area is made up of undisturbed ancient forest and chaparral habitat, but a portion was logged when it was under private ownership. HR 233 directs the Bureau of Land Management to restore the parts of Elkhorn Ridge that were cut prior to its designation as wilderness.

SEC. 7 WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION—BLACK BUTTE RIVER, CALIFORNIA

Location: Mendocino County east of Round Valley and the community of Covelo.

Size: 21 miles.

Highlights: Provides some of the best habitat for endangered Chinook salmon and winter-run steelhead trout in the entire Middle Fork Eel River drainage.

Description: The Black Butte River and its tributary Cold Creek drain into the Wild and Scenic Middle Fork Eel River just east of the town of Covelo. The watershed is extremely rugged, and most of the slopes above the river are steep and landslide-prone, though they are still mostly forested with groves of oaks and conifers. The upper reaches of the river and Cold Creek provide some of the best habitat for endangered Chinook salmon and winter-run steelhead trout in the entire Middle Fork Eel River drainage. The watershed has a long history of human habitation

first by the Yuki Tribe, then by Euro-American explorers and settlers. The Forest Service describes the watershed as containing "outstandingly remarkable fisheries and heritage resources values."

SEC. 10 CONTINUATION OF TRADITIONAL COMMERCIAL SURF FISHING, REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS

In addition, I would like to take this opportunity to clarify my intent with Section 10. Section 10, which deals with commercial fishing permits in Redwood National and State Parks in California, directs the Secretary of the Interior to issue permits for authorized vehicle access for commercial surf fishing at designated beaches within both the National and State Parks. The section provides that the number of permits shall be limited to the number of valid permits that are held on the date of enactment of this Act, and that the permits "so issued shall be perpetual and subject to the same conditions as the permits held on the date of enactment of this Act."

I want to clarify that this language should not be construed as creating a right vesting in the permit holder, which would be contrary to the way permits are issued throughout the National Park System. The intent of this language is simply to ensure that the National Park Service does not reduce the number of permits issued below the current level of valid permits, assuming there is sufficient demand for the remaining permits. Furthermore, there is no intent for the requirements of Section 10 to be construed as an implied waiver of applicable laws, including the National Park Service Organic Act and the Endangered Species Act, but rather a directive to the Park Service to discontinue its plan to completely phase out these permits. The language in Section 10 does not create a property right and the sole purpose of the language is to limit the number of permits to the number of valid permits in existence as of the date of enactment of H.R. 233.

In addition, the language in Section 10 requires the Secretary of the Interior to issue permits allowing for authorized vehicle access to designated beaches, including Gold Bluff Beach, within Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, which is located within the broader national park boundary. However, nothing in this section is intended to override the responsibilities of the State of California and the management of the state park.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak on this legislation. HR 233 is a carefully crafted bill which takes all industries and constituencies into account. I urge my colleagues vote "aye" on this very important bill that will protect some of our country's most spectacular areas.

HONORING RACHEL SUTTERLEY

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rachel Sutterley, a student at the Stuart Pepper Middle School in Brandenburg, Kentucky, for her recent participation and high achievement in the National You Be the Chemist Challenge (YBTCC). Rachel took second place in the completion, held last month at the Chemical Heritage Foundation headquarters in Philadelphia.

The YBTCC competition partners chemical companies with local schools to sponsor competitions and provide instructional materials to

supplement science and chemistry curriculum. The competition is open to 6th, 7th, and 8th grade students throughout the country. Rachel and six other competitors earned the right to represent their schools in Philadelphia after passing initial qualifying tests and winning local competitions.

The YBTCC competition was divided into rounds where each student was asked a series of multiple choice questions. Rachel made it to the final round with a perfect score, answering difficult questions covering general chemistry, scientific history, biochemistry, nuclear chemistry, physics and math.

Rachel demonstrated great academic prowess and sportsmanship before a national audience, representing competitive values that make Kentucky proud.

I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Rachel Sutterley for her achievement and in wishing her continued success in her promising future years.

TRIBUTE TO BILL SELLERS OF
BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of a distinguished constituent, Bill Sellers of Brooksville, Florida. Bill has recently been named the 2006 Outstanding Agriculturalist of the Year by the Extension Professionals Association of Florida. Bill will receive the award at the Association's annual banquet this September.

Growing up on a farm, Bill took a keen interest in agriculture and the land. An avid member of the Future Farmers of America, Bill went on to study agriculture in college, eventually helping to manage his mother's cattle farm near Brooksville. Today, Bill earns a living as an agricultural mortgage lender.

In addition to his lifelong passion for agriculture, Bill has been involved in giving back to the local farming community through his service on the area extension board. Bill has also played a key role in the partnership between Hernando County and the University of Florida in the area of agriculture and farming.

