

# ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCES ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 485 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. 1106.

□ 1124

## 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. 1106) to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to State agencies with responsibility for water source development for the purpose of maximizing available water supply and protecting the environment through the development of alternative water sources, with Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI) 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, this legislation was introduced by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. FOWLER) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) and authorizes EPA grants for alternative water source projects to meet critical water supply needs.

Water supply needs in many parts of our country are under increasing pressure. We simply do not have a nationwide program that is focusing on reclaiming and reusing water. This legislation addresses that gap by authorizing EPA grants for alternative water source projects.

This bill has broad bipartisan support. It passed the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure by unanimous voice vote. It is a very sound environmental bill, and I urge its support.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, let me first congratulate the chairman of the committee for his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. I also want to thank our distinguished subcommittee chairman for his great leadership and, of course, acknowledge our ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) once again for providing great leadership. As our subcommittee chairman noted on the previous bill, this is a committee that works and it works in a bipartisan fashion and we are very pleased with that.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1106, the Alternative Water Sources Act of 2000. This legislation

would establish a new program within EPA to provide financial assistance for alternative water source projects under the Clean Water Act. These projects would enhance water supplies by conserving, managing, reclaiming or reusing water or wastewater, or by treating wastewater in areas where there is a critical water supply need.

As stated in the committee report, all the problems eligible for funding under this program are within the Clean Water Act definition of treatment works, and subject to the requirements of Section 513 of the Act relating to grants.

H.R. 1106, as amended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, has a number of safeguards to ensure that water source projects supported by this program will receive appropriate scrutiny.

First, entities are eligible for financial assistance only if they are authorized by State law to develop or provide water for municipal, industrial, or agricultural use in areas with critical water supply needs.

Second, the entities are required to contribute at least 50 percent of the project cost. Finally, projects greater than \$3 million in Federal costs must be approved by resolutions adopted by either the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure or the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. Chairman, eligibility for this new program would be open to all 50 States. However, language is included in this legislation to prohibit projects that have received funding under existing programs of the Bureau of Reclamation from also being funded under this program.

In addition, this legislation would require the administrator of EPA to take into account the eligibility of a project for funding under the existing bureau programs when selecting projects for funding under this new program. This will assist in achieving regional fairness in funding these critical needs.

Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) for her great leadership on this bill and the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. FOWLER) for her hard work in assisting the committee in bringing this measure to the floor. I support this legislation and urge an aye vote.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, traditionally our Clean Water Act programs have appropriately focused on how to keep water from getting pol-

luted, and that makes a lot of sense. That is a matter of the highest priority.

□ 1130

It is still a national objective to have all of our Nation's waters fishable and swimmable. However, less attention has been paid to opportunities to reclaim or reuse water. However, to meet critical water supply needs in some parts of the country, existing sources of water will not be sufficient. That is a sad commentary, but it is true. We are going to have to reclaim and reuse water.

Water shortages are nothing new in the arid West. The Bureau of Reclamation has a water reclamation and reuse program for the 17 Western States and 4 U.S. territories pursuant to the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992, and that is very appropriate.

Some areas of the eastern half of the United States are now beginning to have water shortages as well. But due to the limited assistance available to water reclamation or reuse projects in the East, we are failing to preserve existing supplies of fresh water through water conservation and reuse.

To address this issue, our distinguished colleagues, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. FOWLER), introduced H.R. 1106 to authorize EPA grants for alternative water source projects to meet critical water supply needs. For all of those people who say, they never work together in Congress, they are too partisan, I say baloney. This is a good example of a Democrat and a Republican working together with a very productive committee, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to address a legitimate problem in a responsible way.

As amended by the committee, this new program will help all States meet these needs. However, projects that have received funding from the Bureau of Reclamation are not eligible for assistance under the new authorization, and that makes sense. We do not want double-dipping around here.

