I applaud her for her motivation and desire to learn and grow.

I wish her to continue moving from her best to the best as she continues her education. I know success will follow wherever she may go.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001**

**SPEECH OF HON. MARK GREEN OF WISCONSIN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, June 15, 2000**

The House in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4878) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I submit the following resolutions for the RECORD:

Whereas, our National Forests were established in the 1920's for multiple use including soil and water protection, recreation, and timber production, and;

Whereas, harvesting is an integral component of multiple-use management of forest lands, and;

Whereas, it is not in the best interest of sustainability to ban commercial logging on National Forests, and;

Whereas, the health of adjoining private and other public forest lands would be in jeopardy if National Forest lands were allowed to become overstocked and subject to insect and disease infestations, and unnecessary fuel build-up were allowed to create the potential for disastrous wild fires, and;

Whereas, timber harvested on the National Forests is vital to many local and regional economies, including that of Vilas County, and;

Whereas, Wisconsin's National Forests are not producing below cost timber sales and are not virgin forests, and;

Whereas, there would be an increase in pressure to harvest County Forest Lands and private lands in the area if harvesting ceases on the National Forests within the state, and;

Whereas, the state Forester of Wisconsin is also opposed to the halting of commercial logging on National Forests.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Vilas County Board of Supervisors does hereby:

1. adamantly oppose programs such as the Roadless Initiative that place unwanted and unnecessary restrictions on use and access of the National Forests;

2. Advocate a new Land and Resource Management Plan which would rollback several costly, unnecessary restrictions on National Forest use and access, and;

3. Support the efforts of the National Forest Resource Committee to object to the present Roadless Initiative, which would place up to 7,000 acres of the Nicolet and Chequamegon Forests off-limit to logging and motorized recreation, and;

4. This program, along with other restrictions already placed on the National Forests will have an adverse effect on the economy of the entire state, and;

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA), have unanimously passed a resolution stating their opposition to the Roadless plan, and;

Whereas, the National Forest Service is currently revising its Land and Resource Management Plan, which could place even more restrictions on use and access of the National Forests, and;

Whereas, the National Forest Resource Committee, made up of concerned parties from around the Great Lakes Region, led by WCA and including logging companies, recreation enthusiasts, policy-makers and others, has been formed to fight against further restrictions on use of the National Forests.

Therefore be it resolved, That the Oconto County Board of supervisors does hereby:

1. Oppose programs such as the Roadless Initiative that place unwanted and unnecessary restrictions on use and access of the National Forests, and;

2. Advocate a new Land and Resource Management Plan which would rollback several costly, unnecessary restrictions on National Forest use and access, and;

3. Support the efforts of the National Forest Resource Committee in its fight to ensure that such goals are met.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Governor, Congressmen Mark Green and U.S. Senators Russ Feingold and Herb Kohl.

**RESOLUTION**

Whereas, the United States Forest Service is in the process of developing the Ten Year Plan Revision with respect to the Ten Year Plan for use of the Nicolet National Forest; and

Whereas, a significant portion of all management alternatives proposed for the national forest land based in Forest County is allocated for research and restrictive use in all of the alternatives of the plan that are presently being developed; and

Whereas, the Forest County economy and recreational activities depend upon use of the national forest; and

Whereas, the proposed Ten Year Plan will result in more land going into restrictive use, non-motorized use, of wilderness areas; and

Whereas, Forest County objects to the allocation of any more land going into such limited uses; and

Whereas, Florence County has adopted a Resolution objecting to the proposals in the Ten Year Plan in respect to the Nicolet National Forest; and

Whereas, Florence County has adopted a similar Resolution objecting to the present revisions of the Nicolet Forest Ten Year Plan; and

Whereas, it is appropriate for the Forest County Board of Supervisors to object to the proposed revisions in the Ten Year Plan with respect to the Nicolet National Forests.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Forest County Board of Supervisors, That said Board strenuously objects to any land under Federal ownership being used for anything other than multiple use and management for timber production.

Be it further resolved, That a true and correct copy of this Resolution, upon its adoption, shall be forwarded by the County Clerk to appropriate representatives of the United States Forest Service so that Forest County's position on the matter can be made known.

**RESOLUTION NO. 14–00**

Whereas, the counties of Wisconsin support sound forest management policies, which as-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS  

June 19, 2000

Whereas, The Chequamegon-Nicolet road system plan is an area under major public concern on the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest.

