

the sense of Congress language terminates with subsection (a) but subsection (b) is a requirement upon Federal agencies to provide notice.

Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), is that the understanding of the chairman?

Part B of the Buy-American provision is a requirement upon Federal agencies providing assistance to provide a notice and to report.

Mr. Chairman, is that consistent with the understanding of the chairman? I just want to make this clear.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I guess that is what the language says. There might be a technical problem with some of the language which we would have to work out in conference here.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time to clarify the concern of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the Congress urges the recipients of this money to buy American, but the Congress also requires those agencies that give the money to give them a notice that Congress does encourage them to buy.

They are not compelled to buy, but what they are compelled to give is a notice and give us a report on the activity.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will continue to yield, is it his understanding that this applies only to the legislation before us today?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, absolutely, to this specific bill and this bill alone. I will have another amendment for his next bill very similar.

Mr. Chairman, I urge an "aye" vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other amendments?

If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CAMP) having assumed the chair, Mr. GILLMOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2328) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the Clean Lakes Program, pursuant to House Resolution 468, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on the amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

CHESAPEAKE BAY RESTORATION ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 470 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3039.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3039) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to assist in the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay, and for other purposes, with Mr. GILLMOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly want to commend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) for his leadership on this legislation that is going to help protect one of our national treasures, the Chesapeake Bay.

The Bay has a 64,000 square mile watershed and is home to over 15 million people and more than 3,000 plant and animal species. Bay restoration efforts are working well. Striped bass, underwater grasses are back, toxic releases are down, more than 67 percent since 1988 in fact, and the nutrients have been reduced.

However, parts of the Bay remain impaired. This legislation will strengthen

cooperative efforts to address the remaining work to be done to restore and to protect the Bay.

I would emphasize that this legislation passed the subcommittee and the full committee unanimously by a voice vote, and I know of no controversy.

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support H.R. 3039, the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act. The Chesapeake Bay is one of the great estuaries of the world, perhaps the greatest, the meeting place of salt and fresh water where new forms of life are created.

Those forms of life, whether new forms or existing ones, are increasingly endangered in the world's estuaries by the pollution that we discharge into the waters and into the meeting places.

In 1983, the Federal Government and the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, as well as the District of Columbia, signed the first Chesapeake Bay Agreement. Four years later, the Federal Government and the Bay States and the communities within them reached agreement on the problems facing the Bay, the shared responsibility for deteriorating conditions, and on the joint actions that were needed to slow and reverse the destruction of this resource.

In the past 17 years, the hard work of all those involved is beginning to bear fruit. The Bay is showing signs of improvement. But the work is never over.

This legislation will take a further step toward improvement of water quality and improvement of the overall health of the Bay ecosystem.

The legislation will reauthorize the Environmental Protection Agency's successful Chesapeake Bay Program for an additional 6 years, giving stability and strength to this very important initiative. It will increase the program funding level. The Program Office of EPA has been very successful in working collaboratively with the States and the communities adjacent to the Bay in identifying causes of pollution, building partnerships to restore the health of that enormous resource.

Under this legislation, EPA will continue the cooperative collaborative approach of developing interstate management plans, control harmful nutrients, control the addition of toxins to improve water quality, and restore habitats to the ecosystem.

In addition, the legislation will incorporate into the Chesapeake Bay Agreement those improvements jointly recommended by the participating States, including recommendations for the administrator and authority for the administrator to approve small watershed grants to fund local governments and nonprofit organizations for local protection and restoration programs.

If we do not address the health of the Bay by including the watersheds that

drain into that Bay, we have not accomplished the purpose of preserving, restoring, and enhancing the quality of the waters of the Bay. That, I think, is the most important feature of this legislation, that it deals with the watershed and not just with the discharge points.

I strongly support the legislation and urge an "aye" vote.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Development.

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

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for once again providing, along with the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member, leadership on the full committee. I want to express my deep appreciation to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI), the ranking member of our Subcommittee on Water Resources and Development.

Once again, this is time to highlight something that needs to be highlighted. We do not do it often enough. I know we do it in the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. We do a lot of things exceptionally well. But we have the best professional staff anywhere on the Hill or in any governmental unit and they deserve a lot of praise.

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I will defer to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), people who live in the zone who are just married to the Chesapeake Bay and who know so well the importance of that great resource and what we need to do to make certain we move forward to restore it.

With that, let me thank all who have been partners to this venture. We have come a long way. We have got further to go. We are going to get there together.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, who has maintained a vigilant eye on the bay and on the water quality thereof.

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

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Chairman, let me first thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I rise in strong support of H.R. 3039, the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act of 1999. This legislation would reauthorize the successful Chesapeake Bay program for an additional 6 years. This program, operating with the Environmental Protection Agency, has been very effective at protecting and restoring

the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem through workable partnerships among the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, and the States surrounding the bay watershed. I also want to acknowledge, Mr. Chairman, the outstanding work of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) in developing and pursuing this legislation.

