

funding and the strict requirements for receiving Federal assistance are appropriate and welcome additions to this bill.

The two desalination projects provide for Federal contributions up to 50 percent of the total project costs, and Federal contributions for these projects are also capped at \$20 million.

Wastewater reclamation and reuse projects are a valuable tool for water management in the Western United States; these projects can be used as an alternative to more expensive and environmentally destructive traditional water projects. This legislation will undoubtedly encourage many communities in our heavily populated Western States to proceed with water recycling projects that will reduce the demand on scarce freshwater supplies. As we consider appropriations requests for these projects in years to come, Members will have to decide whether the relatively high costs of these projects make them worthwhile.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3660.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3660. This bill will provide an important piece of proenvironment legislation which will assist our local communities to build and design water reclamation and recycling projects.

My district in San Diego County is almost entirely dependent upon imported water for its industrial, residential, and agricultural water supply needs. The majority of the imported water that reaches my congressional district originates in northern California or the Colorado River and is transported through a series of aqueducts and pipelines that cross over the San Andreas earthquake fault. As such, water supply in northern San Diego County is a limited resource that is consistently at risk due to drought, demands elsewhere in the State, and natural disasters.

To minimize the potential risks to our water supply, water districts in my congressional district have embarked on a number of water conservation and reuse initiatives designed to reduce demand and provide alternative supplies for nonpotable applications. One of these initiatives is the north San Diego County Area Water Recycling Project. This project is a cooperative effort between the Leucadia County Water District, the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, the Olivenhain Municipal Water District, and the city of Carlsbad, CA. When completed, the combined production of the two treatment plants will be up to 25 million gallons per day of recycled water. This water can be used for landscaping, golf courses, schools, nurseries, agricultural irrigation and industrial applications.

Reclaimed water is an increasingly important element in California's

water supply. Regional reclamation projects like this are expected to meet a large portion of California's future water supply needs. Implementation of these projects will reduce the San Diego region's reliance on imported water and produce both economic and environmental benefits for all Californians.

I would like to thank the committee and the chairman for bringing this bill forward and ask that my colleagues support H.R. 3660.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3660 because it authorizes phase 1 of the Orange County Water Reclamation Project near my congressional district.

I particularly want to thank chairman DOOLITTLE, chairman HANSEN, and chairman YOUNG for their support and willingness to include my project in their legislation.

Last Congress, I introduced a free-standing bill, H.R. 4987, with Congressmen COX, DORNAN, PACKARD, and ROYCE to authorize the entire Orange County Water Reclamation Project.

This project is vital to the long-term water supply of Orange County and the environmental health of the Santa Ana River. As you know, the long-term water supply outlook for my constituents in Orange County is bleak. Over the next several years, southern California will lose Colorado River Water to Arizona, and it's doubtful that significant new supplies will come from the north.

In short, we have very few water options in southern California. It is critical that we make the most of our existing supplies and recycle water wherever possible.

Phase 1 of this project will capture 50,000 acre feet of secondary effluent water per year [AFY] from the county sanitation district, clean it, and then pump the recycled water to parks, industrial water users and the Santa Ana River water recharge basins.

Rather than dump the effluent water into the Santa Ana and the Pacific Ocean, we can clean it, use it for parks and industrial purposes, and recharge our ground water basins.

When phase 2 and 3 of the project are completed, Orange County will recycle 100,000 acre feet of water per year. That's enough water for 400,000 constituents.

This is a win-win project for the environment and water users.

Again, let me thank the chairman and the Orange County delegation for their support of my project.

The committee has put together a fine bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote for its passage.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, in 1992, Congress passed into law the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act, which authorized the Bureau of Reclamation to contribute up to 25 percent of the cost of designing and constructing water recycling and reuse projects.

This program provides a sensible and lasting solution to the growing problem of dwindling municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supplies in many areas of the country. It will also help preserve and protect environmentally sensitive watersheds by reducing demands for freshwater supplies and by cutting back on wastewater discharges into sensitive bays and estuaries.

H.R. 3660 amends title XVI of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act

of 1992, to include additional worthy water reuse and recycling projects not named in the original bill.

Economically and environmentally, the next step to guaranteeing more dependable and cheaper supplies of water is water reuse and recycling. Recycling programs treat wastewater that can be safely used to irrigate crops, land, golf courses, freeway medians, and replenish groundwater basins as well as supply water to industry.

Because of the success of title XVI, communities from around the country are looking to water recycling as an effective way to serve their customers in an environmentally friendly manner. This program is a unique win-win program which goes a long way toward preparing for the future, preserving fresh water reserves, easing the burden of Federal mandates and protecting our environment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this amendment, and I would like to thank you and subcommittee chairman Mr. DOOLITTLE for your assistance with this measure.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WICKER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3660, 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.

FORT PECK RURAL COUNTY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM ACT OF 1996

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1467) to authorize the construction of the Fort Peck Rural County Water Supply system, to authorize assistance to the Fort Peck Rural County Water District, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, for the planning, design, and construction of the water supply system, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1467

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 "Fort Peck Rural County Water Supply System Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) CONSTRUCTION.—The term "construction" means such activities associated with the actual development or construction of facilities as are initiated on execution of contracts for construction.

(2) DISTRICT.—The term "District" means the Fort Peck Rural County Water District, Inc., a nonprofit corporation in Montana.