The bill also instructs the EPA administrator to take into account the eligibility of a project for funding under the Bureau of Reclamation program when selecting projects for funding under the EPA program. Given the existence of this other program, we expect the administrator to recognize the importance of selecting and funding projects that are not eligible for the Bureau of Reclamation program. Once again, we do not want to duplicate something.

I want to commend the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. FOWLER) for their fine work on this legislation. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), the chairman of the committee; and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member; and the

gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI), the ranking member of our Subcommittee on Water Resources and the Environment. I am so pleased to see the chairman give emphasis to that "environment" section of the title of our subcommittee. We not only are environmentally responsible on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, we also are responsible for the majority of legislation considered in this, the people's House.

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the prime sponsor of the bill, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN), who has spent years of her life dedicating herself to this particular issue.

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I too need to make some thank-yous here, and as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI) said, we have been working on this piece of legislation for quite a long time. But had it not been for the work of the chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER); the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR); and the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) who have been so helpful on this measure; I have not left out the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI), because I want to tell my colleagues that not only has he been the kind of person that has helped me on the floor to figure out where we were having pitfalls, he actually came to the district and looked at the problems that we were facing in Florida, and I thought that that was just an extra touch for him to do that. I just want to say how much I appreciate his leadership on these issues, and certainly to everybody else that has helped me.

I also need to finally salute my colleague and the gentlewoman also from Florida (Mrs. FOWLER) for her leadership, and for the member on the committee who has taken a lead on this issue as well.

Mr. Chairman, we need to recognize that in H.R. 1106, there have been a total of 33 sponsors, from Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, New York, Illinois, and Ohio. I am just pleased that Members from other States who also recognize the problem that this bill addresses, and that problem is increased pressure on water supply, both at home and, quite frankly, abroad as well.

In fact, some experts believe that the major international conflict, the next one, will not be about oil, but will be about water. Former Senator Paul Simon has written a book entitled, *Tapped Out*, and its subtitle, *The Coming World Crisis in Water and What We Can Do About It*.

Population and economic growth are straining water resources. Florida, for instance, adds about 600 people per day. In many areas, the high demand for water has led to over-pumping the aquifers, giving us salt water intrusion, the drying up of wetlands, and again pointing out other environmental cri-

ses. Just yesterday, as many of my colleagues saw, a television network noted the drought in the Midwest. The time is really now to act.

Florida's water management districts are working to preserve water supply. In the Tampa Bay area, water-conserving devices have saved 8.8 million gallons a day. Similar initiatives have been undertaken in other parts of the State. In 1998, EPA Administrator Carol Browner noted the extraordinary and innovative efforts that Floridians have undertaken to meet the water conservation challenge.

I believe that this bill will help many States meet water supply needs and start a discussion on how to meet water supply needs for the next 100 years. Without alternative water sources, many States may find themselves hurting for water for drinking, agriculture, industry, and commercial uses.

No single solution works everywhere. That is why I believe H.R. 1106 offers a flexible approach. It is not a one-size-fits-all attempt to impose a Federal solution on State or local agencies. Therefore, a long-term, sustained effort is needed to meet our future water needs. Over the years, Congress has adopted many water programs, some to deal with quality and others to deal with quantity. But since entering Congress, I have worked to close a gap in these programs of water reuse. H.R. 1106 closes that gap.

The Alternative Water Sources Act will help States meet ever-expanding demands for water. The bill establishes a 5-year, \$75 million a year program to fund the engineering, design, and construction of water projects to conserve, reclaim and reuse precious water resources in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Under the program, water agencies in eligible States would submit grant proposals to the EPA. Fifty percent of the total project cost would come from local funding sources. Perspective grantees must demonstrate that proposed projects meet a State's detailed water plan.

This is what I envision in the future. Farmers or businesses will make better use of runoff or storm water. We are already doing some of that in Florida. And for every gallon they reuse, one less gallon of drinking water will be used. In the winter of 1998, to give my colleagues an example, the greater Tampa area received 23 inches of rain that washed into the Gulf of Mexico. A few months later, the area suffered a drought. If even some of that rainfall had been channeled and saved for future use, people's lives would have been much easier.