H.R. 3039 builds upon the success of the Chesapeake Bay program by incorporating within it several improvements which have been recommended by the Federal Government and the other signers of the 1987 Chesapeake Bay agreement: Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and my home State of Pennsylvania. Included within this bill is authority for a new small watershed grants program. Funding for this new program would be available to local governmental and nonprofit organizations as well as individuals in the Chesapeake Bay region to implement local protection and restoration programs in the watershed to improve water quality and create, restore or enhance habitat within the ecosystem. Mr. Chairman, the Chesapeake Bay is a national treasure struggling toward restoration. This legislation will add greatly in that restoration. I urge an aye vote on this legislation.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN), the principal author of this legislation.

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding me this time. I would like to say to him and to the ranking member and to all those who have addressed this subject matter today that I am proud to have lived near the shores of the Chesapeake Bay all but 5 years of my life. It is a very dear part of the world. I am proud to have been associated with the creation of the original Chesapeake Bay program and its original authorization and my role in convincing the then Reagan administration that it should be the bellwether of their environmental program, which even deserved mention in the President's State of the Union address.

The Chesapeake Bay program is the unique regional partnership that has been coordinating the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay since the signing of the historic 1983 Chesapeake Bay agreement. As the largest estuary in the United States and one of the most productive in the world, the Chesapeake Bay was the Nation's first estuary targeted for restoration and protection. The Chesapeake Bay program evolved as the means to restore this exceptionally valuable resource. H.R. 3039 will continue the cooperative Federal, State, and local efforts that already have successfully achieved progress restoring the bay.

Since its inception in 1983, the bay program's highest priority has been restoration of the bay's living resources. Improvements include fisheries and habitat restoration, recovery

of bay grasses, nutrient and toxic reductions, and significant advances in estuarine science. However, parts of the bay remain impaired. Nutrients are still too high, oyster populations have been in severe decline, and water clarity still has a great deal that needs to be done to improve it. By passing H.R. 3039, the House will declare its commitment to saving the bay.

The Chesapeake Bay program has not been reauthorized since the expiration of the Clean Water Act of which it was a component. Although the program has continued to receive funding annually since then, it is important that the Congress express its continued support for the cleanup and preservation of the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act would do just that, reauthorizing the program from 2000 to 2005. In addition, the bill requires the submission of reports both to the Congress and the public describing the activities funded by the program and its accomplishments.

The Chesapeake Bay is one of the most vital natural resources in the United States. Please join me in supporting the enhancement of a program that has done so much to preserve this wonderful resource.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), who has been a vigilant participant in protecting the resources of the bay. I am grateful for his leadership.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentleman from Minnesota for yielding me this time, but more importantly let me thank the leadership on both sides of the aisle for bringing forward this very, very important bill. I think we all can be very proud of what we have been able to do in the Chesapeake Bay, the Federal Government being one of the major partners. I particularly want to acknowledge the work that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) has done over his entire congressional career on the Chesapeake Bay.

The constituents of my district and in Maryland, indeed the entire Nation, are very much gratified by what we have been able to accomplish through the leadership here in Congress. I see the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) who has been another one of the real leaders on the Chesapeake Bay issues. This has been one of the largest voluntary multijurisdictional water quality and living resource restoration programs in the history of our Nation, and it has been a model program that we can now use in many other multijurisdictional bodies of water.

I was Speaker of the House in Maryland in 1983 when Governor Hughes on behalf of the State of Maryland joined with the governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania and the mayor of Washington and the administrator of EPA and signed a one-page 1983 agreement that started the Chesapeake Bay Restoration program with a Federal partnership. It has been a partnership of

government, the Federal, State and local; it has been a partnership between government and the private sector; and it has worked.

We set one of the most ambitious goals for reducing pollutants in nitrogen and in phosphorus by 40 percent by this year. Mr. Chairman, we have come very close to meeting those goals in a watershed the size of 64,000 square miles. We have never attempted such a broad program in the past. I think we all can be proud. This reauthorization bill not only reauthorizes but expands it, increases the Federal Government's partnership in this effort, which gives us great hope for the future.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer an amendment requiring the administrator to commence a 3-year study to develop model water quality and living resource improvement strategies for areas impacted by development using work currently under way in the Patapsco/Back River tributary in the Baltimore, Maryland, metropolitan area. My amendment would have specified that the administrator's study, conducted with the full participation of local governments, watershed organizations, and interested groups, develop a coordinated mechanism and make various determinations and recommendations to achieve water quality and living resource goals in areas impacted by development with particular reference to Gwynn Falls, Jones Falls, and Herring Run watersheds.

Am I correct that the gentleman's intent is to encourage EPA, the Chesapeake Executive Council, and interested governmental and nongovernmental entities to work together on studies and strategies relating to water quality and living resources in areas impacted by development?

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHUSTER. The gentleman certainly is correct. We want to acknowledge his strong interest in this particular issue. We appreciate his cooperation. We look forward to working with him and other colleagues on cooperative, consensus-based approaches to protecting the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. CARDIN. I want to thank the gentleman for those kind words and also thank my friend again from Minnesota for yielding.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, we certainly share the view just expressed by the chairman on the gentleman's concerns and his intent, and we will look forward to working with the gentleman on a consensus-based, cooperative approach to protecting the Chesapeake Bay.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), one of the champions of the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. This has been a bipartisan effort on both sides of the aisle, from the chairman of the committee to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR). Certainly I would like to honor on this day the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN), who has worked literally his entire career on these issues and his heart is in this greatest of estuaries, which the gentleman from Minnesota has so eloquently stated. I also want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) for his efforts and all of us that have worked together on this particular issue.

