

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, this legislation, introduced by my colleague on the Resources Committee, Mr. MARK UDALL, presents an exciting opportunity to solve critical water problems in locations with producing oil and gas wells.

Water is almost always brought to the surface along with oil and gas production, and most of the time the water is a very poor quality. For the oil and gas industry, this water is usually a waste product, something to be disposed of.

Mr. UDALL has recognized this problem of so-called produced water as a unique opportunity to solve critical water problems, and, as my colleagues are aware, this is especially important in the arid western States. This legislation will authorize a study and a limited number of demonstration projects to validate the concept that contaminated water produced from oil and gas wells can in fact be treated and put to beneficial use.

We are appreciative of the hard work Mr. UDALL has done to move this legislation through the Resources Committee.

Mr. Speaker, we strongly support the adoption of H.R. 5110.

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

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL).

(Mr. UDALL of Colorado asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Guam for yielding me time, and I thank her for her service to the House.

Mr. Speaker, obviously I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 5110, and I want to begin by thanking Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL, as well as subcommittee Chairs RADANOVICH and GIBBONS and Ranking Members NAPOLITANO and GRIJALVA, for making it possible for the House to consider this today.

As we have heard, the bill's purpose is to help change an industry problem that is in the energy industry into an opportunity, not just for oil and gas producers, but for everyone else who would benefit from increased supplies of usable water. Especially in the arid West, that covers everyone, not least our hard-pressed ranchers and farmers.

The focus of the bill is what is called produced water, the underground water extracted in connection with development of energy sources like oil, natural gas or coalbed methane.

The bill would do two things, Mr. Speaker. It would first direct Reclamation and the USGS to identify the obstacles to the greater use of produced

water and how they could be reduced or eliminated. Second, it would provide for Federal help in building three pilot plants to demonstrate ways to treat produced water to make it suitable for irrigation or other uses.

One of these pilot plants would be in the Colorado River's upper basin, one would be in either Arizona or Nevada, and the third one would be in California. Under the bill, the Federal Government would pay up to half the cost of building each plant, but no more than \$1 million for any one plant, and then no Federal funds could be used for operating the plants themselves.

The bill's goals are reflected in its title, which is the More Water and More Energy Act of 2006. More water because of the way it would help supplement the water available for agriculture, municipal or other uses, and more energy because keeping produced water on the surface instead of re-injecting it into the ground can make it possible to recover more oil and gas from the subsurface. These are two goals I think we all can share, and this bill helps us achieve it.

I would urge its support. I want to thank again in closing Congressman RADANOVICH and my good friend from Guam for acknowledging this bill today and yielding me the time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time. Again I want to take this opportunity to thank Mr. UDALL, who is a water expert who has done a great deal of work on this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. RADANOVICH. 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 California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5110, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 395) to adjust the boundary of Lowell National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 395

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 "Lowell National Historical Park Boundary Adjustment Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Lowell National

Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for other purposes" approved June 5, 1978 (Public Law 95-290; 92 Stat. 290; 16 U.S.C. 410cc et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 101(a), by adding a new paragraph after paragraph (2) as follows:

"(3) The boundaries of the park are modified to include five parcels of land identified on the map entitled 'Boundary Adjustment, Lowell National Historical Park,' numbered 475/81,424B and dated September 2004, and as delineated in section 202(a)(2)(G)."

(2) In section 202(a)(2), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(G) The properties shown on the map identified in subsection (101)(a)(3) as follows:
 "(i) 91 Pevey Street.
 "(ii) The portion of 607 Middlesex Place.
 "(iii) Eagle Court.
 "(iv) The portion of 50 Payne Street.
 "(v) 726 Broadway."

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 395, introduced by Mr. MEEHAN of Massachusetts and supported by the administration, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire five small tracts of land totaling less than 1 acre to complete development of the Canal Way, a linear park and walkway along Lowell's 5.6 mile historic power canal system. The acquisition of these tracts will provide the access points necessary for development, maintenance and surveillance necessary to complete the Canal Way.

I urge the adoption of the bill.

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 majority has already explained the purpose of H.R. 395, which was introduced by my colleague from Massachusetts, Representative MARTY MEEHAN.