(3) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—The term "feasibility study" means the study entitled "Final Engineering Report and Alternative Evaluation for the Fort Peck Rural County Water District", dated September 1994.

(4) **PLANNING.**—The term “planning” means activities such as data collection, evaluation, design, and other associated preconstruction activities required prior to the execution of contracts for construction.

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

(6) **WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.**—The term “water supply system” means the Fort Peck Rural County Water Supply System, to be established and operated substantially in accordance with the feasibility study.

SEC. 3. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon request of the District, the Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the District for the planning, design, and construction by the District of the water supply system. Title to this project shall remain in the name of the District.

(b) **SERVICE AREA.**—The water supply system shall provide for safe and adequate rural water supplies under the jurisdiction of the District in Valley County, northeastern Montana (as described in the feasibility study).

(c) **AMOUNT OF FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (3), under the cooperative agreement, the Secretary shall pay the Federal share of—

(A) costs associated with the planning, design, and construction of the water supply system (as identified in the feasibility study); and

(B) such means as are necessary to defray increases in the budget.

(2) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—The Federal share referred to in paragraph (1) shall be 75 percent and shall not be reimbursable.

(3) **TOTAL.**—The amount of Federal funds made available under the cooperative agreement shall not exceed the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated under section 4.

(4) **LIMITATIONS.**—Not more than 5 percent of the amount of Federal funds made available to the Secretary under section 4 may be used by the Secretary for activities associated with—

(A) compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) oversight of the planning, design, and construction by the District of the water supply system.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$5,800,000. This authorization shall terminate after a period of 5 complete fiscal years after the date of enactment of this Act unless the Congress has appropriated funds for the construction purposes of this Act. This authorization shall be extended 1 additional year if the Secretary has requested such appropriation. The funds authorized to be appropriated may be increased or decreased by such amounts as are justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in development costs incurred after October 1, 1994, as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction project authorized under this Act. All costs which exceed the amounts authorized by this Act, including costs associated with the ongoing energy needs, operation, and maintenance of this project shall remain the responsibility of the District.

SEC. 5. CACHUMA PROJECT, BRADBURY DAM, CALIFORNIA.

The prohibition against obligating funds for construction until 60 days from the date that the Secretary of the Interior transmits a report to the Congress in accordance with section 5 of the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 509) is waived for the Cachuma Project, Bradbury Dam, California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] and the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE].

(Mr. DOOLITTLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1467. This bill would authorize appropriations of \$5.8 million for construction of a rural water supply distribution facility for areas around Fort Peck Lake in north-central Montana. The project includes upgrading an existing water treatment plant and installing water distribution pipelines. Currently, 95 percent of the residents of Valley County must haul their drinking water. In addition, this area receives more than 280,000 visits each year from recreational users at Fort Peck Reservoir, and a reliable supply of good quality drinking water is needed to serve these people.

In September 1994, the Bureau of Reclamation and HKM Associates completed a final engineering report for the Fort Peck County Rural County Water District. The report examined 15 alternatives and recommended 1 that would construct a new intake in the reservoir and water treatment facility near Duck Creek. The reservoir is considered to be the best source of water for a municipal system because the water is of good quality and requires only conventional treatment.

The Federal cost-share on the project would be 75 percent. All costs for operation and maintenance, as well as ongoing energy needs, would be the responsibility of the District, and title to the facilities will remain with the District. The bill contains a provision that terminates project authorization 5 complete fiscal years after enactment if the project has not received construction appropriations by then, except that the authorization shall be extended by 1 additional fiscal year if the Secretary of the Interior has requested an appropriation for construction.

The last section of the bill will allow safety-of-dams work to proceed expeditiously at the Cachuma Project, Bradbury Dam, California.

This bill was noncontroversial during the Resources Committee markup. It is our understanding that the State of Montana and the entire Montana delegation strongly support the project and this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this legislation.

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

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. I rise in support of this bill, Mr. Speaker, and

want to acknowledge the gentleman from Montana, Mr. PAT WILLIAMS, for the work he did on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1467, which would authorize appropriations for the construction of a rural water supply distribution facility for areas around Fort Peck Lake in north-central Montana. Most residents of the area now must have their drinking water delivered by tank truck.

The bill as amended would strictly limit Federal expenditures for upgrading the water supply system, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 1467.

S. 1467 as amended also waives the statutory 60-day congressional waiting period for approval of a Bureau of Reclamation dam safety report for the Cachuma Project in California. I have no objections to this provision of the bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1467, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KENAI NATIVES ASSOCIATION EQUITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1996

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 401) entitled the “Kenai Natives Association Equity Act,” as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 401

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 “Kenai Natives Association Equity Act Amendments of 1996”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1) *The United States Fish and Wildlife Service and Kenai Natives Association, Inc., have agreed to transfers of certain land rights, in and near the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, negotiated as directed by Public Law 102-458.*

(2) *The lands to be acquired by the Service are within the area impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989, and these lands included important habitat for various species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented through the EVOS Trustee Council restoration process. This analysis has indicated that these lands generally have value for the restoration of such injured natural resources as pink salmon, dolly varden, bald eagles, river otters, and cultural and archaeological resources. This analysis has also indicated that these lands generally have high value for the restoration of injured species that rely on these natural resources, including wilderness quality, recreation, tourism, and subsistence.*

(3) *Restoration of the injured species will benefit from acquisition and the prevention of disturbances which may adversely affect their recovery.*