

would allow the Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire up to 234 acres of land from private landowners who have expressed an interest in selling or donating their property for inclusion in the refuge.

The Kilauea Point Refuge was established in 1984. The centerpiece of this unit is a 90-year-old lighthouse which served as a navigational aid for thousands of commercial vessels and boats that sailed between Hawaii and Asia. The Coast Guard has now deactivated the lighthouse, but it has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

This refuge provides essential habitat to a number of listed plant, avian and wildlife species, including the Hawaiian monk seal and the official State bird, which is called the nene. It is estimated that more than 400,000 people annually visit this beautiful refuge on the island of Kauai; and this expansion will assist in the recovery of these listed species, conserve native coastal strand and riparian habitat, and help ensure aquatic biological diversity in the future.

During the committee process, an amendment in the nature of a substitute was successfully offered that clarified that the owners of this property may donate their land if they so desire, all acquisitions shall be made in a voluntary manner, and wildlife-dependent recreation will be a priority use when compatible with the purposes of the refuge. This is a good piece of legislation, and I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 2619.

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

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

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the adequate description of the legislation provided by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

To briefly reiterate, H.R. 2619 would virtually double the size of the existing Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge on the Hawaiian island of Kauai.

The purpose of this 219-acre expansion would be to protect the scarce and threatened habitats for several endangered species of Hawaiian wildlife. This noncontroversial legislation is strongly supported by the State of Hawaii, the mayor of Kauai, the Kauai County Council, and the citizens of the Kilauea.

That this expansion will be executed entirely through willing seller purchases is testament to the tireless consensus-building which has been accomplished by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE). Both the Committee on Resources ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), and I commend the gentleman from Hawaii for his efforts to protect special areas of the Hawaiian environment. I urge Members to support this legislation.

Mr. CASE, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2619, my Kilauea Point National Wildlife Expansion Act. This bill authorizes the addition of 234 invaluable acres to the Refuge, a national treasure, currently home to a variety of endangered and threatened seabirds as well as Hawaii's endangered state bird, the nēnē (Hawaiian Goose).

This bill is a vital component of one of my principal goals in Congress: to ensure that federal and/or state or private protection is extended to as many of Hawaii's threatened and irreplaceable areas as possible, both to ensure the survival and recovery of Hawaii's unique endangered and threatened species and to preserve the dwindling unspoiled resources of our beautiful islands for future generations.

The Kilauea National Wildlife Refuge, located at the northernmost tip of Kauai, was established in 1985. The initial acreage of 31 acres was increased to 203 acres through additional acquisitions in 1993 and 1994. The refuge provides invaluable habitat for many native seabirds, including the Laysan Albatross, the Red-footed Booby, and the Wedge-tailed Shearwater, as well as for the endangered nēnē. Endangered native plants have also been reintroduced to the area. The Refuge and its historic lighthouse have become one of Hawaii's world-class tourist destinations, visited by some 300,000 visitors each year. It is one of the most heavily visited refuges in the United States.

The proposed expansion area comprises five parcels of some 234 acres adjoining the boundary of the Refuge on both the east and west sides. The Kilauea River runs through a portion of the land, which also includes an extensive lo'i (irrigated terrace for traditional cultivation of taro, the staple crop of Native Hawaiians) which could be restored to support endangered Hawaiian water birds, including the Hawaiian duck (Kōloa), Hawaiian coot ('Alae 'ke'oke'o), Hawaiian stilt (Ae'o), and Hawaiian moorhen ('Alae 'ula). There is also a high quality estuarine ecosystem at the lower reaches of the river, which includes habitat for endangered birds as well as native stream life, such as the hihiwai (an endemic snail), o'opu (native goby), the native sleeper fish, flagtail, mullet, prawn, shrimp, invertebrates and juveniles of several important recreational and commercial marine fish species. The proposed addition also provides excellent additional habitat for the nēnē, which was only recently saved from extinction. The beach is also sometimes used by endangered Hawaiian monk seals, and threatened and endangered sea turtles nest in the area.

The upper end of the proposed expansion area contains one of the largest waterfalls (Kilauea Falls) in the state of Hawaii.