When John Smith came here well over 300 years ago, there were a few thousand people in the watershed. Now there are over 15 million people in the watershed. With this new census, there might be 16 or 17 million people in the watershed. So things are difficult. To manage this watershed, we need more than just one State doing their job. We need a multistate effort to ensure that human activity is in such a way that we certainly encourage economic development; but we encourage that economic development to be in harmony with the natural processes of nature so the bay can continue to be restored.

I do not think we can ever get the bay back to the way it was when John Smith was here. We will never restore the bay to its original grandeur, and we will never solve the problem. From now until the end of time, the end of human habitation, this Chesapeake Bay program is going to be vital, because we continue to have development, we continue to have agriculture, we continue to have a whole range of issues, including air deposition from as far away as the Midwest causes about a third of the nutrient overload in the Chesapeake Bay.

And so this multistate agreement is vitally important for us to learn how to reduce the nutrients, and we have found some key factors; and we are becoming successful in that. One of the other issues of the Chesapeake Bay program is to bring the bay grasses back that provides the necessary habitat for the resource, which is crabs and fish and a whole range of other things in this marine ecosystem. The bay was not intended to be a desert. Maybe the Sahara Desert has a good ecosystem, maybe the Antarctic has a good ecosystem; but the Chesapeake Bay was intended to have grass, subaquatic vegetation for the natural ecosystem to abound. The Chesapeake Bay program is figuring out, with our help, the relentless, sometimes tiring, effort to bring that resource back to the bay.

Toxic pollution. With the Clean Water Act back in 1972 when they began to think about point source pollution, we began to solve that problem.

We still have toxic pollution in the Chesapeake Bay, whether it still comes from chemical factories that we are trying to resolve and doing a good job at or point source pollutions like sewage treatment plants that need upgrades. Those are the kinds of issues that the Chesapeake Bay program deals with. It is vital.

The Chesapeake Bay program also deals with the fisheries. The oyster population is down over 90 percent from what it was at the turn of the century. Now that we are in a new turn of the century, it is time to bring those oysters back and in a manner in which nature intended, by building oyster reefs, maybe 10 feet high, maybe 20 feet high, to perpetuate that particular species. Striped bass recovery we know is pretty successful. The fisheries is a part of the Chesapeake Bay program.

I have one quick comment about a particular species called menhaden which also filters out certain nutrients in the bay like the oysters. The Chesapeake Bay program has recommended an ecosystem approach to that particular fisheries management plan where the menhaden, you give a few to the commercial watermen that use it for a variety of reasons, you give a few to the recreational fishermen, whoever wants to eat menhaden, pretty oily. But you also make sure that you give a certain number of menhaden to the rock fish that need it to sustain themselves, and you give a certain quantity of menhaden to the Chesapeake Bay so that a filtering action can occur.

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Mr. Chairman, the Chesapeake Bay program is vital.

I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) for his efforts, and I want to thank all the members of this committee that have moved this program forward. I urge an "aye" vote on this bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), a fellow Pitt grad; the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), a Pitt grad; the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN); the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), a leader on conservation issues; and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), I am proud to support this, but I have had some of my companies call me and want to know if there will be any of this debris in the form of truckloads of polluted material needing abatement that will become part of an RFP, because my companies would certainly want to bid on it.

I think that this legislation would require, if there is some polluted soil or some polluted sediment underneath the Bay, in the form of a colloquy, I will ask the chairman, would it require that perhaps some of this sediment be removed? Would this bill cover that?

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, the answer to the gentleman's question will be found in each of the remedial action plans developed by the communities and the States and EPA in conjunction with each other. And those plans, depending on the nature of the problem to be addressed, may require sediment removal. Some of them, in fact, will require sediment removal, but we are not in a position to say which ones or how much.

That information, by the way, would be available from each of the States and from the localities because it all has to be part of the public record, and the companies in the gentleman's district can certainly access that information through the appropriate State agency.

I am quite certain that the remedial action plans for each community or council of governments or State will undoubtedly require some sediment removal in order to remove the toxics from the ecosystem.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, there is annual dredging that takes place in the Chesapeake Bay, millions of cubic yards behind the three hydroelectric power dams in the Susquehanna River that have right now over 200 million cubic yards of sediment that eventually within the next 15 years has to be removed, otherwise the U.S. geological survey said it would smother the entire Chesapeake Bay floor if something is not done.

There are problems with the dredge material on an annual basis. There are problems with the dredge material behind the Susquehanna River damages. So if something could be worked out in the next few years to figure out where to put this stuff and if Ohio wants it, we would be more than glad to trade it out.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I know there has been some talk about possibilities of sediment, and when they start their remediation program, it will involve cleaning up those toxic polluted areas. The point I am making is exactly that, that there are some areas that do not have the capability of cleaning those soils, and I do have in my impoverished district companies that do, in fact, take soil and clean that soil and make it acceptable under EPA law.

Mr. Chairman, we would certainly want to have our companies on notice so if there is any RFP that have an opportunity to bid. That is why I made the mention, and I want to commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) because I know he is probably the biggest fighter in the House for conservation purposes.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) for his leadership in bringing this bill before us on the floor, and thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member; obviously, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) for initiating this; and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), my colleague from Maryland, for his wonderful explication of some parts of it.