One of Bill's greatest challenges as a proponent of the farming lifestyle is the reticence of today's youth to enter into an agriculture career. With the challenges farmers face from global competition, the increased use of technology and unpredictable weather conditions, fewer and fewer young people are entering the profession.

Mr. Speaker, men like Bill Sellers provide the lifeblood of this great Nation. Tilling the land, raising the livestock, and ensuring that America's food needs are met is an honorable calling. I commend Bill for his service and congratulate him on being named the Outstanding Agriculturalist of the Year.

BANNING CARBON MONOXIDE IN
MEAT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that would ban the practice of injecting packages of meat with doses of carbon monoxide to give it an artificially fresh appearance. The sole purpose of this practice is to deceive consumers into purchasing and potentially eating meat that looks fresh, but could be spoiled.

This week, the American Meat Institute announced the results of two studies claiming that carbon monoxide is safe to use in meat packages and urged opponents to concede their position and end the debate. Indeed, the carbon monoxide gas itself may be safe and would not cause harm to consumers. However, when the gas is injected to deceive customers into purchasing meat that could be months past its freshness date, then there is no doubt that it would be harmful to consumers.

These studies released by AMI are an intriguing contribution to the debate. One of them was funded by the beef industry. The other study was conducted by an AMI "expert consultant" who has received numerous grants from AMI, and also received an AMI scientific achievement award. Therefore, the results of these studies should not calm consumer fears and definitely should not cause opponents of this practice to end the debate.

In 2004, the USDA and FDA approved the use of carbon monoxide through an informal process without a full public comment process and without regulations specifying conditions of use. As a result, meat labels do not indicate whether meat has been treated with carbon monoxide—leaving no way for the consumer to know whether they are purchasing fresh meat.

Meat producers explain that the carbon monoxide process is safe and that it helps cut costs that result from discarding meat that has begun to turn brown, but still is safe to eat. That certainly is an understandable position. However, ground beef treated with carbon monoxide still could have the appearance of being fresh months after its 'sell-by' date. There also have been instances in the past where stores have misrepresented the freshness of their food long before the carbon monoxide process was introduced.

Supporters of the carbon monoxide process explain that smell is a better indicator of spoilage than color and consumers should base their purchases on the 'use or freeze by' date as the best guide. This is true; however, it should be noted that this date on meat packages is not based on any scientific or regulatory guidelines, but is determined by the industry. Also, why should consumers be subjected to the hassle of bringing meat home from the grocery store, opening the package to determine if it still is fresh, and returning it if it is spoiled?

Canada, Japan, and the European Union already ban the use of carbon monoxide in meat packages. I look forward to working with you to also protect American consumers from this deceitful practice. During a time when we have begun to question the safety of prescrip-

tion drugs, let's ensure that consumers do not have similar concerns about the food they buy.

RECOGNIZING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOHN HARLAND CO. BOLINGBROOK PLANT

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the John H. Harland Company on the 35th anniversary of its production facility in Bolingbrook, Illinois.

In 1971, Harland's corporate leaders made a decision to locate a plant near Chicago. The suburbs were booming, and the workforce was skilled. Not unlike today, the area had so much to offer in terms of its quality of life and great business climate. That decision proved to be a wise one indeed. This year, the company celebrates 35 prosperous years in Bolingbrook, Illinois.

Today, I would like to recognize the men and women of Harland and celebrate with them 35 successful years in Bolingbrook, Illinois.

The John H. Harland Company was founded in 1923. Over the next 83 years it grew and evolved into one of the premier financial services providers, doing business with more than two-thirds of all financial institutions in the United States. Its facility in Bolingbrook has played—and continues to play—a crucial part in Harland's success.

With approximately 200 employees, the Bolingbrook facility each year processes more than 11 million orders for checks for consumers in 13 states, including most of the Midwest, from Wisconsin to Kentucky and Pennsylvania to Minnesota and everywhere in between. In the true spirit of its founder, the John H. Harland Company's allegiance to its customers and employees remains strong 35 years later.

Harland also is committed to strengthening our community through service. In recognition of the spirit of service demonstrated by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Harland employees celebrate the MLK holiday as a day of service, volunteering at local organizations such as Meadowbrook Manor, Lambs Fold Women's Shelter, and the Shepherd Food Pantry.

I want to commend all of the Bolingbrook employees for their commitment to quality, customers, and community. It is their hard work and dedication that has made the Harland Company what it is today—a 35-year success story.

WELLS VS. WILLARD BY RACHEL
KARRER

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues to the attached essay, Wells vs. Willard, by Rachel Karrer. Miss Karrer was a finalist in the National History Day Competition in Kentucky and recently