One of the parcels, 5 acres of valuable beachfront property, was donated after introduction of the bill by a private owner to the Kauai Public Land Trust for eventual transfer to the Fish & Wildlife Service. The owner of another 15-acre parcel has expressed his desire to donate it to the Refuge. The other parcels are on the market, although their owners are amenable to acquisition by the Refuge.

The Kilauea community strongly supports the Refuge. In fact, the Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge is a model for management of other federal refuges nationwide. The operations of the Refuge are supported by community volunteers, who give daily tours of the

Refuge and help in the preservation and propagation of native plant species. The principal volunteer group, Kilauea Point Natural History Association, even has a small store in the Visitor Center, the proceeds of which support environmental education programs throughout Kauai.

H.R. 2619 is supported by Kauai's Mayor Bryan Baptiste, State Senator Gary L. Hooser, State Representatives Hermina M. Morita and Ezra Kanoho, the Kauai County Council, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, the Kilauea Neighborhood Association, the Kauai Public Land Trust, the Kilauea Point Natural History Association, and the Hawaii Chapter of the Sierra Club. I want to take a moment to thank some of the individuals in Kauai whose dedication and commitment to the Refuge and the endangered species it protects inspired development of this bill: Gary Smith, Gary and Beryl Blaich, Susan Boynton, Janis Lyon, and Katie Pickett.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Oceans and Wildlife Chair WAYNE GILCHREST and Ranking Member FRANK PALLONE for moving this bill through their subcommittee, as well as Committee Chair RICHARD POMBO and Ranking NICK RAHALL for helping to bring the bill to the floor today. I would also like to recognize the work of Committee and Subcommittee staff, in particular Dave Jansen and Jim Zoia on the minority staff and Harry Burroughs, Dave Whaley, Mike Correia, and Steve Ding on the majority staff.

I respectfully ask my colleagues to support H.R. 2619 and invite you to come to the Island of Kauai to visit our Refuge. I know that if you did so, you would be as convinced as I am of the importance of protecting these previous lands.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. 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. HAYWORTH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2619, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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AUTHORIZING PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN RECYCLING PROJECTS

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2991) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Inland Empire regional recycling project and in the Cucamonga County Water District recycling program, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2991

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

SECTION 1. INLAND EMPIRE AND CUCAMONGA COUNTY RECYCLING PROJECTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Initiative”.

(b) **IN GENERAL.**—The Reclamation Waste-water 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. INLAND EMPIRE REGIONAL WATER RECYCLING PROJECT.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, may participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Inland Empire regional water recycling project described in the report submitted under section 1606(c).

“(b) **COST SHARING.**—The Federal share of the cost of the 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 operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

“(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,000,000.

“SEC. 1637. CUCAMONGA COUNTY WATER RECYCLING PROJECT.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Cucamonga County Water District, may participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Cucamonga County Water District pilot satellite recycling plant in Rancho Cucamonga, California, to reclaim and recycle approximately 2 million gallons per day of domestic wastewater.

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

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

“(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$10,000,000.”

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1635 the following:

“Sec. 1636. Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Program.

“Sec. 1637. Cucamonga County Water Recycling Project.”.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore** (Mr. STEARNS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

GENERAL LEAVE

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2991, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), provides Federal resources for

two water recycling projects in southern California. The projects authorized in the bill would add an estimated 75,000 acre-feet of water annually to one of the largest recycled water distribution systems in the Santa Ana River Watershed. The projects will treat contaminated surface and ground waters and deliver the recycled water to nearby localities, including underground storage. The bill limits the Federal cost share to 25 percent of the total cost of the projects.

This bill is yet another step toward utilizing currently untapped sources of water and providing clean and dependable water supplies for future generations. I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

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

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

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, the drought in the Colorado River Basin is a serious crisis. H.R. 2991 would help support the construction of regional water recycling projects in southern California. These projects can help stabilize water supplies and reduce the need to use water from the Colorado River. Local communities have made substantial investments in the projects, and they deserve our support.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation authored by my colleague from California (Mr. DREIER).

