

DIAZ-BALART) and amended by the Committee on Resources, would authorize the exchange of approximately 1,054 acres of land between the South Florida Water Management District and the Everglades National Park. The Federal lands conveyed are to be used by the South Florida Water Management District for the C-111 project, including restoration of the Everglades natural system. The C-111 project, located on the eastern boundary of the Everglades, would restore habitat in the national park that has been adversely affected by projects to restore more natural flows of water to the park's eastern panhandle, Taylor Slough and Florida Bay.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3785 is supported by the majority and minority of the Committee on Resources and by the administration. I would urge adoption of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3785, as amended, represents a cooperative effort among the bill's sponsor, the Committee on Resources, the National Park Service and other Federal and State agencies to help restore natural water flows that are very important to the health and well-being of the Everglades in Florida. This legislation presents a workable solution to the resource management needs in this area, and we support adoption of the bill by the House today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART), the sponsor of this important legislation, a newcomer to the Congress but one who is well schooled in public affairs and in legislation as a former member of the Florida legislature.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I want to thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am actually glad that I am doing this now because the Speaker pro tempore is also from Florida, understands the Everglades very, very well, and has been a strong supporter of Everglades restoration.

Let me just briefly talk about what this is. First, the district that I am privileged to represent includes the Everglades National Park. I spent much of my State legislative career assisting with the implementation of the Everglades restoration plan. This plan is showing extreme success, and this legislation before us today will greatly contribute to that success, to continuing that success.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Florida have a strong commitment to the restoration of the Everglades. Not only is

it a national treasure, a global treasure, really an international treasure, tourists from around the country and around the world come to experience the wonders, the beauty that is the Everglades. But the people of Florida as well as the taxpayers of the country have also put a lot of resources to try to make sure that the Everglades is as pristine as possible and gets back to as much of its natural state as is possible.

This legislation will allow for the implementation of a component of the 1994 general reevaluation report that provided for the construction of a buffer and detention system along the eastern boundary of Everglades National Park. This system seeks to establish a hydraulic ridge to both prevent excess loss of seepage from the park and to reestablish the historical surface water flow from Northeast Shark River Slough to Taylor Slough.

Again, as I mentioned before, these are not inexpensive propositions. These are not only expensive, they are also very time-consuming projects.

Again, the people of the State of Florida, the State legislature in the State of Florida, the governor in the State of Florida and again previous governors as well but particularly this governor, Governor Jeb Bush, have shown that they are extremely committed to this effort; and again, the taxpayers, the State legislature and the governor have put in a lot of money to make sure that it is not just the Federal taxpayer, the Federal Government, that is contributing to this wonderful effort.

Specifically, Mr. Speaker, this legislation will authorize the exchange of approximately 1,054 acres between the South Florida Water Management District and the Everglades National Park to carry out the construction of the buffer and detention system. Currently, 2.5 miles of the detention and buffer system have been already constructed, and the Federal lands conveyed in this legislation are to be used by the South Florida Water Management District to construct the remaining 5.5 miles of the system.

This is a vital part of the Everglades restoration that again, I repeat, that both the Federal Government has put a lot of emphasis, a lot of time, a lot of effort and a lot of money, and the State as well; not only the State but also the local taxpayers again through the water management district have also put up a lot of money, a lot of effort, a lot of time to try to get this done. This is a vital part of that restoration.

I particularly need to thank the efforts of Chairman POMBO. Chairman POMBO has been just wonderful to work with on this. His staff has been great. My staff has been working with his staff. They have been extremely receptive, not only receptive but their in-depth knowledge of this national treasure has been wonderful to see. We have not had to educate them on something that those of us in Florida know and

love so much. Chairman POMBO and his staff are so familiar with this project and it has been just a wonderful experience.