The Chesapeake Bay, our Nation's largest estuary, is an incredibly complex ecosystem. The Bay is one of our Nation's most valuable natural resources. Its rich ecosystem with rivers, wetlands, trees, and the Bay itself supports and provides a national habitat for over 3,600 species of plants, fish, and animals.

We know that over 15 million people now live in the Bay watershed, it includes parts of six States and the entire District of Columbia. These persons are, at all times, just a few steps from one of the more than 100,000 stream and river tributaries ultimately draining into the Bay. Every person, plant, and animal depend on each other to help the Chesapeake Bay system thrive and function properly. These complex relationships are countless. The Chesapeake Bay Program is a unique regional partnership of State and Federal Government agencies, and it has been encouraging and directing the restoration of the Bay since 1983.

I am pleased that important progress has been made in renewing the Bay since the Chesapeake Bay Agreement was signed in 1983. Restoration efforts, led by the Chesapeake Bay Program, have had a profound effect on the health of the Bay. In addition, scientific research has led to a better understanding of the Bay, including how it works and what must be done to address problems.

However, we still have a long way to go before we reach our goals for a restored Chesapeake Bay. Many questions about the future of the Bay remain unanswered. For example, blue crabs, perhaps the best known and most important resource of the Bay, have been below the long-term average level for several years. The oyster harvest has declined dramatically. Further efforts to reduce nutrient and sediment pollution are needed. I am pleased that this legislation today will help us address these concerns and allow us to move toward the goal of a restored Chesapeake Bay.

You know, Mr. Chairman, in only 10 days we recognize and celebrate the 30th anniversary of Earth Day. Every year on this day, the people of our Nation and across the globe focus their attention on the environment. Both Earth Day and the legislation before us today offer us the opportunity to applaud our progress, but, more importantly, they allow us to renew our

commitment to the challenges facing our planet and the Chesapeake Bay. We must preserve and protect this treasure.

Mr. Chairman, I support the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act and urge its swift, unanimous passage.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. KIND).

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

Mr. KIND. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from Minnesota for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 3039, the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act. I want to commend my colleagues for the leadership they provided, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN); the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST); the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN); and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER); as well as the leadership on the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman Shuster); and the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI).

Mr. Chairman, this bill seeks to reauthorize Federal participation in the Chesapeake Bay Program. It will provide the Environmental Protection Agency with \$30 million over 6 years to fund program activities that will prevent harmful nutrients and toxins from flowing into the Chesapeake, where they will degrade water quality and damage valuable fish and wildlife resources. It also mandates other Federal agencies to assist in the development of watershed planning and restoration activities.

I strongly support the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act and the Chesapeake Bay Program, because they embody an approach to water quality and watershed management that I believe is truly the wave of the future. This approach is, first of all, proactive, rather than reactive, seeking to stop harmful nutrients and toxins from making it into the Bay in the first place, rather than relying on expensive clean-up and mitigation efforts afterwards.

Secondly, this approach is basin-wide, rather than piecemeal, seeking to look at the entire ecosystem and to develop management plans appropriate to the large scale physical system that it is.

Finally, this approach relies on inter-agency and intergovernmental cooperation, attempting to coordinate the diverse, but sometimes fragmented, conservation efforts of Federal, State and local agencies, as well as non-governmental agencies.

I want to compliment the Members from the Chesapeake Bay Basin States who have fashioned the bill and supported the Chesapeake Bay Program since its inception some 15 years ago.

I also want to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to urge my colleagues

to take a close look at a bill that I recently introduce, H.R. 4013, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Conservation Act. Like H.R. 3039, my bill is comprehensive legislation to reduce nutrient and soil sediment losses in a large river basin. The Upper Mississippi River Basin, which encompasses much of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, is a tremendously valuable natural resource.

Forty percent of North America's waterfowl use the wetlands and backwaters of the river as a migratory flyway. In fact, it is North America's largest migratory route, with much of the waterfowl such as Tundra Swans ultimately going through the Mississippi corridor and ending up in the Chesapeake Bay area.

The Upper Mississippi River provides \$1.2 billion annually in recreation income and \$6.6 billion to the area's tourism industry. Unfortunately, increasing soil erosion threatens this region and these industries. For instance, soil erosion reduces the long-term sustainability and income of the family farms, with farmers losing more than \$300 million annually in applied nitrogen. Additionally, sediment fills the main shipping channel of the Upper Mississippi River, costing roughly \$100 million each year for dredging costs alone.

Relying on existing Federal, State, and local programs, H.R. 4013 establishes a water quality monitoring network and an integrated computer modeling program. These monitoring and modeling efforts will provide the baseline information needed to make scientifically sound and cost-effective conservation decisions.

The bill calls for an expansion of four U.S. Department of Agriculture land conservation programs. In addition, the bill includes language to protect personal data collected in connection with monitoring, modeling and technical and financial assessment activities.

In trying to achieve these goals, this bill relies entirely on voluntary participation and already existing conservation programs. The bill will not create any new Federal regulations.

The Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act and my bill, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Conservation Act, are basin-wide, comprehensive efforts to reduce harmful runoff and improve the overall health of these regionally and nationally significant ecosystems. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3039 today and to contact my staff and helping a sure passage of H.R. 3014.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express some concerns about H.R. 3039. I do so reluctantly, but for several reasons. My first concern is the role of the De-

partment of Agriculture in this effort. A great deal of the focus and efforts involved in getting to a cleaner and healthier Chesapeake Bay are on its upstream tributaries, and a great deal of farmland is included in these watersheds. I am particularly concerned that it appears neither the Committee on Agriculture nor the USDA were consulted in regard to this reauthorization.

We have heard how this bill simply puts into statute what is already taking place. I believe as it is part of a reauthorization, a thorough discussion should take place regarding the best ways to accomplish the goals of the program and whether the current structure is accomplishing that.

That leads to my questions about why current authorized programs are not being utilized or modified, if necessary, to accomplish the outlined goals, as opposed to putting forward a new program or authority. This has led to a number of programs out there, and in the case of conservation and environmental protection, a number of authorities that are not interconnected and do not have adequate resources to meet the demands for assistance.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STENHOLM. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I understand the gentleman's concern with Agriculture not being consulted, the perception that they were not consulted about this piece of legislation. But I can tell the gentleman that with regard to the Chesapeake Bay Program, the biggest industry in my business is agriculture, and USDA and the Departments of Agriculture in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Pennsylvania have all worked through a variety of existing programs to ensure the quality of water in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries via many agricultural programs that exist, for example, the Buffer Program, the Waterway Program, the program that provides habitat for wildlife, the CRP Program.

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So there is a whole range of programs that the Chesapeake Bay program, which is EPA, consults with these other agencies to ensure water quality, and also the biggest thing I would like to say, I say to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), is to ensure that agriculture remains not only a viable industry but a profitable industry.

Mr. STENHOLM. I thank the gentleman for those comments.

Just as I was about to say, I have no doubt that the USDA agencies and their partners, the conservation districts and resource conservation and development councils, are already taking an active role in many of the actions springing out of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

I concur. In fact, one of the major roles of USDA in the conservation dis-

trict is to provide technical assistance to whoever might need it. Whether it is technical assistance or other types of assistance, the USDA agencies and their partners have and will find ways to provide that assistance to whoever might be asking, whether they be a private individual, a nonprofit group, or a local government.

I am also concerned about this legislation and similar bills that are targeted to specific geographic locations. I am certain they are all worthy pieces of legislation, and I support the gentleman and the others in the Chesapeake Bay's effort because they are right on target. My concern is the duplication.

I appreciate the watershed approach. That is the way to go. I am joining today with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. TANNER) in introducing the Fishable Waters Act, which would provide much needed guidance and funding to any and all States to address water quality problems that have led to fisheries habitat problems.

My concern, though, is funding. When we continue to divide, issue after issue, when we continue to say USDA, that is doing a wonderful job, but not doing good enough, so therefore, we are going to take EPA and we are going to grant them money to provide technical assistance when we are already short-changing, here.

We talk about the environmental quality incentive program. It is funded at \$200 million a year, but we only spend \$174 million. Appropriations cut us short. We look at the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program. The small watershed program is the one, though. We have 1,630 projects right now approved, needing \$1.5 billion in funding. We are funded at \$91. I believe this bill further divides already scarce resources, and that is my concern.

Mr. Chairman, CRP—Authorized at 36.4 million acres—currently 31 million acres enrolled—up to 3.5 million acres in bids received in 20th sign-up; WRP—Authorized at 975,000 acres—estimated to have 935,000 acres enrolled by end of 2000; Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program—Funded at \$50 million in 1996 Farm Bill and funding already exhausted; PL—566 (Small Watershed Program)—1630 projects approved needing \$1.5 billion in funding—funded at \$91 million in FY00; and EQIP (Environmental Quality Incentives Program)—Funded at \$200 million per year in 1996 Farm bill—appropriators have limited funding to \$174 million in each of last three fiscal years—demand is three times greater than available funding.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a diligent member of the Committee.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, since being elected to Congress, I have been focusing attention on the issue of creating livable communities where families are safe, healthy, and economically secure. The

quality and quantity of our water supply is going to be the primary shaper of our communities in the next century.

This is one of the reasons why I am here today, pleased to join in rising in support for the fine work that the committee has done, and thanking the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), and others in focusing attention and making sure that we are able to continue the great work that has been done in the Chesapeake Bay area.

It has been documented already on the floor of the Chamber today the vast sweep of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, the 64,000 square miles covering parts of six States talking about the problems that are faced here that are serious but not unique to the Chesapeake Bay system, and how the Chesapeake Bay is a great example of watershed-wide management; how we are excited about the multijurisdictional involvement of many shareholders dealing with the EPA, dealing with State and local authorities, and other disciplines, and the legislative bodies of three States, bringing into involvement a vast coalition of people outside the government sweep, of agencies, nonprofits, and private citizens; the tributary teams in Maryland, divided into ten major tributaries and teams made up of citizens, farmers, business interests, environmentalists, and others, who determine the primary issues in their watersheds, and how to go about educating and involving citizens based on the idea that the problems are different depending on where you are.

The good news is that through all of this effort, the Bay is improving, albeit slowly. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation has put together a report card on the Bay. The score was up to 28 last year, up from the historic low of roughly 23 in 1983, on their way towards a goal or a rating of 70.