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules and the author of this legislation.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise obviously in strong support of this legislation. I thank my friend from Guam for her very nice remarks, and I would especially like to express my appreciation to my friend from Arizona. This initiative deals with water, and both of our States right now are dealing with very serious fire problems. Obviously, I would like to say that our thoughts and prayers go out to the victims in both of our States, Arizona and California, of those who are suffering and have been over the last several weeks. I would also like to express appreciation to the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Resources, as well as my friend from California (Mr. CALVERT), chairman of the Subcommittee on Water and Power. We appreciate their hard work and that of all the members of the committee, and I see a lot of staff members here on the floor. I know they have played a big role in helping us move H.R. 2991 to the floor here.

This measure was introduced as the Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Initiative to authorize water recycling projects under the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's title XVI program. This initiative includes two projects which, combined, will produce 75,000 acre-feet of new water annually. With the passage of the CalFed authorization legislation, which we have been working for a decade and a half on, and I mentioned the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) last when we brought this measure up 2 weeks ago, it is very imperative that we continue to approve measures preventing water supply shortages in the western United States. This recycling initiative will help meet the water needs of the Inland Empire and begin a strategic Federal-local partnership to bring a significant amount of new water supply to our region.

I am very pleased that this bill has the support of all member agencies of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency as well as the water agencies downstream in Orange County. The IEUA encompasses approximately 242 square miles and serves the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Ontario, Upland, Montclair, and Rancho Cucamonga.

The Inland Empire Utilities Agency produces recycled water for a variety of nonpotable purposes, such as landscape irrigation, agricultural irrigation, construction and industrial cooling. By replacing these water-intensive applications with high-quality recycled water, fresh water can be conserved or used for drinking, thereby reducing the dependence on expensive imported water.

In addition, by recycling water which would otherwise be wasted and unavailable, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency provides that the water available goes through at least one more cycle of beneficial use before it is ultimately returned to the environment.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate my thanks to the Committee on Resources which under the leadership of the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the subcommittee led by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) has really accomplished landmark water legislation this year. This is just a small but, for me, a very important part of that.

I also want to express appreciation to the bipartisan delegation from southern California that joined as cosponsors of this legislation: the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO), whom I share representing the San Gabriel Valley with, has long been very involved in water issues; the gentleman from Diamond Bar, California (Mr. GARY G. MILLER), who has spent a lot of time representing actually three counties, Orange County, Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County, and has been very focused on these issues; and, of course, the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) who represents a large part

of the Inland Empire. Those were the lead cosponsors we had on this legislation.

Last but not least I do want to express my appreciation for the hard work and dedication of Mr. Robert DeLoach, the general manager of the Cucamonga County Water District, and Mr. Rich Atwater, the CEO and general manager of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, who have worked tirelessly in behalf of the Inland Empire.

Again, I thank my friend from Arizona for generously yielding me this time. I will join with my friends from Guam and from Arizona in urging all of our colleagues to provide unanimous support for this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here with my colleagues who serve on the House Resources Committee, and extend my appreciation to Chairman POMBO and Subcommittee Chairman CALVERT, for their hard work in moving this bill to the House floor. I introduced the Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Initiative, H.R. 2991, to authorize water recycling projects under the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Title XVI program.

This initiative includes two projects, the first of which will be constructed by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and will produce 70,000 acre-feet of new water annually. This project is expected to be fully constructed and on-line by 2008. The second of these projects, to be constructed by the Cucamonga County Water District (CCWD), will produce an additional 5,000 acre-feet of new water annually. This project is expected to be fully constructed and on-line by 2010. Between these two projects, 75,000 acre-feet of new water will be produced annually before the end of the decade.

With the recent passage of the CalFed authorization, it is imperative that we continue to approve measures preventing water supply shortages in the Western United States. This recycling initiative will help meet the water needs of the Inland Empire, and help alleviate California's dependence on the Colorado River. The passage of H.R. 2991 will begin a strategic Federal-local partnership to bring a significant amount of new water supply to the region.