Again, one of the things that I want to just reemphasize is that this is not a State of Florida project, that this is a national treasure. The Everglades is a national treasure that is also a threatened national treasure, an extremely delicate ecosystem, one that is vital for the entire State and I would then say for the entire Nation. When we think about the Everglades, we should not only think about that swampland that a lot of people just see in the airplanes when they are flying by, but we should also think about the impact that that has on, for example, Florida Bay, Biscayne Bay, the Florida Keys, the reef system. It is all interconnected. The heart of that is a vital, clean, vibrant, alive Florida Everglades.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank again Chairman POMBO and his staff for allowing me to bring this bill up here.

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Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3785, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3819) to redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3819

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

TITLE I—LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DESIGNATION ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Lewis and Clark National Historical Park Designation Act".

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) PARK.—The term "park" means the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park designated in section 103.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 103. LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—In order to preserve for the benefit of the people of the United States the historic, cultural, scenic, and natural resources associated with the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the lower Columbia River area, and for the purpose of commemorating the culmination and the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the winter of 1805-1806 following its successful crossing of the North American Continent, there is designated as a unit of the National Park System the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the park are those generally depicted on the map entitled "Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, Boundary Map", numbered 405/80027, and dated December 2003, and which includes—

(1) lands located in Clatsop County, Oregon, which are associated with the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, known as Fort Clatsop and designated as the Fort Clatsop National Memorial by Public Law 85-435, including the site of the salt cairn (specifically, lot number 18, block 1, Cartwright Park Addition of Seaside, Oregon) used by that expedition and adjacent portions of the old trail which led overland from the fort to the coast;

(2) lands identified as "Fort Clatsop 2002 Addition Lands" on the map referred to in this subsection; and

(3) lands located along the lower Columbia River in the State of Washington associated with the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at the Pacific Ocean in 1805, which are identified as "Station Camp", "Clark's Dismal Nitch", and "Cape Disappointment" on the map referred to in this subsection.

(c) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary is authorized to acquire land, interests in land, and improvements therein within the boundaries of the park, as identified on the map referred to in subsection (b), by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, transfer from any Federal agency, or by such other means as the Secretary deems to be in the public interest.

(2) **CONSENT OF LANDOWNER REQUIRED.**—The lands authorized to be acquired under paragraph (1) (other than corporately owned timberlands within the area identified as "Fort Clatsop 2002 Addition Lands" on the map referred to in subsection (b)) may be acquired only with the consent of the owner.

(3) **ACQUISITION OF FORT CLATSOP 2002 ADDITION LANDS.**—If the owner of corporately owned timberlands within the area identified as "Fort Clatsop 2002 Addition Lands" on the map referred to in subsection (b) agrees to enter into a sale of such lands as a result of actual condemnation proceedings or in lieu of condemnation proceedings, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the owner regarding the manner in which such lands shall be managed after acquisition by the United States.

(d) CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT.—

(1) **TRANSFER.**—Subject to valid rights (including withdrawals), the Secretary shall transfer to the Director of the National Park Service management of any Federal land at Cape Disappointment, Washington, that is within the boundary of the park.

(2) WITHDRAWN LAND.—

(A) **NOTICE.**—The head of any Federal agency that has administrative jurisdiction over withdrawn land at Cape Disappointment, Washington, within the boundary of the park shall notify the Secretary in writing if the head of the Federal agency does not need the withdrawn land.

(B) **TRANSFER.**—On receipt of a notice under subparagraph (A), the withdrawn land

shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, to be administered as part of the park.

(3) **MEMORIAL TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.**—All withdrawals of the 20-acre parcel depicted as a "Memorial to Thomas Jefferson" on the map referred to in subsection (b) are revoked, and the Secretary shall establish a memorial to Thomas Jefferson on the parcel.

(4) **MANAGEMENT OF CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT STATE PARK LAND.**—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the State of Washington providing for the administration by the State of the land within the boundary of the park known as "Cape Disappointment State Park".

(e) **MAP AVAILABILITY.**—The map referred to in subsection (b) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The park shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this title and with laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare an amendment to the General Management Plan for Fort Clatsop National Memorial to guide the management of the park.

