

commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) military forces in Europe.

As the second presiding officer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, replacing General Marshall in December 1945, he oversaw the peacetime demobilization of American military forces, recommended the continuation of universal military training and strongly advocated the unification of the armed forces.

As Eisenhower's two-term presidency began, American democratic values and national security were threatened by powerful adversaries. Passionately devoted to national security through alliances with other nations, President Eisenhower began his first administration when the Cold War's global challenges had gone beyond Europe. Convinced that a long-term strategy would be necessary to win this war, President Eisenhower sought to contain the Soviet Union militarily while building a prosperous economy. He understood the political economy of warfare better than most of his contemporaries and realized that excessive military expenditures could undermine the nation itself. Knowing that nuclear war was un-winnable and a threat to civilization, President Eisenhower promoted the peaceful uses of atomic energy, while skillfully and willingly deploying the most advanced electronic and photographic technologies to ensure American security. Simultaneously, he sustained strategic nuclear deterrence. President Eisenhower inaugurated the national security policies that guided the nation for the next three decades, leading to the peaceful end of the Cold War in 1989.

While undertaking strategic Cold War measures, President Eisenhower assiduously pursued balanced budgets with remarkable fiscal responsibility and without sacrificing necessary public works. He introduced lasting innovations to the institution of the presidency, creating the first White House chief of staff, the first congressional relations office, the first presidential assistant for national security affairs and the first presidential science advisor. He dramatically improved the transportation infrastructure of the country with construction of the interstate highway system and the St. Lawrence Seaway. The territory of the United States was expanded with the addition of the new states of Alaska (January 3, 1959) and Hawaii (August 21, 1959).

To address the increasing complexity of citizens' social needs, President Eisenhower created the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953, improved Social Security by increasing benefits and placing an additional ten million Americans in the Social Security system, and dispensed free polio vaccines. In 1957, he signed the first civil rights legislation since Reconstruction.

The extraordinary accomplishments of Dwight D. Eisenhower as president and military leader are enhanced in a series of memorable addresses and speeches including—Guildhall Address (London, 1945), Chance for Peace (Washington, 1953), Atoms for Peace (United Nations, 1953), Open Skies (Geneva Summit, 1956) and the Farewell Address (1961). Similar to Washington, Eisenhower became president and commander in chief after leading his country and its allies to military victory in Europe. His preeminent historical and national significance is assured. The challenge in our national memorialization of Dwight D. Eisenhower will be to honor all facets of his extraordinary career of life-long public service in a distinct, unique and enduring manner.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Kansas' most famous sons, President Dwight D. Eisenhower. His remarkable career in public service

and his legacy of protecting our country and the American people is most deserving of a memorial here in our Nation's Capital.

President Eisenhower spent his childhood in Abilene, Kansas, which is located in my district. Upon graduation from Abilene High School in 1909, he enrolled at West Point. Eisenhower soon became an esteemed figure and one of the most beloved military leaders in American history. After leading the U.S. and its allies to victory in World War II, he rose to the eminent rank of five-star general and went on to become the first commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military forces in Europe. In 1953, Eisenhower became the 34th President of the United States.

Initial site approval must be granted by Congress in order for monument design plans to proceed. The Eisenhower Commission was responsible for initially selecting the four-acre location near the Department of Education that has now been designated for the memorial. I was joined by the entire Kansas delegation in supporting H.J. Res. 78, the House companion bill to S.J. Res. 28. I recognize that the designation of the memorial site is an instrumental first step in making this tribute a reality.

Eisenhower himself once said that "this world has always set a high value on leadership." Eisenhower's valiant leadership qualities, innumerable successes, and staunch defender of American liberties make him worthy of a monument attributing to such. I stand here today offering my support for this important resolution.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DRAKE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution, S.J. Res. 28.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

GLENDON UNIT OF THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT CONTRACT EXTENSION ACT OF 2005

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 592) to amend the Irrigation Project Contract Extension Act of 1998 to extend certain contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and certain irrigation water contractors in the States of Wyoming and Nebraska.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 592

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 "Glendo Unit of the Missouri River Basin Project Contract Extension Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. GLENDON UNIT OF THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN CONTRACT EXTENSION.

Section 2 of the Irrigation Project Contract Extension Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2816, 117 Stat. 1854) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "December 31, 2005" and inserting "December 31, 2007"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "beyond December 31, 2005" and inserting "beyond December 31, 2007"; and

(B) by striking "before December 31, 2005" and inserting "before December 31, 2007".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

S. 592, introduced by Senator CRAIG THOMAS, extends nine water contracts between the Secretary of the Interior and water customers depending on the Glendo Reservoir in Wyoming until December 31, 2007. Our distinguished House colleague from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) has led the effort in this Chamber to bring this bill to the floor.