I appreciate the elements that are included in H.R. 3039 to support the EPA Bay program and its activity in the watershed, the pollution prevention, restoring activities, monitoring, grants to States, and other stakeholders and citizen involvement.

I am here, though, not just to commend my colleagues on the committee and the others who are involved. I do hope that we are able as a committee and as a Congress to incorporate the lessons that we have learned with the Chesapeake Bay clean-up, and perhaps even in this Congress have a comprehensive piece of legislation that we could advance to our colleagues to make sure that the important approach that has been taken with the Chesapeake Bay clean-up is not an exception, but in fact it is the rule governing how we will approach these important areas across the country.

Under the leadership of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), the gentleman from Minnesota

(Mr. OBERSTAR), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI), the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), with concerned members of the committee, with others in Congress, we can make sure that these lessons that have been learned, the dollars we are able to stretch, the engagement that we can have with our citizens, become an important part of Federal policy.

If we are able to do that, Mr. Speaker, we will have given an important gift to American citizens for Earth Day, not just one or two models of an exemplary clean-up that hold a lot of potential for the future, but a template that will guide the authorizing committee, a template that will guide the appropriating committee, a template that will guide across jurisdictions in the Federal government to show how we can achieve a more livable community, looking at the way we can manage our water resources.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to greater progress in the future.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of H.R. 3039 is as follows:

H.R. 3039

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 "Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Chesapeake Bay is a national treasure and a resource of worldwide significance;

(2) over many years, the productivity and water quality of the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed were diminished by pollution, excessive sedimentation, shoreline erosion, the impacts of population growth and development in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, and other factors;

(3) the Federal Government (acting through the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency), the Governor of the State of Maryland, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Chairperson of the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and the Mayor of the District of Columbia, as Chesapeake Bay Agreement signatories, have committed to a comprehensive cooperative program to achieve improved water quality and improvements in the productivity of living resources of the Bay;

(4) the cooperative program described in paragraph (3) serves as a national and international model for the management of estuaries; and

(5) there is a need to expand Federal support for monitoring, management, and restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay and the tributaries of the Bay in order to meet and further the original and subsequent goals and commitments of the Chesapeake Bay Program.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to expand and strengthen cooperative efforts to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay; and

(2) to achieve the goals established in the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

SEC. 3. CHESAPEAKE BAY.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended by striking section 117 (33 U.S.C. 1267) and inserting the following:

"SEC. 117. CHESAPEAKE BAY.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

"(1) ADMINISTRATIVE COST.—The term 'administrative cost' means the cost of salaries and fringe benefits incurred in administering a grant under this section.

"(2) CHESAPEAKE BAY AGREEMENT.—The term 'Chesapeake Bay Agreement' means the formal, voluntary agreements executed to achieve the goal of restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem and the living resources of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem and signed by the Chesapeake Executive Council.

"(3) CHESAPEAKE BAY ECOSYSTEM.—The term 'Chesapeake Bay ecosystem' means the ecosystem of the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed.

"(4) CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.—The term 'Chesapeake Bay Program' means the program directed by the Chesapeake Executive Council in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

"(5) CHESAPEAKE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The term 'Chesapeake Executive Council' means the signatories to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

"(6) SIGNATORY JURISDICTION.—The term 'signatory jurisdiction' means a jurisdiction of a signatory to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

"(b) CONTINUATION OF CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council (and as a member of the Council), the Administrator shall continue the Chesapeake Bay Program.

"(2) PROGRAM OFFICE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall maintain in the Environmental Protection Agency a Chesapeake Bay Program Office.

"(B) FUNCTION.—The Chesapeake Bay Program Office shall provide support to the Chesapeake Executive Council by—

"(i) implementing and coordinating science, research, modeling, support services, monitoring, data collection, and other activities that support the Chesapeake Bay Program;

"(ii) developing and making available, through publications, technical assistance, and other appropriate means, information pertaining to the environmental quality and living resources of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem;

"(iii) in cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities, assisting the signatories to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement in developing and implementing specific action plans to carry out the responsibilities of the signatories to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement;

"(iv) coordinating the actions of the Environmental Protection Agency with the actions of the appropriate officials of other Federal agencies and State and local authorities in developing strategies to—

"(I) improve the water quality and living resources in the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem; and

"(II) obtain the support of the appropriate officials of the agencies and authorities in achieving the objectives of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement; and

"(v) implementing outreach programs for public information, education, and participation to foster stewardship of the resources of the Chesapeake Bay.

“(c) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS.—The Administrator may enter into an interagency agreement with a Federal agency to carry out this section.

“(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, the Administrator may provide technical assistance, and assistance grants, to nonprofit organizations, State and local governments, colleges, universities, and interstate agencies to achieve the goals and requirements contained in subsection (g)(1), subject to such terms and conditions as the Administrator considers appropriate.

“(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Federal share of an assistance grant provided under paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Administrator in accordance with guidance issued by the Administrator.

“(B) SMALL WATERSHED GRANTS PROGRAM.—The Federal share of an assistance grant provided under paragraph (1) to carry out an implementing activity under subsection (g)(2) shall not exceed 75 percent of eligible project costs, as determined by the Administrator.

“(3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—An assistance grant under paragraph (1) shall be provided on the condition that non-Federal sources provide the remainder of eligible project costs, as determined by the Administrator.

