

(1) MAP AND ACREAGE.—The land referred to in subsection (a)(1) shall consist of approximately 5,675 acres, as generally depicted on the map.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) REVISION.—The boundary of the Park shall be adjusted to reflect the acquisition of land under subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer any land acquired under section 3(a)(1) as part of the Park in accordance with laws (including regulations) applicable to the Park.

(b) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall transfer from the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to the Director of the National Park Service administrative jurisdiction over the land described in paragraph (2).

(2) MAP AND ACREAGE.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of the approximately 80 acres of land identified on the map as “Bureau of Land Management land”.

SEC. 5. GRAZING.

(a) GRAZING PERMITTED.—Subject to any permits or leases in existence as of the date of acquisition, the Secretary may permit the continuation of livestock grazing on land acquired under section 3(a)(1).

(b) LIMITATION.—Grazing under subsection (a) shall be at not more than the level existing on the date on which the land is acquired under section 3(a)(1).

(c) PURCHASE OF PERMIT OR LEASE.—The Secretary may purchase the outstanding portion of a grazing permit or lease on any land acquired under section 3(a)(1).

(d) TERMINATION OF LEASES OR PERMITS.—The Secretary may accept the voluntary termination of a permit or lease for grazing on any acquired land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORTUÑO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 276, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

S. 276, introduced by Senators TIM JOHNSON and JOHN THUNE of South Dakota, is the companion bill to H.R. 546, introduced by the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH), my committee colleague.

S. 276 would authorize the expansion of Wind Cave National Park located in the famous Black Hills of South Dakota. The boundary adjustment would allow for the protection of such archaeological sites as a 1,000-year-old buffalo jump.

I urge adoption of the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, as the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) of the majority has explained, S. 276 will further the purposes of Wind Cave National Park by enabling significant lands to be added to the national park.

This bill, S. 276, is the Senate companion measure to the bill H.R. 456 introduced by the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH), my colleague on the Committee on Resources. The gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) is to be commended for her leadership on this important legislative initiative which will add lands to the park that will protect archaeological sites, enhance the viewshed, and preserve prairie and forest lands that are natural extensions of the existing park.

Since coming to Congress, the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) has been a strong advocate for these additions to the park, and we are pleased to see her work coming to fruition today.

Madam Speaker, S. 276 will help advance the preservation and interpretation of Wind Cave National Park, and we support adoption of the legislation by the House today.

Ms. HERSETH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision Act of 2005.

Wind Cave National Park is one of our Nation's oldest national parks and one of the jewels in our national park system. Established over 100 years ago, Wind Cave was the first cave in the world to be set aside as a national park. At the turn of the 20th century, its first explorers reported that the cave was only three miles long. Well, that report was a little off. Today, we know that the cave has over 117 miles of mapped tunnels and explorers are still discovering new passages. This makes it the fifth largest cave in the world.

These passages contain many natural treasures—rare and exceptional displays of box work, a honeycomb-shaped formation that protrudes from the cave's ceilings and walls, as well as other rare cave formations, and a geology that scientists are still working to understand. Past Congresses recognized the value of these treasures by creating the park; our ability to enjoy them today is a testament to their foresight.

With over 28,000 acres today, the park's surface is an impressive asset as well. The Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision act would expand this stewardship to include an additional 5,000 acres of mixed grass prairie, ponderosa pine forest, and a dramatic river canyon. Home to native wildlife such as bison, elk, pronghorn, mule deer, coyotes, and prairie dogs, the park is one of the few remaining mixed-grass ecosystems in the country. The expansion would be a natural extension of this habitat and enhance the park's holdings.

This project began when the ranching family that owns the land approached the National Parks Service over 3 years ago. The Black Hills region of South Dakota is developing rap-

idly and, rather than allow the land to be developed into subdivisions and strip malls, they envisioned preserving it for future generations. That initial discussion expanded to the surrounding community, State government, and eventually, the United States Congress. The bill's passage in the Senate and its consideration here today are the fruits of those discussions.

In addition to receiving support in the House of Representatives from my two predecessors and myself, this bill enjoys the bipartisan backing of the South Dakota Senate delegation and South Dakota Governor Mike Rounds. As the expansion project has proceeded, interested parties have weighed in with their concerns and they have been answered.