To meet Endangered Species Act compliance within the Platte River basin area, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado have been negotiating with the Federal Government on a recovery plan for four threatened and endangered species. Although all parties are expected to finalize and sign the recovery plan late this year, area water users need access to Glendo Reservoir water deliveries into the spring irrigation season, and this legislation ensures that while allowing the recovery plan process to go forward, I urge my colleagues to support this time-sensitive 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, we support the passage of S. 592. This bill would allow delivery of irrigation water to continue while work is finished on the Recovery Implementation Program for four listed species that rely on Platte River habitat.

A carefully managed process is in place to implement the Platte River Cooperative Agreement and to achieve species recovery. S. 592 will allow this critical work to continue without creating hardship for farmers who depend on irrigation water.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 592.

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.

AMENDING THE RECLAMATION WASTEWATER AND GROUNDWATER STUDY AND FACILITIES ACT

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2341) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater within and outside of the service area of the City of Austin Water and Wastewater Utility, Texas, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2341

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, WASTEWATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROJECT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECT.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1636. AUSTIN, TEXAS, WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROJECT.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the City of Austin Water and Wastewater Utility, Texas, is authorized to participate in the planning (including an appraisal and feasibility study), design, and construction of, and land acquisition for, a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater, including degraded groundwaters, within and outside of the service area of the City of Austin Water and Wastewater Utility, Texas.

“(b) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the project authorized by this section shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

“(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the project authorized by this section.

“(d) SUNSET OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 (106 Stat. 4600) is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to chapter XVI the following:

“Sec. 1636. Austin, Texas, water reclamation and reuse project.”

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2341, introduced by Mr. DOGGETT, authorizes Federal participation in a water reuse project in Austin, Texas. Drought and increasing demands continue to stress existing water supplies. As a result, the city of Austin is being proactive and planning for its future water needs. This project is part of Austin's effort to create new water supplies. 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.

Madam Speaker, we support the passage of H.R. 2341. Similar legislation was introduced in the 107th Congress, and we commend Mr. DOGGETT for his persistence and hard work to secure authorization for this important project.

The city of Austin is keenly aware that additional sources of water will be required to meet future water demands. The city has decided to meet the expected water supply shortfall by implementing aggressive water conservation and water recycling and reclamation programs.

The water recycling project 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 Texas.

I want to express our full support for this legislation, and I offer my congratulations to Mr. DOGGETT for his leadership.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the comments of both of my colleagues on the floor and the support of both the chairmen and the ranking members and staff of the Resources Committee and the subcommittee.

I rise in support of this legislation that I have offered on behalf of the City of Austin in addressing the growing water needs that we have in Central Texas in a fiscally and environmentally responsible way.

This particular project deals with the design, planning, and construction of a

project to use wastewater and reclaim it in our community.

The Bureau of Reclamation was originally authorized to get involved with such projects in 1992, and this bill adds Austin to the list of eligible projects under what is known as Title 16. The bill will help the City with Federal funds to supplement what Austin is already doing locally to expand our water reclamation facilities.

Under Title 16, Federal participation is limited, and the City will remain responsible for at least three-fourths of the cost of the project.

Reclaimed water, or treated wastewater, is generally used when high-quality drinkable water is not required, such as for irrigation, industrial cooling towers, and for various manufacturing purposes.

For more than 20 years, the City of Austin has operated its own water reclamation project for irrigation and to supply the composting operations at the Hornsby Bend Plant on the Colorado River.

In Texas, although we have some mighty powerful rivers, we also have a mighty thirsty State. I believe that by conserving the many resources with which we have been blessed in Central Texas, we can ensure an ample water supply for the indefinite future.

This reclamation initiative will reduce the demand on Austin's existing water supply and conserve high-quality water from the Colorado River for human consumption.

Austin's existing reclaimed water system consists of 16 miles of pipe, 1.5 million gallons of storage in 2 tanks, 3 pump stations, and 2 pressure zones. We envision a much-expanded system under the master plan. We will reclaim water through 123 miles of pipe, 17 million gallons of storage, and multiple pump stations and pressure zones. For the system to grow from its existing limited capacity to its ultimate size will take about \$200 million in additional infrastructure over the coming years. When completed, the expanded system authorized by this bill could eventually save as much as 9 billion gallons of water every year.

Austin is already a national leader in planning for a sustainable future that improves our quality of life, boosts economic development, and protects the environment. Water conservation is a key part of that plan and a critical issue for a growing economy in an environmentally-minded city. Even with active water conservation programs, the maximum daily demand for water in Austin increased by 43 percent during the 1990s. Austin recognizes that aggressive conservation efforts can meet about half of our future shortfall, but expanding our reclamation capabilities can get us the rest of the way there.

Ben Franklin once said, “When the well is dry, we know the worth of water.” Well, this bill demonstrates that Austinites know the worth of water before our source of water goes