(c) **COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT.**—In order to facilitate the presentation of a comprehensive picture of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's experiences in the lower Columbia River area and to promote more efficient administration of the sites associated with those experiences, the Secretary may enter into cooperative management agreements with appropriate officials in the States of Washington and Oregon in accordance with the authority provided under section 3(1) of Public Law 91-383 (112 Stat. 3522; 16 U.S.C. 1a-2).

SEC. 105. REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Public Law 85-435 (72 Stat. 153; 16 U.S.C. 450mm et seq.), regarding the establishment and administration of Fort Clatsop National Memorial, is repealed.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in any law (other than this title), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to "Fort Clatsop National Memorial" shall be considered a reference to the "Lewis and Clark National Historical Park".

SEC. 106. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.

(a) **ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—Nothing in this title shall be construed to—

(1) require any private property owner to permit public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to such private property; or

(2) modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with regard to public access to or use of private lands.

(b) **LIABILITY.**—Designation of the park shall not be considered to create any liability, or to have any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any persons injured on such private property.

(c) **RECOGNITION OF AUTHORITY TO CONTROL LAND USE.**—Nothing in this title shall be construed to modify any authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate the use of private land within the boundary of the park.

SEC. 107. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE II—LEWIS AND CLARK EASTERN LEGACY STUDY**SEC. 201. DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL SITES FOR STUDY.****(a) STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall update, with an accompanying map, the 1958 Lewis and Clark National Historic Landmark theme study to determine the historical significance of the eastern sites of the Corps of Discovery expedition used by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, whether independently or together, in the preparation phase starting at Monticello, Virginia, and traveling to Wood River, Illinois, and the return phase from Saint Louis, Missouri, to Washington, District of Columbia, including sites in Virginia, Washington, District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois.

(2) **FOCUS OF UPDATE; NOMINATION AND ADDITION OF PROPERTIES.**—The focus of the study under paragraph (1) shall be on developing historic context information to assist in the evaluation and identification, including the use of plaques, of sites eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or designation as a National Historic Landmark.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after funds are made available for the study under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources in the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the Senate a report describing any findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3819, introduced by the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. BAIRD), would redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes. Additionally, this bill directs the transfer of existing Federal lands currently under the jurisdiction of the BLM and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

Finally, H.R. 3819 calls for a study of additional sites associated with the eastern legacy of the Lewis and Clark expedition to be completed by the Secretary of the Interior and the results

transmitted to Congress within 1 year of this bill's passage. The study will serve to identify potential additions east of the Mississippi to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, for which several pieces of legislation have recently been introduced. Mr. Speaker, without completing this important first step, determining which sites are truly worthy of recognition, designating further sites would stain the authenticity of the Lewis and Clark Historic Trail as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3819 is supported by the majority and the minority of the committee and by the administration. I would urge adoption of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, the significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the history of the United States cannot be overstated. Once enacted, H.R. 3819 will ensure that the critical "turnaround" chapter of the Lewis and Clark story, which took place once they reached the west coast, can be fully explored and the relevant sites fully conserved and interpreted.

H.R. 3819, sponsored by the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. BAIRD), would implement the preferred alternative identified in the recently completed Lower Columbia Lewis and Clark Sites Boundary Study. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) is to be commended for his diligence in getting this measure to the floor and for his dedication as a steward of the Lewis and Clark story.

We urge our colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD), the author of this legislation.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Guam for yielding me this time, and I thank my friend and colleague from Arizona as well for his support.

This is a very exciting day. As we all know, 200 years ago today, as we speak, Lewis and Clark and their Corps of Discovery were in the middle of their epic journey, actually in the early stages; and what a journey it was: thousands of miles of territory unexplored by U.S. citizens prior to that point and terminating, I am very proud to say, actually in my district on the west coast. And as the Members know, the Pacific Northwest is rich in history pertaining directly to Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery and to the many tribes that greeted their arrival.

The Lewis and Clark National Historical Park Designation Act will redesignate 560 acres in Washington and Or-

gon states as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park and will make this a unit of the National Park System. The acreage will include Fort Clatsop National Memorial; the Megler Safety Rest Area, which was then called Clark's Dismal Nitch; Station Camp; and Cape Disappointment State Park.