Wind Cave National Park has protected and preserved a national treasure for over 100 years. The Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision Act is a unique opportunity to expand the park and enhance its value to the public so that visitors can enjoy it forever. It is my hope that my colleagues will support the expansion of this park and vote in favor of this important legislation.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FORTUÑO. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 276.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. PENCE. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HAWAII WATER RESOURCES ACT OF 2005

Mr. FORTUÑO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 264) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize certain projects in the State of Hawaii.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 264

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 “Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2005”.

SEC. 2. HAWAII RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second section 1636 (as added by section 1(b) of Public Law 108-316 (118 Stat. 1202)) as section 1637; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1638. HAWAII RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may—
“(1) in cooperation with the Board of Water Supply, City and County of Honolulu,

Hawaii, participate in the design, planning, and construction of a project in Kalaeloa, Hawaii, to desalinate and distribute seawater for direct potable use within the service area of the Board;

“(2) in cooperation with the County of Hawaii Department of Environmental Management, Hawaii, participate in the design, planning, and construction of facilities in Kealahou, Hawaii, for the treatment and distribution of recycled water and for environmental purposes within the County; and

“(3) in cooperation with the County of Maui Wastewater Reclamation Division, Hawaii, participate in the design, planning, and construction of, and acquire land for, facilities in Lahaina, Hawaii, for the distribution of recycled water from the Lahaina Wastewater Reclamation Facility for non-potable uses within the County.

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

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

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

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. prec. 371) is amended by striking the item relating to the second section 1636 (as added by section 2 of Public Law 108-316 (118 Stat. 1202)) and inserting the following:

“Sec. 1637. Williamson County, Texas, Water Recycling and Reuse Project.
“Sec. 1638. Hawaii reclamation projects.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORTUÑO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 264, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

S. 264, sponsored by Senator DANIEL AKAKA and supported by our Hawaii colleagues in the House, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to undertake three water projects in the State of Hawaii.

Although surrounded by water, the Hawaiian islands are not immune to water scarcity issues. In fact, parts of Hawaii have very limited potable water supplies due to natural and population factors.

The projects authorized in this legislation will help Hawaii better manage its scarce water resources. Each project will serve a different purpose through desalting, recycling or other

water supply technologies. The Federal cost-share of these projects will not exceed 25 percent.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We support the passage of S. 264. The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), our colleague on the Committee on Resources, has introduced a companion bill in the House, H.R. 843. We commend the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for his hard work to secure authorizations for these important projects.

The projects identified in this bill will be eligible for limited financial assistance under the Bureau of Reclamation's title 16 water recycling program.

Water recycling and desalination projects are proven technologies that can help stretch limited water supplies in areas such as Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands I might add.

I want to express our full support for this legislation, and I offer congratulations to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for his leadership and persistence as this legislation proceeds to the White House.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madame Speaker, I rise today to support, S. 264, the Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2005. This legislation will authorize Federal funds for three urgently needed water projects in the State of Hawaii.

Madame Speaker, several years ago our State suffered through 5 years of drought conditions. Due to dangerous drops in our water levels, water usage was restricted to prevent saltwater from entering our pumps. Today, there is no drought and water conservation measures continue to be taught in schools and publicized. However, these three water development projects will make tremendous strides in ensuring a stable water supply for our growing island State and conserve the limited water supplies we do have. Because of the importance of these projects, I introduced the companion measure, H.R. 843, and wholeheartedly support this legislation.

H.R. 843/S. 264 would authorize three projects that would help the State of Hawaii implement long-term management plans for our most limited natural resource, fresh water. The Kalaeloa Desalination Project would be built on Oahu, home to 72 percent of the State's population. It is estimated that water use rates on this island will begin exceeding recharge rates in 2018. This problem is particularly evident on the western side of Oahu which has a secondary urban center, Kapolei, which has experienced a population explosion in recent years. Kapolei is a planned community whose population is expected to increase by 70 percent in the next 20 years. The Board of Water Supply for the City and County of Honolulu has successfully implemented conservation measures and special programs which have lowered water consumption. This project would help meet Kapolei's projected demand, conserve limited groundwater, avoid impacts to the environment from wells drilled in forested watersheds, increase system reliability and minimize saltwater intrusion when

water levels drop in drought conditions—Oahu experienced a 5-year drought from 1998 to 2002. This facility would also be capable of future expansion, an important aspect for this heavily populated island.