Whereas, The Chequamegon-Nicolet wilderness areas are important, but are underutilized to the extent of only 1% of the recreational use of the Forests.

Whereas, The Chequamegon-Nicolet’s recent Notice of Intent to revise the Management Plan did not identify roadless areas as a topic.

Whereas, The Draft EIS of the Proposed Roadless Conservation plan from Washington does not recognize or evaluate the detrimental impacts on timber, economies, recreation, or ecosystem protection on the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, as required by NFPA and 40 CFR 1500-99.

Whereas, The negative impact on timber sales will cause an estimated job loss of 75 local jobs per year and an economic loss of nearly $75 million to Wisconsin’s economy, the cumulative impacts will be much greater.

Whereas, The Union is concerned about the loss of 25,000 acres of State Forests, the loss of important ecological areas, the loss of recreation, hunting, and fishing, and the loss of educational opportunities.

Whereas, The Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest will be eliminated from the proposed Roadless Conservation plan and that these issues be analyzed by the ongoing revision of the Forest Management Plan.

Passed unanimously at the May 18 membership meeting.

[From Forestry in Wisconsin—A New Outlook, Report of the Wisconsin Commercial Forestry Conference Held at Milwaukee, March 1928]

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES IN WISCONSIN FORESTRY


The present Federal forestry activities affecting Wisconsin consist of: Silvicultural Research (Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul) and Forest Products Research (Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul). Taxation studies and co-operation in fire control, educational activities and planting is also being conducted. Establishment of a National Forest—a federal ownership which Federal ownership of forest lands was sought to purchase the lands for these forests, to make them sources of permanent timber and hardwoods are important types.

The fields of Federal forest ownership is an extension of an elaboration of the necessary and desirable steps then there is room for effective participation by the Federal government.

Wisconsin has its lost provinces of forestry in abundance measure. The estimated area of depleted and unproductive land seems to be from 10 million acres. The largest area is situated in a roughly triangular area based on the north boundary of the state and within which the acreage of improved farm land is a minimum. The area in which these lands supported a wealth of timber that was one of the glories of the state, but only pittiful remnants of that wealth remain. The area is still valuable timber in large degree, must be built from the ground up by heavy investment which will be long continued. The returns. To permit of Federal co-operation in this work of forest reclamation the Clarke-McNary Law provides that with the prior consent of the state, lands may be purchased by the Federal government and permanently administered as national forests. This provision is an extension of the so-called Weeks’ Law under which the United States has purchased almost three million acres of land in the Appalachian chain from New Hampshire to Alabama.

The purpose of the United States in buying these lands is to restore them to a condition of maximum forest productivity by intensive management, planting, fire protection, etc., to make these stands of timber supply and bases for permanent wood-using industries and communities. As these processes go forward research and experimentation will on the national forests. The area will be concrete demonstrations of the best principles and methods of forest management and thus examples to other owners of similar lands. There is no conflict in the purposes of this proposal, no cleverly concealed invasion of state powers, but solely a desire to contribute toward the solution of a problem of national concern which in some states is staggering in its proportions that the proposal will make fully effective. These are as follows:

1. An area of approximately 200,000 acres in Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties which part of the drainages of the open water, the Big Green River, and where white pine, hemlock, and hardwoods are important types.

2. An area of approximately 150,000 acres situated in the extreme northeast corner of Price County with possible minor extensions into Iron County or Oneida County. This
EXTRANATIONS OF REMARKS

June 19, 2000

area is on the drainage of the Flambeau River, and was at one time characterized by excellent stands of white pine, hemlock, and hardwoods.

3. An area of approximately 130,000 acres in Peshtigo and Oconto Counties principally of sandy plains type and supporting a typical pine stand.

4. An area of virtually denuded land, perhaps 100,000 acres, an extent situated in the Bayfield County between Moquag and Iron River.

5. An area of approximately 10,000 acres situated on the Woodrufts of Monroe Counties. Primarily of the sandy plains type.

6. An area of approximately 150,000 acres lying diagonally across the southeastern corner of Douglas County and northwestern corner of Washburn County and the northeastern corner of Burnett County.

