

**SEC. 3. ACCESS.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall allow the continuation of historic uses of the Bulls Eye Mine Road established before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may provide.

(b) *PRIVATELY OWNED LAND.*—Access to any privately owned land within the wilderness areas designated under section 2 shall be provided in accordance with section 5 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134 et seq.).

**SEC. 4. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

Section 10 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-77; 107 Stat. 756; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is repealed.

The committee amendment was agreed to. The bill (S. 503), as amended, was passed.

**HAWAII WATER RESOURCES RECLAMATION ACT OF 1999**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1694) direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater in the State of Hawaii, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the part of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. 1694

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Hawaii Water Resources Reclamation Act of 1999”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) the Act of August 23, 1954 (68 Stat. 773, chapter 838) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the use of irrigation and reclamation resource needs for areas of the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, and Molokai in the State of Hawaii;

(2) section 31 of the Hawaii Omnibus Act (43 U.S.C. 422I) authorizes the Secretary to develop reclamation projects in the State under the Act of August 6, 1956 (70 Stat. 1044, chapter 972; 42 U.S.C. 422a et seq.) (commonly known as the “Small Reclamation Projects Act”);

(3) the amendment made by section 207 of the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act (109 Stat. 364; 25 U.S.C. 386a) authorizes the Secretary to assess charges against Native Hawaiians for reclamation cost recovery in the same manner as charges are assessed against Indians or Indian tribes;

(4) there is a continuing need to manage, develop, and protect water and water-related resources in the State; and

(5) the Secretary should undertake studies to assess needs for the reclamation of water resources in the State.

**SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Hawaii.

**SEC. 4. WATER RESOURCES RECLAMATION STUDY.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall conduct a study that includes—

(1) a survey of irrigation and water delivery systems in the State;

(2) an estimation of the cost of repair and rehabilitation of the irrigation and water delivery systems;

(3) an evaluation of options for future use of the irrigation and water delivery systems (including alternatives that would improve the use and conservation of water resources); and

(4) the identification and investigation of other opportunities for reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater for agricultural and nonagricultural purposes.

(b) **REPORTS.**—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than [1 year after the date of enactment of this Act,] 2 years after appropriation of funds authorized by this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report that describes the findings and recommendations of the study described in subsection (a) to—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) **ADDITIONAL REPORTS.**—The Secretary shall submit to the Committees described in paragraph (1) any additional reports concerning the study described in subsection (a) that the Secretary considers to be necessary.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

**SEC. 5. WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE.**

Section 1602(b) of the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (43 U.S.C. 390h(b)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, and the State of Hawaii”.

**SEC. 6. DROUGHT RELIEF.**

Section 104 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2214) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting after “Reclamation State” the following: “and in the State of Hawaii”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “ten years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “on September 30, 2005”.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1694), as amended, was passed.

**INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC REVIEW PANEL OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ELECTRIC POWER PLANNING COUNCIL**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1167) amend the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act to provide for expanding the scope of the Independent Scientific Review Panel which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be inserted is shown in italic.)

S. 1167

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. REVIEW OF REIMBURSABLE PROJECTS, PROGRAMS, AND MEASURES BY THE INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC REVIEW PANEL OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ELECTRIC POWER PLANNING COUNCIL.**

Section 4(h)(10)(D) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839b(h)(10)(D)) is amended by striking clauses (vii) and (viii) and inserting the following:

“(vii) **REVIEW BY THE PANEL OF REIMBURSABLE PROJECTS, PROGRAMS, AND MEASURES.**—

“(I) *IN GENERAL.*—With regard to Columbia Basin fish and wildlife projects, programs or measures proposed in a Federal agency budget to be reimbursed by BPA, or paid through a direct funding agreement with BPA, the panel shall annually—

“(aa) review such proposals;

“(bb) determine whether the proposals are consistent with the criteria stated in item (iv);

“(cc) make any recommendations that the Panel considers appropriate to make the project, program, or measure meet the criteria stated in item (iv); and

“(dd) transmit the recommendations to the Council no later than April 1 of each year.

“(II) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY AND COMMENT.**—Determinations and recommendations made by the panel under subclause (I) shall be available to the public and shall be subject to public comment as in item (v).

“(III) **ROLE OF THE COUNCIL.**—The Council shall fully consider the recommendations of the Panel when making its final recommendations of projects proposed by Federal agencies and reimbursed by BPA, or paid through a direct funding agreement with BPA. The Council shall submit its recommendations to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and relevant authorizing committees, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bonneville Power Administration no later than May 15 of each year. If the Council does not incorporate a recommendation of the Panel in its recommendations, the Council shall explain in writing its reasons for not accepting Panel recommendations.

“(viii) **COST LIMITATION.**—The annual cost of this provision shall not exceed \$750,000 in 1997 dollars.”.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1167), as amended, was passed.

**EDUCATION LAND GRANT ACT**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 150) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest System land for use for educational purposes, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “National Forest Education and Community Purpose Lands Act”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) communities adjacent to and surrounded by National Forest System land have limited opportunities to acquire land for recreational, educational and other public purposes;

(2) in many cases, such recreational, educational and other public purposes are not within the mission of the Forest Service, but would not be inconsistent with land and resource management plans developed for the adjacent national forest;

(3) such communities are often unable to acquire land for such recreational, educational and other public purposes due to extremely high market value of private land resulting from the predominance of Federal land in the local area; and

(4) the national forests and adjacent communities would mutually benefit from a process similar to that available to the Bureau of Land