This is really a housekeeping measure. The five parcels to be added to the park total less than 1 acre. Yes, that is correct, less than 1 acre. The gentleman from Massachusetts, Representative MEEHAN, is to be commended for his efforts on behalf of the Lowell National Historical Park. He has worked diligently to advance the preservation and the interpretation of the historic

resources located at this historical park, and the addition of these parcels will help further that goal.

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So, Mr. Speaker, we support H.R. 395, and I urge adoption of the legislation by the House today.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. MEEHAN).

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been indicated what this bill would do relative to small tracts of land.

I want to say that the Lowell National Historical Park was created in 1978, and it really created the vision for my hometown of Lowell, Massachusetts. Lowell was the cradle of America's industrial revolution, and it was determined by this Congress that it was worthy of preservation.

For 30 years, starting in the 1800s, Lowell led the Nation in cotton textile production. Harnessing the power of the mighty Merrimack River, it gave Lowell the fuel for this Nation's largest manufacturing engine.

Today, because of the work of so many people in the city of Lowell and the National Park Service, the Lowell National Historic Park continues to tell the story of America's industrial revolution right in Lowell.

The park stands as a bridge to the past and a looking glass to the future. The same land that hosted textile mills are now home to high-tech companies and a university where nanotechnology research is flourishing.

The park, the first urban park of the Nation, is also a study in contrast. The old brick mills, emblematic of industry and development, are surrounded by pristine, open, green space. As the park has developed and improved, so too has the community around it. The park attracts three-quarters of a million visitors each year, and the ripple effect of that is significant.

Since the park has come into existence, Lowell has been named a distinctive designation city by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and an all-American city by the National Civic League.

This bill will keep the progress of this park rolling, allowing the last two miles of Lowell's historic canalway to be accessed by the public.

I want to thank the park superintendent Michael Creasey, Peter Aucella, and the others who are involved in this project. This is a community project that continues this resolve. This legislation is important for continued development of the park, and I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their support of this legislation.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank Mr. MEEHAN from the great State of Massachusetts for his diligent work on this piece of legislation.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. 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 California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 395.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC CONFINEMENT SITES

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1492) to provide for the preservation of the historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments

On page 2, line 15 through 20, strike and insert:

(b) GRANTS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—*The Secretary, after consultation with State, local, and tribal governments, other public entities, educational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations (including organizations involved in the preservation of historic confinement sites), shall develop criteria for making grants under paragraph (2) to assist in carrying out subsection (a).*

(2) PROVISION OF GRANTS.—*Not later than 180 days after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, make grants to the entities described in paragraph (1) only in accordance with the criteria developed under that paragraph.*

On page 3, line 21, strike "25 percent" and insert: "50 percent".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 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 California?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 1492, introduced by Congressman BILL THOMAS, would establish a grant program within the Department of the Interior to protect, preserve, and interpret historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II.

While there are two units in the National Park System that recognize the internment period, there are many who believe that other internment sites

should also be preserved short of becoming a part of the park system. This bill would further that purpose by providing funds, with a partial private match.

The Senate amendment broadens the consultation requirement to develop criteria for making grants, provides a timeline for making grants, and increases the non-Federal matching requirement. These are all improvements to the original bill and we support them.

I urge the adoption of the bill.

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 changes made to this legislation by the Senate have improved the bill, and we continue to support the passage of H.R. 1492. Representatives Doris Matsui and Mike Honda are to be commended for their tireless efforts on behalf of this proposal. We also recognize the senior Senator from the State of Hawaii in the other body, and that is the Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, for his distinguished work in advancing this important legislation.

Within 3 months of the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Executive Order 9066 authorized the removal of over 100,000 Japanese Americans from their homes and their relocation to isolated internment camps in Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Decades later, our Nation came to understand and regret the grave mistakes of the past and the unacceptable premise that American citizens could lose their constitutional rights in the name of security. The internment camps stand as a stark testimonial to the underlying error of that premise.

As we mentioned when the House first approved this measure on November 15, 2005, the injustice of internment is not some distant, historical artifact. Rather, for former Members of this body, such as former Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta, or our late colleague, Representative Robert Matsui, internment was a painful reality.

Today, this bill is a testament to the legacy of these loyal Americans and honors the memory of their struggles. This legislation is not only a tribute to those who suffered the injustice of internment but also to the triumphs of our distinguished former colleagues. We urge support for H.R. 1492 in their names and in the names of all those who have faced, or continue to face, injustice.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from