As a result of innovative technologies such as deep well injection, new methods of reusing and enhancing area water supplies can be applied today. If we use or improve this technology in one part of the country, it will help other parts of the country, because it will reduce pressure to move water from one region to another.

In commenting on a global study by the World Water Commission, which is supported by the U.N. and World Bank, the Christian Science Monitor in an April 14 editorial concluded, "Aquifers in Florida, and in numerous other parts of the globe, cannot sustain unlimited pumping. Whether it is desalinization, capturing rain water, water-saving farming methods, or water pricing structures that impel greater conservation, humanity should use every tool available to safeguard this most basic natural recourse."

Water reuse projects provide an important tool to safeguard this basic research.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that water reuse alone will not solve coming water problems. Today, many parts of Florida have water restrictions. Tomorrow, your State may have similar. A real national water policy also must include conservation programs. The efficient use of water must go hand in hand with energy efficiency. These are just some of the reasons why I feel the House should pass H.R. 1106, and I ask the cooperation of my colleagues.

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN).

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, this is an important piece of legislation that is long overdue. We must address the critical water resource needs of our expanding communities. I want to especially thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), and 32 cosponsors for taking the lead in getting the measure to the floor for consideration today.

Mr. Chairman, the Water Infrastructure Network released a comprehensive report at the Conference of Mayors' press conference here on Capitol Hill last month on the crisis facing the Nation's wastewater and drinking water system. The report concluded that there is an "increasing gap in our Nation's water infrastructure needs and the Federal Government's financial commitment to safety and clean water." This is unfortunate.

In my home State of Florida, Orlando, Jacksonville and other metropolitan areas are faced with a fast-growing population and are very concerned, and rightly so, about their ability to adequately finance the programs needed to meet projected water demands. Water supply is one of the most important issues facing Florida and our Nation, and it is critical to our future. I urge support for H.R. 1106.

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the distinguished and great leader of the Democrats on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

Over 35 years ago this very year, a book with a very thought-provoking

title prodded Congress and the then administration into thinking anew about our precious resources of fresh water. The title of that book, *The Coming Water Famine*, was written by a then junior member of the Committee on Public Works, the predecessor name of this committee. That junior member went on to become Speaker of the House, none other than Jim Wright, who, after considerable research into available and predictable uses of ground water, and population growth, and the availability of water in the Nation's major aquifers and other ground water resources, drew a curve in that book. It showed that here is this constant supply of water and use is climbing at an accelerating rate. He predicted that some time in the mid-1980s, not a specific date, the two would intersect. We passed that point well before the time Jim Wright predicted. He was on track. Congress and the administration, several administrations, have not been. We have not done enough to provide for the water resource needs of our country.

All the water there ever was, and all the water there ever will be, is available today on the earth. We cannot create new water. We can only conserve that which we have and manage it well. On any given day, there are 160 trillion gallons of moisture in the atmosphere over the Earth. After it comes in the form of snow or rain, and after runoff, there is only about 160 billion gallons that actually penetrate into the Nation's aquifers. We are using it at a faster rate than it is coming down, or that is being conserved by the earth. The Ogallala aquifer has been depleted to a dangerous point, such that if we stopped all use, all withdrawals from the Ogallala today, it would take the next 3 decades to replenish the water to where it should have been 30 years ago. So, too, for many other basins throughout the United States.

This legislation is not going to cure or correct that problem.

□ 1145

It is going to take a much broader, thoughtful consideration by the Congress, by future administrations, by the public on wise use and conservation of our resources. As we paved over America, our streets, cities, housing shopping centers, that water runs off. We are not giving it an opportunity to penetrate into and restore the aquifers from which we are drawing this precious source of life.