“(4) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Administrative costs shall not exceed 10 percent of the annual grant award.

“(e) IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If a signatory jurisdiction has approved and committed to implement all or substantially all aspects of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, on the request of the chief executive of the jurisdiction, the Administrator—

“(A) shall make a grant to the jurisdiction for the purpose of implementing the management mechanisms established under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, subject to such terms and conditions as the Administrator considers appropriate; and

“(B) may make a grant to a signatory jurisdiction for the purpose of monitoring the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem.

“(2) PROPOSALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A signatory jurisdiction described in paragraph (1) may apply for a grant under this subsection for a fiscal year by submitting to the Administrator a comprehensive proposal to implement management mechanisms established under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

“(B) CONTENTS.—A proposal under subparagraph (A) shall include—

“(i) a description of proposed management mechanisms that the jurisdiction commits to take within a specified time period, such as reducing or preventing pollution in the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed or meeting applicable water quality standards or established goals and objectives under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement; and

“(ii) the estimated cost of the actions proposed to be taken during the fiscal year.

“(3) APPROVAL.—If the Administrator finds that the proposal is consistent with the Chesapeake Bay Agreement and the national goals established under section 101(a), the Administrator may approve the proposal for an award.

“(4) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of an implementation grant under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the cost of implementing the management mechanisms during the fiscal year.

“(5) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—An implementation grant under this subsection shall be made on the condition that non-Federal

sources provide the remainder of the costs of implementing the management mechanisms during the fiscal year.

“(6) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Administrative costs shall not exceed 10 percent of the annual grant award.

“(7) REPORTING.—On or before October 1 of each fiscal year, the Administrator shall make available to the public a document that lists and describes, in the greatest practicable degree of detail—

“(A) all projects and activities funded for the fiscal year;

“(B) the goals and objectives of projects funded for the previous fiscal year; and

“(C) the net benefits of projects funded for previous fiscal years.

“(f) FEDERAL FACILITIES AND BUDGET COORDINATION.—

“(1) SUBWATERSHED PLANNING AND RESTORATION.—A Federal agency that owns or operates a facility (as defined by the Administrator) within the Chesapeake Bay watershed shall participate in regional and subwatershed planning and restoration programs.

“(2) COMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENT.—The head of each Federal agency that owns or occupies real property in the Chesapeake Bay watershed shall ensure that the property, and actions taken by the agency with respect to the property, comply with the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, the Federal Agencies Chesapeake Ecosystem Unified Plan, and any subsequent agreements and plans.

“(3) BUDGET COORDINATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of the annual budget submission of each Federal agency with projects or grants related to restoration, planning, monitoring, or scientific investigation of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem, the head of the agency shall submit to the President a report that describes plans for the expenditure of the funds under this section.

“(B) DISCLOSURE TO THE COUNCIL.—The head of each agency referred to in subparagraph (A) shall disclose the report under that subparagraph with the Chesapeake Executive Council as appropriate.

“(g) CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.—

“(1) MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES.—The Administrator, in coordination with other members of the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall ensure that management plans are developed and implementation is begun by signatories to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement to achieve—

“(A) the nutrient goals of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement for the quantity of nitrogen and phosphorus entering the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed;

“(B) the water quality requirements necessary to restore living resources in the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem;

“(C) the Chesapeake Bay Basinwide Toxins Reduction and Prevention Strategy goal of reducing or eliminating the input of chemical contaminants from all controllable sources to levels that result in no toxic or bioaccumulative impact on the living resources of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem or on human health;

“(D) habitat restoration, protection, creation, and enhancement goals established by Chesapeake Bay Agreement signatories for wetlands, riparian forests, and other types of habitat associated with the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem; and

“(E) the restoration, protection, creation, and enhancement goals established by the Chesapeake Bay Agreement signatories for living resources associated with the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem.

“(2) SMALL WATERSHED GRANTS PROGRAM.—The Administrator, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall—

“(A) establish a small watershed grants program as part of the Chesapeake Bay Program; and

“(B) offer technical assistance and assistance grants under subsection (d) to local governments and nonprofit organizations and individuals in the Chesapeake Bay region to implement—

“(i) cooperative tributary basin strategies that address the water quality and living resource needs in the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem; and

“(ii) locally based protection and restoration programs or projects within a watershed that complement the tributary basin strategies, including the creation, restoration, protection, or enhancement of habitat associated with the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem.

“(h) STUDY OF CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 22, 2000, and every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator, in coordination with the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall complete a study and submit to Congress a comprehensive report on the results of the study.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study and report shall—

“(A) assess the state of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem;

“(B) compare the current state of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem with its state in 1975, 1985, and 1995;

“(C) assess the effectiveness of management strategies being implemented on the date of enactment of this section and the extent to which the priority needs are being met;

“(D) make recommendations for the improved management of the Chesapeake Bay Program either by strengthening strategies being implemented on the date of enactment of this section or by adopting new strategies; and

“(E) be presented in such a format as to be readily transferable to and usable by other watershed restoration programs.