The second project is located on the western side of the big island of Hawaii. This area sees very little rainfall and is very similar to the high arid regions of the mainland United States. The Kealahou Wastewater Treatment Project would utilize wetlands to naturally clean the effluent being discharged by the Kealahou Wastewater Treatment Plant. Once the effluent water quality is upgraded and the maximum amount of flow diverted for use on-site in the wetlands, a distribution system would then convey the recycled water to potential users. A conventional tertiary treatment system would be cost prohibitive for a facility of this size. Moreover, the discharge of treated water could lead to the degradation of coastal water quality in an area that is known for its beautiful beaches and is a popular tourist destination. This project is an ecologically friendly alternative that would also provide habitat for two endangered bird species which are currently nesting on land adjacent to the Keahole International Airport.

The third project that would be authorized is the Lahaina Recycled Water Distribution System Expansion Project located on the island of Maui. Over the last decade, Maui has worked to build a solid foundation for a water recycling program. Currently, it is able to use approximately 25 percent of the recycled water it produces, about 4 million gallons per day. The main impediment to using more recycled water is the lack of infrastructure to distribute the recycled water to the commercial enterprises that could use it. A key example of this problem is in West Maui where recycled water is used to irrigate the Kaanapali Golf Courses. The pipeline that leads to the golf courses also passes a number of other commercial enterprises that are interested in using recycled water but the infrastructure is not adequately developed to allow these properties to connect to the system. Authorizing this project for Federal assistance will allow for expansion at a much faster rate and result in a greater savings of potable water.

The State of Hawaii is addressing its problems of limited water and trying to implement solutions. The next time a drought comes, it may be too late to act. This bill will help us protect Hawaii's environment, meet our growing water needs, and maintain our quality of life. I urge my colleagues to support this vitally important measure.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 264, the Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2005. I commend my good friend Senator AKAKA for introducing this bill in the Senate, and my friends and colleagues here in the House of Representatives from the Hawaii delegation, Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. CASE, for their strong support.

Due to the scarcity of water in Hawaii, the state has a strong need for resource management projects such as the ones proposed in this bill. The desalination project in Honolulu County, the wastewater treatment plant project outside Kona, and the recycled water project in Lahaina, will all serve the vital needs of the people of Hawaii in their efforts to provide for their increasing water demands.

Again, I commend Senator AKAKA for his leadership on this important initiative. Enacting

this bill will help Hawaii to manage its water resources more efficiently, particularly in the areas where water is increasingly scarce.

I support this legislation and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of S. 264.

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of prompt passage of S. 264, the Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2005. Congressman ABERCROMBIE and I co-introduced a companion bill in the House, H.R. 843. The bill is identical to one that passed the Senate in the 108th Congress by unanimous consent.

S. 264 amends the Reclamation Water and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize three important water reclamation projects in my State. The three projects authorized in S. 264 would help Hawaii better manage its water resources, particularly in key areas where water is becoming increasingly scarce.

Two of the projects are in my Second District on the islands of Hawaii and Maui, and the third, which would provide a reliable source of potable water for the island of Oahu, also impacts my district, which includes most of that island except for urban Honolulu. The Honolulu Board of Water Supply has projected that on Oahu freshwater use will exceed recharge rates by 2018.

The project on Oahu would provide a reliable source of water through resource diversification to meet existing and future water demands in the Ewa area of Oahu, where water demands are exceeding the availability of drinking water. The proposed project is a 5 million gallon-per-day seawater desalination facility. Seawater Reverse Osmosis Membrane Technology is proposed, in which approximately 11 million gallons per day of seawater are needed to produce 5 million gallons per day of potable water.

The second project, north of Kona on the island of Hawaii, would address the issue of effluent being discharged into a temporary disposal sump from the Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant. The effluent has a particularly high suspended solids content. The proposed project will utilize subsurface wetlands to reduce the suspended solids prior to disinfection. Retrofitting an existing lagoon and completing construction of an additional lagoon would create subsurface wetlands. An open surface wetland would also be constructed to reduce the effluent disposal, create habitat for two endangered species, and provide recreational opportunities for the public. Once the effluent water quality has been upgraded and the maximum amount of flow diverted for use onsite in the constructed wetlands, a distribution system would be needed to convey the recycled water to potential users.