7. An area definitely proposed by the Federal government.

8. The one in Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties and thus far the consent of Forest Service was secured to the others, they are merely possibilities.

The foregoing sketches briefly the Federal forest policy as laid down in the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924, and the McNary Bill, and the possible applications of that policy in a co-operative private, State, and Federal effort to solve Wisconsin’s idle land and timber problems.

The Lake States Forest Experiment Station is the Federal Government’s effort to create a body of dependable facts about the growing and utilization of timber crops. The Forest Service has already established 11 regional forest experiment stations, including the Lake States Station at St. Paul. The activities of the laboratory on the Wisconsin-Michigan and Minnesota. Its task is not unlike that of agricultural experiment stations except that it deals with forest crops instead of agricultural crops. It carries on investigations into the nature of the different kinds of forests found in the region, their adaptability to certain soils, their growth and yield and protection from certain pests, and the results of different methods of growing after cutting; it studies forest fires, their occurrence, causes and factors controlling their spread; it studies methods for controlling pests, etc., and the results of the work are made available to the public.

The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, operated by the U.S. Forest Service in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin, is a national institution but is performing much research of direct importance to Wisconsin forestry. The laboratory’s function in a broad way is to so improve the processes of forest utilization that the full use-value of wood is realized. The three main phases of the research program consist in determining the physical and chemical properties of the many native species of woods, finding the requirements of various uses in terms of these wood properties, and adapting the one to the other as far as possible through scientific manipulation of growth and manufacturing processes.

It is conducting experiments to develop better designs of wood products, better kiln drying and air seasoning methods, better pre-
Wisconsin who have an opportunity to get the cut-over lands back into their best use—forestry.

An editorial in the November 29, 1927 issue of The Rhinelander Daily News states that the paper had received dispatches from Madison to the effect that the State Conservation Commission was heartly in favor of the proposed federal forest reserve. The editorial said that the message from Madison could be interpreted as: "In no other fashion than that which indicates the commission's dis-pleasure with the activities of C.L. Har-lington is the Rhinelander the Forest Coun-ty Board." The Daily News editorial also cited an editorial from the Antigo Journal which states: "The Antigo Journal urges Forest county to convene in special session and cancel their former action and to act favorably on the matter. Langlade county will join in on the forestry project when they are asked, but Langlade county has not been contacted by the forest service. The Journal supports the proposed forest based on future values of the land 25 to 30 years.

In tabling the issue of a federal forest, the Forest County Board did not dismiss the idea out of hand. In later meetings they agreed to discuss the proposal at the February 25, 1928 board meeting. That discussion resulted in two significant actions. First that the question of a federal forest would be put to a county wide referendum at the spring elections scheduled for April 3, 1928; and second that the county board would sponsor a public meeting on the issue prior to the election.

The March 15, 1928 edition of The Forest County Republican reported the substance of the public meeting held March 14, 1928, at the Courthouse, Antigo, Wisconsin, representing the Forest Service were L.A. Kneipp, Assistant Chief Forester from Wash-ington, D.C., and E.W. Tinker from the Den-ver, Colorado Region 2 office, that at that time, had responsibility for Forest Service activities in the Lakes States area. The State of Wisconsin was represented by O.C. Lemke, State Forest Conservation Commissioner. Wisconsin Conservation Commission; Col. L.B. Nagler, Conservation Director, Madison, Wisconsin, and C.I. Harrington, Wisconsin Chief Forester. Wisconsin county board officials were present as well as citizens from Antigo, Rhinelander, and Park Falls, Wisconsin. The article specifi- cally notes that the representatives from Park Falls were present as part of "a move to get this proposed national forest established in Price county, in case the voters of Forest county turned down the proposition."

At the completion of the public meeting the fate of the future Nicolet National For-est rested with the voters of Forest County. This position was highlighted in an editorial appearing in The Forest Republican, March 29, 1928.

"There are several counties in the state who only wish that the voters of Forest county will turn down the proposed proposition so that they will get a chance to se- cure this forest reserve for their county. The Forest Reserves are a good thing, in that if we turn this public land over to the county it goes to some other county; we will regret it later when the bene-fits begin to accrue to the counties enter-taining it."