“(i) SPECIAL STUDY OF LIVING RESOURCE RESPONSE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall commence a 5-year special study with full participation of the scientific community of the Chesapeake Bay to establish and expand understanding of the response of the living resources of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem to improvements in water quality that have resulted from investments made through the Chesapeake Bay Program.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall—

“(A) determine the current status and trends of living resources, including grasses, benthos, phytoplankton, zooplankton, fish, and shellfish;

“(B) establish to the extent practicable the rates of recovery of the living resources in response to improved water quality condition;

“(C) evaluate and assess interactions of species, with particular attention to the impact of changes within and among trophic levels; and

“(D) recommend management actions to optimize the return of a healthy and balanced ecosystem in response to improvements in the quality and character of the waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2005.”

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the

designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered as read.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment, and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for the voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

Are there any amendments to the bill?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE

(a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided under section 117 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. It is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(b) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance under such section, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

(c) NOTICE OF REPORT.—Any entity which receives funds under such section shall report any expenditures on foreign-made items to the Congress within 180 days of the expenditure.

Mr. TRAFICANT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is the same as the amendment offered on the last bill.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I understand this is the new and improved version of the amendment which we have previously accepted. We are pleased to accept this, as well.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, we have reviewed the gentleman's amendment. It is in conformity with the rules of the House, and it is a sense of Congress buy American amendment. We are happy to support Mr. Buy America.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I urge an aye vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there further amendments to the bill.

If there are no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CRANE) having assumed the chair, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3039) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to assist in the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 470, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2328 and H.R. 3039.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put each question on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: Passage of H.R. 2328, by the yeas and nays; passage of H.R. 3039, by the yeas and nays; and a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2884.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

THE CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of the passage of the bill, H.R. 2328, on which further proceedings were postponed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 5, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 120]

YEAS—420

Ackerman	Davis (IL)	Horn
Aderholt	Davis (VA)	Hoyer
Allen	Deal	Hulshof
Andrews	DeFazio	Hunter
Archer	Delahunt	Hutchinson
Armey	DeLauro	Hyde
Baca	DeLay	Inslee
Bachus	DeMint	Isakson
Baird	Deusch	Istook
Baker	Diaz-Balart	Jackson (IL)
Baldacci	Dickey	Jackson-Lee
Baldwin	Dicks	(TX)
Ballenger	Dingell	Jefferson
Barcia	Dixon	Jenkins
Barr	Doggett	John
Barrett (NE)	Dooley	Johnson (CT)
Barrett (WI)	Doolittle	Johnson, E. B.
Bartlett	Doyle	Johnson, Sam
Barton	Dreier	Jones (NC)
Bass	Duncan	Jones (OH)
Bateman	Dunn	Kanjorski
Becerra	Edwards	Kaptur
Bentsen	Ehlers	Kasich
Bereuter	Ehrlich	Kelly
Berkley	Emerson	Kennedy
Berman	Engel	Kildee
Berry	English	Kilpatrick
Biggert	Eshoo	Kind (WI)
Bilbray	Etheridge	King (NY)
Bilirakis	Evans	Kingston
Bishop	Everett	Klecza
Blagojevich	Ewing	Klink
Bliley	Farr	Knollenberg
Blumenauer	Fattah	Kolbe
Blunt	Filner	Kucinich
Boehlert	Fletcher	Kuykendall
Boehner	Foley	LaFalce
Bonilla	Forbes	LaHood
Bonior	Ford	Lampson
Bono	Fossella	Lantos
Borski	Fowler	Largent
Boswell	Frank (MA)	Larson
Boucher	Franks (NJ)	Latham
Boyd	Frelinghuysen	LaTourette
Brady (PA)	Frost	Lazio
Brady (TX)	Gallegly	Leach
Brown (FL)	Ganske	Lee
Brown (OH)	Gejdenson	Levin
Bryant	Gekas	Lewis (CA)
Burr	Gibbons	Lewis (GA)
Burton	Gilchrest	Lewis (KY)
Buyer	Gillmor	Linder
Callahan	Gilman	Lipinski
Calvert	Gonzalez	LoBiondo
Camp	Goode	Lofgren
Campbell	Goodlatte	Lowe
Canady	Goodling	Lucas (KY)
Cannon	Gordon	Lucas (OK)
Capps	Goss	Luther
Capuano	Graham	Maloney (CT)
Cardin	Granger	Maloney (NY)
Carson	Green (TX)	Manzullo
Castle	Green (WI)	Markey
Chabot	Greenwood	Martinez
Chambliss	Gutierrez	Mascara
Chenoweth-Hage	Gutknecht	Matsui
Clay	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (MO)
Clayton	Hall (TX)	McCarthy (NY)
Clement	Hansen	McCollum
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	McCrery
Coble	Hastings (WA)	McDermott
Coburn	Hayes	McGovern
Collins	Hayworth	McHugh
Combest	Hefley	McInnis
Condit	Herger	McIntyre
Conyers	Hill (IN)	McKeon
Cooksey	Hill (MT)	McKinney
Costello	Hilleary	McNulty
Cox	Hilliard	Meehan
Coyne	Hinchey	Meek (FL)
Cramer	Hinojosa	Meeks (NY)
Crane	Hobson	Menendez
Crowley	Hoefel	Metcalf
Cubin	Hoekstra	Mica
Cunningham	Holden	Millender-
Danner	Holt	McDonald
Davis (FL)	Hooley	Miller (FL)