The final project, in Lahaina on the island of Maui, would facilitate the use of recycled water by extending the County of Maui's main recycled water pipeline. The county has been one of the water recycling leaders in the State of Hawaii, but increased use of recycled water is limited by the lack of adequate infrastructure to distribute recycled water to additional users.

Hawaii has been experiencing drought conditions since 1998. And the National Weather Service has indicated that due to a mild El Niño effect in the Pacific Ocean, Hawaii may again experience another period of drought. Although many people have an image of Hawaii as a lush, tropical rainforest, in fact the

leeward sides of all of our islands are typically dry, not unlike the high desert conditions in the western United States. A 2003 GAO report placed Hawaii among 16 States that are expected to face regional freshwater shortages in the next decade.

S. 264 builds on Senator AKAKA's Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-566) that authorized the Bureau of Reclamation to survey irrigation and water delivery systems in Hawaii and identify new opportunities for reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater for agriculture and non-agricultural purposes. That act resulted in the development of the initial Hawaii Drought Plan in 2000, which was updated this past year to incorporate comments and recommendations made by the Bureau of Reclamation. The expertise of the Bureau of Reclamation has been invaluable in helping our State to address these vital resource issues.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Mrs. CHISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 264.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KLINE) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3132, CHILDREN'S SAFETY ACT OF 2005

Mr. GINGREY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-219) on the resolution (H. Res. 436) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3132) to make improvements to the national sex offender registration program, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings

will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 26, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3649, by the yeas and nays;

S. 276, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in the series will be a 5-minute vote.

HONORING AND MEMORIALIZING THE PASSENGERS AND CREW OF UNITED AIRLINES FLIGHT 93

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and concurring in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 26.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 26, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 0, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 465]

YEAS—403

Abercrombie	Calvert	Doggett
Ackerman	Camp	Doolittle
Aderholt	Cannon	Doyle
Akin	Cantor	Drake
Alexander	Capito	Dreier
Allen	Capps	Duncan
Andrews	Capuano	Edwards
Baca	Cardin	Ehlers
Bachus	Cardoza	Emanuel
Baird	Carnahan	Emerson
Baker	Carson	English (PA)
Baldwin	Carter	Eshoo
Barrett (SC)	Case	Etheridge
Barrow	Castle	Evans
Bartlett (MD)	Chabot	Everett
Barton (TX)	Chandler	Farr
Bass	Chocola	Feeney
Bean	Clay	Ferguson
Becerra	Cleaver	Filner
Berkley	Clyburn	Fitzpatrick (PA)
Berman	Coble	Flake
Berry	Cole (OK)	Foley
Biggart	Conaway	Forbes
Bilirakis	Conyers	Ford
Bishop (GA)	Cooper	Foxx
Bishop (NY)	Costa	Frank (MA)
Blackburn	Costello	Franks (AZ)
Blumenauer	Cramer	Frelinghuysen
Blunt	Crenshaw	Garrett (NJ)
Boehlert	Crowley	Gerlach
Boehner	Cubin	Gibbons
Bonilla	Cuellar	Gillmor
Bonner	Culberson	Gingrey
Bono	Cummings	Gohmert
Boozman	Cunningham	Gonzalez
Boren	Davis (AL)	Goode
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Goodlatte
Boucher	Davis (FL)	Gordon
Boustany	Davis (IL)	Granger
Boyd	Davis (KY)	Graves
Bradley (NH)	Davis (TN)	Green (WI)
Brady (PA)	Davis, Jo Ann	Green, Al
Brady (TX)	Davis, Tom	Green, Gene
Brown (OH)	Deal (GA)	Grijalva
Brown (SC)	DeGette	Gutierrez
Brown, Corrine	Delahunt	Gutknecht
Brown-Waite,	DeLauro	Hall
Ginny	DeLay	Harman
Burgess	Dent	Harris
Burton (IN)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hart
Butterfield	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hastings (FL)
Buyer	Dicks	Hastings (WA)