IEUA produces recycled water for a variety of non-potable purposes, such as landscape irrigation, agricultural irrigation, construction, and industrial cooling. By replacing these water-intensive applications with high-quality recycled water, fresh water can be conserved or used for drinking, thereby reducing the dependence on expensive imported water. In addition, by recycling water which would otherwise be wasted and unavailable, IEUA provides that the water available goes through at least one more cycle of beneficial use before it is ultimately returned to the environment.

The Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Initiative has the support of all member agencies of IEUA, as well as the water agencies downstream in Orange County. IEUA encompasses approximately 242 square miles and serves the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana (through the Fontana Water Company), Ontario, Upland, Montclair, Rancho Cucamonga (through the Cucamonga County Water District), and the Monte Vista Water District.

I want to reiterate my thanks to the House Resources Committee, which under the lead-

ership of Chairman POMBO and Subcommittee Chairman KEN CALVERT, has really accomplished landmark water legislation this year. I also want to thank my colleagues GRACE NAPOLITANO, GARY MILLER, and JOE BACA for cosponsoring H.R. 2991. And last but certainly not least, I appreciate the hard work and dedication of Mr. Robert DeLoach, general manager of the Cucamonga County Water District, and Mr. Rich Atwater, CEO and general manager of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency who work tirelessly on behalf of the Inland Empire.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. 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. HAYWORTH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2991, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LAND IN EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3785) to authorize the exchange of certain land in Everglades National Park, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3785

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

SECTION 1. EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK.

Section 102 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r-6) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “The park boundary” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The park boundary”;

(B) by striking “The map” and inserting the following:

“(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map”; and (C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL LAND.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire from 1 or more willing sellers not more than 10 acres of land located outside the boundary of the park and adjacent to or near the East Everglades area of the park for the development of administrative, housing, maintenance, or other park purposes.

“(B) ADMINISTRATION; APPLICABLE LAW.—On acquisition of the land under subparagraph (A), the land shall be administered as part of the park in accordance with the laws (including regulations) applicable to the park.”; and (2) by adding at the end the following:

“(h) LAND EXCHANGES.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘Administrator’ means the Administrator of General Services.

“(B) COUNTY.—The term ‘County’ means Miami-Dade County, Florida.

“(C) COUNTY LAND.—The term ‘County land’ means the 2 parcels of land owned by the County totaling approximately 152.93 acres that are designated as ‘Tract 605-01’ and ‘Tract 605-03’.

“(D) DISTRICT.—The term ‘District’ means the South Florida Water Management District.

“(E) DISTRICT LAND.—The term ‘District land’ means the approximately 1,054 acres of District land located in the Southern Glades Wildlife and Environmental Area and identified on the map as ‘South Florida Water Management District Exchange Lands’.

“(F) GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION LAND.—The term ‘General Services Administration land’ means the approximately 595.28 acres of land designated as ‘Site Alpha’ that is declared by the Department of the Navy to be excess land.

“(G) MAP.—The term ‘map’ means the map entitled ‘Boundary Modification for C-111 Project, Everglades National Park’, numbered 160/80,007A, and dated May 18, 2004.

“(H) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LAND.—The term ‘National Park Service land’ means the approximately 1,054 acres of land located in the Rocky Glades area of the park and identified on the map as ‘NPS Exchange Lands’.

“(2) EXCHANGE OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION LAND AND COUNTY LAND.—The Administrator shall convey to the County fee title to the General Services Administration land in exchange for the conveyance by the County to the Secretary of fee title to the County land.

“(3) EXCHANGE OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LAND AND DISTRICT LAND.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the completion of the exchange under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall convey to the District fee title to the National Park Service land in exchange for fee title to the District land.

“(B) USE OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LAND.—The National Park Service land conveyed to the District shall be used by the District for the purposes of the C-111 project, including restoration of the Everglades natural system.

“(C) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—On completion of the land exchange under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the park to reflect the exchange of the National Park Service land and the District land.

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

SEC. 2. BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE.

Subsection (d)(3) of the first section of Public Law 93-440 (16 U.S.C. 698f) is amended by striking “The amount described in paragraph (1)” and inserting “The amount described in paragraph (2)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) and the gentleman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

GENERAL LEAVE

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3785, introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO