

“stark” the level of readiness of Army units in the United States which would be called on if another war breaks out. The readiness continues to decline of our next-to-deploy forces, Cody told the House Armed Services Committee Readiness Panel last week.

Mr. President, hear your generals and end this war now.

IN SUPPORT OF VICTORY

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, as we stand here today, the Iraqi people enjoy a freedom and sense of self-government they were not afforded 4 years ago. Since the United States originally liberated the Iraqis, they have established a democracy, ratified a constitution, and elected a representative government. Such rights were denied under the totalitarian regime of Saddam Hussein.

General David Petraeus, the new commander of coalition forces in Iraq, is an expert in fighting insurgencies by murderers who defy laws of war. Our military officials have made necessary adjustments, and we are seeing signs of progress. Cutting funding, limiting reinforcements and setting artificial timetables only serve to undermine this end. Together, as Democrats and Republicans, we must achieve victory in Iraq to achieve victory in the global war on terrorism to protect American families. We must face the terrorists overseas, or we will face them again in the streets of America.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF HON. RICK LARSEN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Luke Loeffler, Community Representative, Office of the Honorable Rick Larsen, Member of Congress:

OFFICE OF RICK LARSEN,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 12, 2007.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the Municipal Court of the City of Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington, for testimony in a criminal case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

LUKE LOEFFLER,
Community Representative.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. RICK LARSEN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from the Honorable Rick Larsen, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 15, 2007.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have received a subpoena, issued in the Municipal Court of the City of Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington, for testimony in a criminal case.

I do not appear to have any relevant or material testimony to offer. Accordingly, after consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoenas is inconsistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

RICK LARSEN,
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Don Kellaheer, Assistant Sergeant at Arms, Office of the Sergeant at Arms, U.S. House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 19, 2007.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with an administrative subpoena for testimony issued by the Office of Compliance of the U.S. House of Representatives.

After consulting with the Office of General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by House Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

DON KELLAHER,
Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK ON ITS 175TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 138) recognizing the importance of Hot Springs National Park on its 175th anniversary.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 138

Whereas the concept in the United States of setting aside a nationally significant

place for the future enjoyment of its citizens was first implemented 175 years ago in Hot Springs, Arkansas, with the creation of the Hot Springs Reservation, which protected 47 area hot springs;

Whereas the Act that created the Hot Springs Reservation, entitled “An Act authorizing the governor of the territory of Arkansas to lease the salt springs, in said territory, and for other purposes”, approved April 20, 1832 (4 Stat. 505), required that “the hot springs in said territory, together with four sections of land, including said springs, as near the centre thereof as may be, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be entered, located, or appropriated, for any other purpose whatever”;

Whereas the Hot Springs Reservation was the first protected area in the Nation;

Whereas the Act creating the Hot Springs Reservation preceded both the establishment of the Department of the Interior in 1849 and the establishment of Yellowstone National Park as the first national park in 1872;

Whereas the Hot Springs Reservation was renamed Hot Springs National Park in 1921 and became America’s 18th national park; and

Whereas the tradition of preservation and conservation that developed into the National Park System, which now includes 390 units, began with the Act that created the Hot Springs Reservation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on this 175th anniversary of the Act of Congress that created the Hot Springs Reservation, the House of Representatives recognizes the important contribution of the Hot Springs Reservation and Hot Springs National Park to the history of conservation in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days 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. GRIJALVA. House Resolution 138, introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas, Representative MIKE ROSS, would express a recognition by the House of Representatives of the importance of the Hot Springs National Park on its 175th anniversary.

Most people know that Yellowstone is our first national park, but more than 40 years before Yellowstone was established as a park, Congress set aside 2,529 acres in the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas to preserve 47 hot springs located there.

The law was enacted at the request of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas and signed by President Andrew Jackson on April 20, 1832. That made the Hot Springs Reservation the first nationally protected parkland.

The reservation was turned over to the Department of the Interior when

that Department was established in 1849. However, it took another quarter of a century, a ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court, and the protection of Federal troops to settle the bogus land claims and chase off overeager entrepreneurs seeking to make profit from the springs. Notably, the 1916 Organic Act which established the National Park Service mentioned only the Hot Springs Reservation by name, even though by that time several other national parks and monuments had been designated by Congress. The Organic Act placed all these units under the supervision, management, and control of the new agency.

On March 4, 1921, Congress elevated Hot Springs to a national park status, apparently with the personal interest of the first director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mather.

Bathhouse Row, the Hot Springs street lined with opulent bathhouses and hotels, was added to the National Register of Historic Places on November 13, 1974. The most elegant of these bathhouses, the Fordyce, has since been adapted to use as a visitor center and museum.

The park currently totals 5,550 acres and attracts over 1 million visitors a year. The park plans a 175th anniversary celebration on Friday, April 20; and this resolution will be a fitting commemoration of the role Hot Springs played in National Park history.

Madam Speaker, I want to commend and congratulate my colleague, Representative ROSS, for his commitment and leadership on this matter. We strongly support the passage of House Resolution 138 and urge its adoption by the House.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

House Resolution 138 was adequately explained by the majority, and we support this resolution and we urge its adoption.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, at this time I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to my colleague from Arkansas (Mr. ROSS).

Mr. ROSS. Thank you, Chairman GRIJALVA.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 138, a resolution honoring and recognizing the importance of Hot Springs National Park on its 175th anniversary. I am pleased that the entire Arkansas congressional delegation is supporting and cosponsoring this bipartisan bill.

April 20, 2007, will mark the 175th anniversary of Hot Springs National Park in Hot Springs, Arkansas. This resolution will write into history the important role that Hot Springs National Park has played in the formation of the Department of the Interior and the National Park System.

The very idea of setting aside special places in the United States for the future enjoyment of its citizens originated in Hot Springs, Arkansas, when on April 20, 1832, President Andrew Jackson and the United States Congress established Hot Springs Reservation to protect the 47 hot springs in Garland County, Arkansas. That year, Hot Springs Reservation became the first protected area in the Nation and was the only Federal area mentioned by name in the act that established the National Park System.

The Hot Springs Reservation was then officially renamed Hot Springs National Park on March 4, 1921, becoming America's 18th national park, joining many other national landmarks.

For more than 200 years, Hot Springs National Park has remained an area of exceptional beauty and magnificence. People have used the hot spring water and therapeutic baths to treat a variety of ailments, and the reservation eventually developed into a well-known resort nicknamed "the American Spa." Well, today Hot Springs National Park protects eight historic bathhouses, and the Bathhouse Row area in Hot Springs National Park is a national historic landmark district that contains the largest collection of bathhouses of its kind in North America. It provides visitors from around the country and the world with leisure activities such as hiking, picnicking, and scenic drives and remains a national treasure to be enjoyed by generations of Americans.

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Hot Springs National Park has played a crucial role in the formation of the United States National Park System. I am proud to sponsor a resolution commemorating its 175th anniversary, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of House Resolution 138 today.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam 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. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 138.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

MORE WATER AND MORE ENERGY ACT OF 2007

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 902) to facilitate the use for irrigation and other purposes of water produced in connection with development of energy resources.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 902

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE, FINDINGS, AND PURPOSE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "More Water and More Energy Act of 2007".

(b) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Development of energy resources, including oil, natural gas, coalbed methane, and geothermal resources, frequently results in bringing to the surface water extracted from underground sources.

(2) Some of this produced water is used for irrigation or other purposes, but most of it is returned to the subsurface.

(3) Reducing the amount of produced water returned to the subsurface, and increasing the amount that is made available for irrigation and other uses—

(A) would augment water supplies;

(B) could reduce the costs to energy developers for disposing of such water; and

(C) in some instances could increase the efficiency of energy development activities.

(4) It is in the national interest to remove or reduce obstacles to use of produced water for irrigation or other purposes in ways that will not adversely affect water quality or the environment.

(c) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to facilitate the use of produced water for irrigation and other purposes without adversely affecting water quality or the environment, and to demonstrate ways to accomplish that result.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) PRODUCED WATER.—The term "produced water" means water from an underground source, that is brought to the surface as part of the process of exploration for or development of oil, natural gas, coalbed methane, or any other substance to be used as an energy source.

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

(3) UPPER BASIN STATES.—The term "Upper Basin States" means the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

(4) LOWER BASIN STATES.—The term "Lower Basin States" means the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada.

SEC. 3. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation and the Director of the United States Geological Survey, shall conduct a study to identify—

(1) the technical, economic, environmental, legal, and other obstacles to increasing the extent to which produced water can be used for irrigation and other purposes without adversely affecting water quality or the environment; and

(2) the legislative, administrative, and other actions that could reduce or eliminate such obstacles.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate regarding the results of the study required by this section.