I want to take just a second to talk about Station Camp because it was a miraculous place. Lewis and Clark were facing horrific weather. If we read their journals from the time, the rain was pouring down, their clothes were rotting off their bodies, their canoes were capsizing frequently, and they were really at a critical point. They sent a group to the coast itself to look out over the ocean, and they had hoped perhaps they might see a ship there. There were none. Ships had been plying those waters for some decades, but they thought perhaps we will get lucky and can take a ship back. No such luck.

The question then arose: Where shall we winter over? Will we winter on the Washington side, what is now the Washington side, or on the southern side, what is now Oregon? How did they resolve this debate? In true democratic spirit, they had a vote. But what is so remarkable about this vote is the record in the journal indicates that Sacagawea voted, as did York, who was Clark's slave at the time. So here we were 60 years before emancipation, 100 years before suffrage. We took a vote, and the African American and the woman, a Native American, were included in the vote. And that happened at Station Camp.

So this commemoration and designation will allow visitors to the area to fully appreciate the richness of this courageous journey and the heroism that these early explorers showed.

I believe inclusion of these sites as part of the National Historical Park represents the best means for comprehensive interpretation of the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the Pacific Northwest and will continue to relate the importance of the Corps of Discovery's journey long after the bicentennial commemoration has passed.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial, located near Astoria, Oregon, marks the spot where Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery spent 106 days during the winter of 1805 through 1806. That memorial was established by an act of Congress in 1958 and is the only unit of the National Park System solely dedicated to the Lewis and Clark expedition.

During the bicentennial years, the National Park Service estimates that well over 1 million people will visit Fort Clatsop and the surrounding area. In fact, the memorial has already begun to notice a significant increase in visits; and to accommodate all of these visitors, to enhance visitor experience, it is vital that Fort Clatsop finish its expansion efforts immediately.

The inclusion of these sites is timely considering the bicentennial of the

Corps of Discovery is already under way and the preparations are being made in southwest Washington and northwest Oregon for the Destination Pacific Signature Event in 2005.

In addition to preserving and enhancing the historic value of these sites, inclusion with the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park will bring important economic benefits to local communities that, quite frankly, have struggled with the decline of major industries and with high unemployment of late.

I would like to express my profound gratitude to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and his staffers, Jim Zoia and David Watkins; the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and staffer Frank Vitello. The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU) has been instrumental in this, as have members of both delegations and both sides of the aisle. This is truly a bistate, bicameral regional effort. And I also express my appreciation to Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton in the administration. The Secretary herself visited the area not long ago and has been a stalwart advocate. And, finally, Chip Jenkins, the superintendent of the park; David Nicandria of the Washington State Historical Society; and my own staffer, Ms. Paula Burg, have done outstanding work.

I thank my colleagues for their consideration in support of this legislation.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3819, the Lewis and Clark National and Historical Park Designation Act.

The bicentennial of Lewis and Clark's epic journey is upon us. H.R. 3819 commemorates the Corps of Discovery by renaming several state parks and Ft. Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National and Historical Park.

Through 15 National Heritage Events, tens of thousands of participants from all over the world will be able to experience the 200-year-old story of Lewis and Clark, and take away lessons that are still relevant today.

The Pacific is one of 15 nationally sanctioned events taking place along the Lewis and Clark trail. This is a bi-state collaboration between Washington and Oregon scheduled for Friday, November 11th through Tuesday, November 15th, 2005 and ends with the dedication of a new state/national park at Station Camp. Local businesses, national and state park staff, and volunteers are working tirelessly to make our signature event a success. Congress must also do its part by passing H.R. 3819.

As America ventures further and is lifted by the spark of discovery, today and in years to come, it behooves our nation to look to those who have paved the way before us. Whether pushing the frontiers of freedom here on earth, the frontiers of exploration in the heavens, or the frontiers of knowledge everywhere there is ignorance, the story of the Lewis and Clark expedition is one that demonstrates the power of what is possible when a people, and a nation, have the curiosity to ask, "why?"; the sense of unbounded possibility to ask, "why not?"; and the resolve to remake the world.