I commend the authors of the legislation, the two gentlewomen from Florida, who have advocated and brought it thus far; and I pay my great respect to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), our chairman, who has long been an advocate of wise use and conservation of our water resources, as well as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI), who has been a student of the subject and who has applied himself diligently.

Mr. Chairman, it is going to take more, much more than what we are

doing in this legislation. We are going to provide financing to conserve, manage, reclaim, reuse water, wastewater, and treat it. We have provided language in this legislation to assure that we are not duplicating in this bill what is already available through the Bureau of Reclamation.

But the water needs go far beyond this halting step that we take here, a good step and an important one and very targeted, one that we must do; but we have to consider far greater concerns. The loss of the prairie pothole region. The loss of wetlands in America. We have half of what we had at the turn of the century and less than a third of what we had when America was formed as a nation.

If we continue to allow the destruction of the water-conserving forces that nature created and continue to draw water from basins that cannot be restored. We will indeed have short-changed future generations.

So let us move with this legislation, but keep in mind that the coming water famine is with us and that it is up to us to address it for future generations.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. FOWLER), one of the prime sponsors of this legislation.

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Chairman, I do rise in strong support of H.R. 1106, the Alternative Water Sources Act. The gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) and I introduced this legislation in the last Congress, and we are extremely pleased to see this important legislation being debated today on the floor and acted on.

I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman SHUSTER), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI) for working so closely with us on this important legislation.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 1106 will establish a Federal matching-grants program under the Clean Water Act to assist eligible and qualified States with the development of alternative water sources projects to meet the projected water supply demand for urban development, industrial, agriculture, and environmental needs.

Many will say that our existing water supply is sufficient. Well, for now that is true in some areas. But as our population grows, our water supply dwindles. We need to encourage States to be forward thinking when it comes to water supply and alternative sources.

There are many States, including Florida and New York, where the increase in population growth has already put a significant strain on their water supply. There is no dedicated source of funding to provide for partnerships between States not eligible for funding through the Bureau of Reclamation. This bill will provide for that.

We need this legislation to avoid a potential water supply crisis. A new Federal partnership is needed, one which will ensure that water supply will keep pace with population growth and protect our precious natural resources. Let us make sure that future generations do not have to grab an expensive bottle of water in order to quench their thirst.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 1106, the Alternative Water Sources Act of 2000.

This bill will provide federal matching funds for the design and construction of water reclamation, reuse, and conservation projects for states, local government agencies, private utilities, and nonprofit entities to develop alternative water sources to meet critical water supply needs to the 33 states—including my State of Hawaii—currently not covered under the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992.

I am delighted to support this bill, which will help provide much-needed assistance to the State of Hawaii. The rural sectors of my state, especially the Big Island of Hawaii, have suffered from serious droughts over the past few years. Sugarcane, which was previously the most important crop on the island of Hawaii, is no longer cultivated there. The sugar plantations that used to take much of the responsibility for developing and maintaining irrigation systems are gone and much of the agricultural land is vacant. The recovery of agriculture and the livelihood of farmers in rural Hawaii will depend on improved water resource development.

I welcome this valuable new program, which will support development of projects designed to provide municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supplies in an environmentally sustainable manner by conserving, managing, reclaiming, or reusing water or wastewater or by treating wastewater.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Alternative Water Sources Act, H.R. 1106. Water supply has become a primary concern for many of my colleagues. State and local governments are trying to resolve the issue of a growing demand for water with a limited water supply.

Water supply is an essential resource for all states, but it is particularly important to my home state of Florida. Water is the essence of Florida—it is part of our identity and the cornerstone of many individuals' livelihoods. But, as with many states, water supply has become a critical issue for my state. Between 1995 and 1996, the population of Florida increased by 260,000 residents. Year after year, this population growth pattern continues. Groundwater pumping from Florida's aquifers provides most of its public and agricultural water supply, but this strain on the aquifers is of critical concern.

