

Born in Juncos, Puerto Rico in 1934, Reverend Carrión has been married to Elisa Diaz for 39 years. They have four children: Elizabeth, Adolfo 3rd, Damaris, and Lisette. Adolfo 3rd is the recently elected Councilman of the Bronx district 14.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Reverend Dr. Adolfo Carrión for his dedication to our community.

TRIBUTE TO W.W. "HOOTIE"
JOHNSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. W.W. "Hootie" Johnson; a great American, an outstanding South Carolinian, and a good friend. Recently elected Chairman of the Augusta National Golf Club, "Hootie" Johnson has served his state and nation selflessly in various business, education, and civic sectors.

Mr. Johnson's accomplishments in the business arena are legendary. He currently serves as Chairman of the Executive Committee of NationsBank Corporation, one of America's largest banks, and was a key player in the recent merger between NationsBank and Bank America. He was the original proponent of the merger between NCNB and Bankers Trust, and was once called the "strategic father of NationsBank." Mr. Johnson is a member of the Board of Directors for Alltel Corporation, and Duke Energy Corporation. He has served as Chairman and member of The Liberty Corporation, and the South Carolina Ports Authority. He has also served on the board of the South Carolina Research Authority. A former governor of South Carolina, Robert E. McNair once said, "I don't know anyone who has meant more to South Carolina and development than has W.W. 'Hootie' Johnson."

Mr. Johnson has also played crucial roles in community affairs in the Palmetto State. He has never been content to just lending his name to various organizations and efforts. He has always been in the arena. In the early 1970s he appointed Dr. M. Maceo Nance, Jr. to the Board of Bankers Trust, the first African American to receive such an appointment in the State of South Carolina, or in the South. He is a former member of the Boards of the Columbia Urban League and the National Urban League. Former Executive Director of the Columbia Urban League, Elliott Franks once said, "In those times, it would have been far more convenient to pay lip service, and concentrate on building his bank. It took a certain amount of courage for him to be on the front lines."

Mr. Johnson's service to South Carolina also extends to the education community. It was my great honor to serve on the Higher Education Blue Ribbon Committee appointed by former South Carolina Governor Richard W. Riley which was chaired by "Hootie." It was in this setting that I got to witness first hand the extraordinary talents of this uncommon man. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina (USC) Business Partnership Foundation; the Hollings Cancer Center Advisory Council, Medical University of South Carolina; and

Converse College. His influence was instrumental in the recent \$25 million gift from Darla Moore to the USC business school. He has received an Honorary Doctor of Humanities Degree from the Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston; an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from the University of South Carolina, Columbia; and an Honorary Doctor of Humanities Degree from Lander College in Greenwood.

"Hootie" Johnson graduated from Greenwood High School where he established an outstanding athletic career in football. He matriculated at the University of South Carolina, where he won the state's Jacobs Blocking Trophy. His favorite pastime, however, has always been golf, a game to which he was introduced at an early age and has been integral part of his life ever since. "Hootie" became vice president of Augusta National in 1975 and forged close friendships with the past chairman Jackson Stephens and the first chairman, Clifford Roberts.

Mr. Speaker, this new honor for my friend "Hootie" is a rare one. In its 67 years, only five people have ever held the Chairmanship of Augusta National. I ask you, and my colleagues to join me in honoring W.W. "Hootie" Johnson for his outstanding contributions to South Carolina in the areas of business, civic and educational activities, and in wishing him good health and great success in his new role as Chairman of the Augusta National Golf Club.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SAN LUIS
REY WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT
ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1998

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to complete a federal commitment to the San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act (P.L. 100-675).

In the late 1800's and early 1900's the United States Government and the State of California granted San Luis Rey River water rights to the City of Escondido and the Vista Irrigation District. Unfortunately, the right to that water was not the federal government's to give. It was rightfully held by five bands of Mission Indians (La Jolla, Rincon, Pala, Pauma, and San Pasqual).

Beginning in 1969, the City of Escondido and the Vista Irrigation District have been subject to litigation by the Indian bands over the rights to the San Luis Rey River water. In 1980, because the Secretary of the Interior had ceded the Indian bands' water rights to Escondido and Vista, the Indian bands brought suit against the federal government.

In 1984, in an effort to reach a settlement between the various parties, my California colleague, Rep. RON PACKARD, established the San Luis Rey Indian Water Settlement Task Force and charged it with the responsibility of negotiating the settlement of decades-old litigation between five bands of Mission Indians, the United States Government, the City of Escondido and the Vista Irrigation District. After lengthy negotiations with local, state and federal negotiators, the parties achieved an

agreement on settlement principles that ultimately led to passage of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act in 1988 (P.L. 100-675).

Title I of the 1988 Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to supply of 16,000 acre feet of water per year to the Indian bands. This water was to be obtained from one or more sources, including the public lands within California outside the service area of the Central Valley project, or water conserved from the lining of the All-American Canal in the Imperial Valley as authorized in Title II of the 1988 Act.

Over the last decade, since the enactment of this Act, and despite the best good faith efforts of all the parties involved, the Indian bands are no closer to receiving the water due them. Moreover, during the last two years, efforts to develop a source of water for the Indian bands have been delayed while Colorado River water users grapple with drafting a consensus solution for the future use of California's portion of Colorado River water.

The Indian bands, the City of Escondido, and the Vista Irrigation District have pursued every potential source of water to fulfill the federal responsibility to the Indian bands water rights. I believe that the best option is to use a portion of the water conserved by lining the All-American Canal, in California's Imperial Valley.

The concrete lining of the All-American Canal will conserve an estimated 67,000 acre feet of water per year. This lining will preserve water that is currently leaking from the All-American Canal and flowing unused into Mexico. Of the total amount conserved, this bill would set aside 16,000 acre feet of water for the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Indian bands, fulfilling the terms of the 1988 Settlement Act. The federal government's share of the lining necessary to conserve 16,000 acre feet will amount to approximately \$30,000,000. A private partner will assume the remaining cost for the lining. By assuming that cost on behalf of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority, the Secretary would be able to deliver the supplemental water, and the following benefits would accrue:

The current stalemate in the Colorado River water allocation discussions would no longer bar the efforts of the Settlement Parties to bring this matter to a final resolution;

A major contribution would be made to reduce California's historic use of Colorado River water;

The completed Environmental Impact Study for the All-American Canal lining project, which is now nearly five years old, could be utilized before so much time passes that it must be redone;

The cost of water to the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority, including wheeling charges paid to Metropolitan Water District and the San Diego County Water Authority, would be low enough to accomplish the objectives of the Act; and

The largest single water conservation project within the Imperial Irrigation District which remains to be built—and the only one which would have absolutely no adverse impact on the Salton Sea—would be started.

The proposal currently being drafted by the Colorado River water users to distribute California's share of Colorado River water allocates 16,000 acre feet of water conserved from the lining of the All-American Canal for the San Luis Rey Water Rights Settlement.