I urge a "yes" vote on H.R. 3819.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3819, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECLAMATION WASTEWATER AND GROUNDWATER STUDY AND FACILITIES ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 142) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Inland Empire regional water recycling project, to authorize the Secretary to carry out a program to assist agencies in projects to construct regional brine lines in California, and to authorize the Secretary to participate in the Lower Chino Dairy Area desalination demonstration and reclamation project, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 142

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

SECTION 1. PRADO BASIN NATURAL TREATMENT SYSTEM PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1636. PRADO BASIN NATURAL TREATMENT SYSTEM PROJECT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Orange County Water District, shall participate in the planning, design, and construction of natural treatment systems and wetlands for the flows of the Santa Ana River, California, and its tributaries into the Prado Basin.

“(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

“(c) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary shall not be used for the operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,000,000.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1634 the following:

“Sec. 1636. Prado Basin Natural Treatment System Project.”.

SEC. 2. REGIONAL BRINE LINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1637. REGIONAL BRINE LINES.

“(a) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary, in cooperation with units of local government, may carry out a program under the Federal reclamation laws to assist agencies in projects to construct regional brine lines to export the salinity imported from the Colorado River to the Pacific Ocean as identified in—

“(1) the Salinity Management Study prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California; and

“(2) the Southern California Comprehensive Water Reclamation and Reuse Study prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation.

“(b) AGREEMENTS AND REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may enter into such agreements and promulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.

“(c) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of a project to construct regional brine lines described in subsection (a) shall not exceed—

“(1) 25 percent of the total cost of the project; or

“(2) \$40,000,000.

“(d) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary shall not be used for operation or maintenance of any project described in subsection (a).”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1635 the following:

“Sec. 1637. Regional brine lines.”.

SEC. 3. LOWER CHINO DAIRY AREA DESALINATION DEMONSTRATION AND RECLAMATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1638. LOWER CHINO DAIRY AREA DESALINATION DEMONSTRATION AND RECLAMATION PROJECT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Chino Basin Watermaster, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority and acting under the Federal reclamation laws, shall participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Lower Chino Dairy Area desalination demonstration and reclamation project.

“(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed—

“(1) 25 percent of the total cost of the project; or

“(2) \$50,000,000.

“(c) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary shall not be used for operation or maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

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

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1636 the following:

“Sec. 1638. Lower Chino dairy area desalination demonstration and reclamation project.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 142, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARY G. MILLER), provides Federal assistance for three water projects to produce dependable water supplies in Southern California. The bill provides for the strategic placement of wetlands to naturally clean surface water in the Santa Ana Watershed. The bill also authorizes Federal funding for the design and construction of a regional brine wastewater pipeline from local groundwater treatment plans. Thirdly, the bill provides for the design and construction of a desalter to treat brackish groundwater. At full build-out, these projects will produce an estimated 50,000 acre-feet of new water.

This legislation, Mr. Speaker, is another example of how communities are utilizing new water technologies to provide water from varied sources of supply that are dependable and drought-proof. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 142 would support the construction of desalting and water recycling projects in Southern California. These projects can help stabilize water supplies and reduce the need to use water from the Colorado River. Local communities have made substantial investments in the project, and they do deserve our support.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 142, legislation I have sponsored to dramatically improve the water supply reliability of the Santa Ana watershed and the water basins in San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange counties. I thank Committee Chairman Pombo and Water Subcommittee Chairman Calvert for recognizing the importance of this bill to providing innovative solutions to the challenges posed by chronic water shortages in Southern California.

Many states today are faced with the formidable task of providing reliable and safe water resources for a rapidly increasing population. This is no exception to California and its growing population of more than 30 million people. Southern California's arid climate makes it difficult for this region to find variable and dependable sources of water. The Interior Department's ruling to reduce the availability of Colorado River water to Southern California has exacerbated the area's water supply problems by reducing approximately 700,000 acre