A water supply shortage is projected in the coming years due to this population growth. Not only does the shortage affect Florida, but there are already 17 western states which are receiving federal assistance in creating and implementing alternative water supply sources. Intense planning has been in effect in many states to determine alternative ways to supplement the natural water supply. With so many

uses of water—drinking, agriculture, environmental restoration, recreation, just to name a few—the strain on the current water supply will soon surpass the ability of the State to provide adequate drinking water along with providing enough water for agricultural and other uses. This shortage has become more apparent in Florida in the last few years. Degradation of water quality, dehydration of wetlands, saltwater intrusion and many other symptoms have resulted from extensive groundwater pumping.

Water management districts in Florida and the Army Corps of Engineers are working on plans involving an infrastructure to capture, store, and timely use river water. This will require a state/federal partnership to build and Florida will need other innovative ways to assure long-term water availability.

Recycling and reusing wastewater is one way to help address water shortage. Treating wastewater allows states to increase their water supply for agricultural, environmental, industrial, and recreational purposes and leave the potable water for human consumption. The Alternative Water Sources Act would authorize the Environmental Protection Agency to provide \$75 million in grants to states who have scientifically and environmentally sound alternative water source plans. The grants would be provided at a non-federal cost share of 50 percent. Additionally, the bill would require the approval by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure or the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works for any project where the federal cost share would exceed \$3 million.

I enthusiastically support H.R. 1106, the alternative Water Source Act, and encourage my colleagues to vote in support of it. I thank Congresswomen FOWLER and THURMAN for their efforts to bring this to the floor.

Mr. BORSKI. 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. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill is considered as an original bill for purpose of amendment and is considered read.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 1106

*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 "Alternative Water Sources Act of 2000".*

#### SEC. 2. GRANTS FOR ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCE PROJECTS.

*Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

#### "SEC. 220. GRANTS FOR ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCE PROJECTS.

*"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may make grants to State, interstate, and intrastate water resource development agencies (including water management districts and water supply authorities), local government agencies, private utilities, and nonprofit entities for alternative water source projects to meet critical water supply needs.*

*"(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The Administrator may make grants under this section to an entity*

*only if the entity has authority under State law to develop or provide water for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses in an area of the State that is experiencing critical water supply needs.*

#### *"(c) SELECTION OF PROJECTS.—*

*"(1) LIMITATION.—A project that has received funds under the reclamation and reuse program conducted under the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) shall not be eligible for grant assistance under this section.*

*"(2) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION.—In making grants under this section, the Administrator shall consider whether the project is located within the boundaries of a State or area referred to in section 1 of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 385), and within the geographic scope of the reclamation and reuse program conducted under the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.).*

#### *"(d) COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE.—*

*"(1) IN GENERAL.—No appropriation shall be made for any alternative water source project under this section, the total Federal cost of which exceeds \$3,000,000, if such project has not been approved by a resolution adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.*

*"(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR SECURING CONSIDERATION.—For purposes of securing consideration of approval under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall provide to a committee referred to in paragraph (1) such information as the committee requests and the non-Federal sponsor shall provide to the committee information on the costs and relative needs for the alternative water source project.*

*"(e) USES OF GRANTS.—Amounts from grants received under this section may be used for engineering, design, construction, and final testing of alternative water source projects designed to meet critical water supply needs. Such amounts may not be used for planning, feasibility studies or for operation, maintenance, replacement, repair, or rehabilitation.*

*"(f) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the eligible costs of an alternative water source project carried out using assistance made available under this section shall not exceed 50 percent.*

#### *"(g) REPORTS.—*

*"(1) REPORTS TO ADMINISTRATOR.—Each recipient of a grant under this section shall submit to the Administrator, not later than 18 months after the date of receipt of the grant and biennially thereafter until completion of the alternative water source project funded by the grant, a report on eligible activities carried out by the grant recipient using amounts from the grant.*

*"(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—On or before September 30, 2005, the Administrator shall transmit to Congress a report on the progress made toward meeting the critical water supply needs of the grant recipients under this section.*