On April 3, 1928, the voters of Forest coun-ty approved the establishment of a purchase unit in Forest County. The referendum passed in the county with the exception of the town of Alvin. At the May 2, 1928 county board meeting, the Forest County Board voted unanimously to approve the federal forest reserve. The board agreed to purchase the unit as proposed, except it did not include any of the proposed purchase area within the town of Alvin. Forest County action led to establishment of a three county purchase unit consisting approximately 148,480 acres within the boundary proposed by the Forest Service.

While Forest County action appeared to be the last approval required to advance the proposal to the National Forest Reserve Commission in Washington, D.C., for final approval. A formal hearing occurred at the last minute. The state's legislation authorized the State Land Commission, composed of the state treasurer, secretary of state, and attorney general, to "sell and convey for a fair consideration to the United States any state land within such areas" (i.e. State School Trust Lands). An article in the May 17, 1928, Rhinelander Daily News reported that the State Land Commission had refused to approve the plan for national forest lands in Wisconsin. The article reported that the county board accepted the state's objection that some of the state lands secured loans to school districts in each of the counties. While the ob- jection of the land commission was then dropped, it was not enough to pre- vent the proposed purchase unit from coming before the National Forest Reserve Com-mission's May meeting. Since the National Forest Reserve Commission met only once a year, the last minute objection effectively delayed the proposal.

Six days later, The Rhinelander Daily News reported that the State Land Commis-sion approved federal forest areas in Bayfield, Forest, Oneida, Price, and Vilas counties. The county board accepted the plan for the federal forest on the condition that the land commission approved the transfer.

On December 12, 1928, the National Forest Reserve Commission approved the establish-ment of the Oneida Purchase Unit, consisting of approximately 148,480 acres (or 232 square miles) in Forest, Oneida, and Vilas counties under authority of Section 6 of the Clark-McNary Act. The reasons for acquisi-tion were stated as: "(a) Timber production; (b) determination and demonstration of best principles of forest management in the re-gion; (c) stabilization of waterflow."

My conclusions drawn from this history are that the Nicolet and Chequamegon Na-tional Forests exist in Wisconsin today because of the support of the people in the counties where the forests are located. Three factors influenced my findings: (1) The process for approval of the original purchase units placed the ultimate approval authority in the hands of local officials, i.e. the county boards; (2) While there was some opposition at the local level, the majority opinion not only endorsed the idea of national forests, but had counties actively competing for the opportunity to have portions of the author-ized 500,000 acres of forest purchase located within the county; and (3) Many national supporters were motivated by the belief that the long term economic gains that would result from the federal government's acquisition, renewal, and management of the "cut-over," public lands would exceed the short term losses of a reduced county tax base, or any of the al-ternative management strategies then proposed for the cut-over lands.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, my participa-tion in the June 15th White House Strategy Session on Educational Excellence for His-panic Students caused me to miss Rollcall votes 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290 and 291. Had I been present I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall #278, Providing for the considera-tion of H.R. 4635, Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations, FY 2001—Nay.

Rollcall #279, Nethercutt (WA) Amendment to the Dicks Amendment that sought to strike reference to the planning and management of national monuments—Department of the Inter-ior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)— No.

Rollcall #280, Hansen of Utah Amendment to Dicks Amendment that sought to strike reference to the planning and management of national monuments—Department of the Inter-ior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)— No.

Rollcall #281, Dicks of Washington Amendment that exempts activities otherwise author-ized by law to the planning and management of national monuments or activities related to the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Man-age-ment Plan from any limitations imposed under the Act—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)— Aye.

Rollcall #282, Stearns of Florida Amendment (as modified) that sought to decrease National Endowment for the Arts funding by $1.9 million and appropriate additional funding for wildlife fire management funding accordingly—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—No.

Rollcall #283, Slaughter of New York Amendment that defers an additional $22 million of prior year clean coal technology fund-ing—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—No.

Rollcall #284, Obey Motion that the Com-mittee Rise—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Aye.

Rollcall #286, Sanders of Vermont Amendment No. 29 printed in the Congressional RECORD that sought to make available $10 million to establish a northeastern home heating oil reserve and transfer strategic petroleum re-serve funding for this purpose—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Aye.

Rollcall #287, Doggett motion that the Com-mittee Rise—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Aye.

Rollcall #288, Nethercutt of Washington Amendment that implements the previously agreed to Dicks amendment except for activities related to planning and management of national monuments—Department of the Inter-ior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)— No.