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

*"(1) ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCE PROJECT.—The term 'alternative water source project' means a project designed to provide municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supplies in an environmentally sustainable manner by conserving, managing, reclaiming, or reusing water or wastewater or by treating wastewater.*

*"(2) CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY NEEDS.—The term 'critical water supply needs' means existing or reasonably anticipated future water supply needs that cannot be met by existing water supplies, as identified in a comprehensive statewide or regional water supply plan or assessment projected over a planning period of at least 20 years.*

*"(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry*

*out this section \$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004. Such sums shall remain available until expended."*

The CHAIRMAN. 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 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 CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

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

#### SEC. 3. 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 this Act (including any amendment made by this 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 this Act (including any amendment made by this Act), 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 this Act 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. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), and I too want to commend Jim Wright for the many great things he has done while in the House. This is certainly one of them.

This will be taxpayers' dollars expended in America. My amendment would at least encourage that it be expended on American-made goods and products, not products from overseas.

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

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment can properly be called the "Traficant Buy American Amendment," and we support it.

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

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

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Chairman, we would also be very pleased to support this amendment, the "Traficant Buy American Amendment."

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. SHIMKUS) having assumed the chair, Mr. Barrett of Nebraska, 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. 1106) to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to State agencies with responsibility for water source development for the purpose of maximizing available water supply and protecting the environment through the development of alternative water sources, pursuant to House Resolution 485, he 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.

SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on passage of H.R. 1106 will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of H.R. 673.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 5, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 142]

YEAS—416

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

Pascrell	Sandin	Taylor (MS)
Pastor	Sawyer	Taylor (NC)
Payne	Saxton	Terry
Pease	Scarborough	Thomas
Pelosi	Schaffer	Thompson (CA)
Peterson (MN)	Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)
Peterson (PA)	Scott	Thornberry
Petri	Sensenbrenner	Thune
Phelps	Sessions	Thurman
Pickering	Shadegg	Tiahrt
Pickett	Shaw	Tierney
Pitts	Shays	Toomey
Pombo	Sherman	Towns
Pomeroy	Sherwood	Traficant
Porter	Shimkus	Turner
Portman	Shows	Udall (CO)
Price (NC)	Shuster	Udall (NM)
Pryce (OH)	Simpson	Upton
Quinn	Sisisky	Visclosky
Radanovich	Skeen	Vitter
Rahall	Skelton	Walden
Ramstad	Slaughter	Walsh
Rangel	Smith (MI)	Wamp
Regula	Smith (NJ)	Waters
Reyes	Smith (TX)	Watkins
Reynolds	Smith (WA)	Watt (NC)
Riley	Snyder	Watts (OK)
Rivers	Souder	Waxman
Rodriguez	Spence	Weiner
Roemer	Spratt	Weldon (FL)
Rogan	Stabenow	Weldon (PA)
Rogers	Stark	Weller
Rohrabacher	Stearns	Wexler
Ros-Lehtinen	Stenholm	Weygand
Rothman	Strickland	Whitfield
Roukema	Stump	Wicker
Roybal-Allard	Stupak	Wilson
Rush	Sununu	Wolf
Ryan (WI)	Sweeney	Woolsey
Ryun (KS)	Talent	Wu
Sabo	Tancredo	Wynn
Salmon	Tanner	Young (FL)
Sanchez	Tauscher	
Sanders	Tauzin	

NAYS—5

Duncan	Paul	Sanford
Hostettler	Royce	

NOT VOTING—13

Chenoweth-Hage	Gutierrez	Vento
Coburn	LaTourette	Wise
Cook	Lucas (OK)	Young (AK)
Engel	Serrano	
Fossella	Velazquez	

□ 1217

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 142 I was absent due to illness. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## FLORIDA KEYS WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The pending business is the question of the passage of the bill, H.R. 673, on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 7, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 143]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	Allen	Baca
Ackerman	Archer	Bachus
Aderholt	Armey	Baird