

Jamestown on the banks of the James River in Tidewater, Virginia. In search of a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, Captain John Smith and a dozen men explored the Chesapeake Bay in a small barge. From Jamestown, they explored the Bay's major rivers, the James, the York, the Rappahannock, the Potomac and Susquehanna.

Between 1607 and 1609 Smith mapped and explored nearly 3,000 miles of the Chesapeake Bay. Captain Smith's maps and writings influenced exploration and settlement in the New World for over a century.

During Smith's voyages, he encountered the Native Americans in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. He developed trading relationships with many tribes. He documented the culture, languages and settlements of our country's first people.

This spring, the world will recognize the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown in 1607. The Queen of England will visit America commemorating this significant event. Central to the story of Jamestown is Captain Smith's voyages.

This National Historic Trail designation signifies Captain John Smith's profound influence that shaped the course of our Nation and represents a lasting tribute to the American spirit of discovery and exploration.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, and I appreciate all the hard work of our chairman and those who put forth their effort in this event.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5466, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail Designation Act. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this legislation which was introduced by my colleagues JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia in the House and PAUL S. SARBANES in the Senate.

Nearly 400 years ago, after helping establish the Jamestown colony and enduring capture by the native Powhatan people, Captain John Smith embarked on two voyages to explore the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. He and his small crew set off in an open, 28-foot shallop seeking greater knowledge of the region, its inhabitants, and its resources, while also attempting to find the Northwest Passage.

During these and other expeditions, Captain Smith and his crew explored more than 3,000 miles of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. In what is now Maryland's Fifth Congressional District, the team surveyed the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers and disembarked in present day Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties.

In 1612, Captain Smith published a map of the Chesapeake Bay region which remains quite accurate and was used for nearly a century by European settlers who colonized the region.

The legislation we consider today will take a critical step in marking Captain Smith's remarkable voyage and underscores the continued importance of the Chesapeake Bay to the people of our region and this Nation.

Passage and enactment of H.R. 5466 will amend the National Trails Act to include the

Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail—joining such historic routes as the Lewis and Clark expedition and the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery. However, unlike existing national historic trails, the Captain Smith Trail is unique in that it is almost entirely water-based.

In many instances, those experiencing the trail will have the opportunity to marvel at some of the same sites that Captain Smith and his crew beheld 400 years ago. They will also be able to visit a number of museums and parks along the trail, such as the Calvert Marine Museum, Jefferson Patterson Park, and Piscataway Park, which will help tell the story of this magnificent voyage.

This legislation is supported by the National Park Service, which determined that Captain Smith's Chesapeake Bay voyages meet the criteria for national historic trails as set forth in the National Trails Act. It also has the support of a wide cross section of groups, including the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, the National Geographic Society, and the National Parks Conservation Society.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to underscore my strong support of H.R. 5466 and I urge my colleagues to join with me in voting for this legislation.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.

This 2,300-mile trail retraces the waterborne route of Captain John Smith, who charted the Chesapeake Bay 400 years ago. The route stretches from the head of the Bay at Havre de Grace to the mouth at Cape Charles, and would enable visitors to explore Captain Smith's tracks, all of which helped to lay the foundation for our beloved Nation.

The journey of Captain John Smith dates back to June 2, 1608, when he and 14 English colonists set out from Jamestown to explore the Chesapeake Bay. The journey took over 3 months to complete and was marked by its success as the first thorough exploration of the Bay area. It was also key in discovering that the Chesapeake Bay did not open up into the Pacific Ocean. Additionally, Captain Smith's map of the Chesapeake opened up the area to thousands of European settlers, who may not have come to America otherwise.

The Chesapeake Bay has a rich and unique heritage, and deserves to be commemorated through passage of this historic water trail. It is only fitting that such a man and such a discovery be a part of Jamestown's 400th commemoration next year. The proposed trail would consist of a circuit of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, of which Captain Smith explored. It would allow visitors, families, school groups and civic organizations to retrace a route of great historic significance. It would also serve to encourage good environmental stewardship of the area to ensure its permanence for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank the Chesapeake Bay for the impact it has had on its region and the Nation. I ask that my colleagues join me supporting H.R. 5466 and ensure the establishment of the historic Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.

Ms. BORDALLO. 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. 5466, 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.

□ 1215

TEMPORARY CONVEYANCE OF WATER RIGHTS TO DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1219) to authorize certain tribes in the State of Montana to enter into a lease or other temporary conveyance of water rights to meet the water needs of the Dry Prairie Rural Water Association, Inc

S. 1219

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

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY CONVEYANCE OF WATER RIGHTS TO DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana (referred to in this section as the “Tribes”) may, with the approval of the Secretary, enter into a lease or other temporary conveyance of water rights recognized under the Fort Peck-Montana Compact (Montana Code Annotated 85-20-201) with the Dry Prairie Rural Water Association, Incorporated (or any successor non-Federal entity) for the purpose of meeting the water needs of that association, in accordance with section 5 of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-382; 114 Stat. 1454).

(b) CONDITIONS OF LEASE.—With respect to a lease or other temporary conveyance described in subsection (a)—

(1) the term of the lease or conveyance shall not exceed 100 years; and

(2)(A) the lease or conveyance may be approved by the Secretary without monetary compensation to the Tribes; and

(B) the Secretary shall not be subject to liability for any claim relating to any compensation or consideration received by the Tribes under the lease or conveyance.

(C) NO PERMANENT ALIENATION OF WATER.—Nothing in this section authorizes a permanent alienation of any water by the Tribes.

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 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 California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1219, introduced by Senator CONRAD BURNS and supported by our Montana colleague, Mr. DENNIS REHBERG, allows two Fort Peck Indian Reservation tribes to lease water to nearby non-Indian communities. Because water supplies are very scarce in northern Montana, Congress authorized the construction of a rural water supply project for the Fort Peck Indian Reservation and some of its neighbors.

With the project now under way, water users realize that the underlying law needs to be clarified to ensure a water transfer can be made. This bill makes this commonsense clarification on a Federal level. The State Water Commission has already approved the conveyance.

I urge my colleagues to support this noncontroversial 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, this legislation is the companion to H.R. 2978, a bill that passed the House of Representatives this past May. S. 1219 offers a sensible and a cooperative solution to a water supply problem in eastern Montana. Too often in this body we are witness to conflicts over resources, especially when it comes to water problems in our western States. This bill is a welcome departure from that.

Mr. Speaker, we strongly support the adoption of the Senate bill 1219.

Ms. BORDALLO. 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 Senate bill, S. 1219.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MORE WATER AND MORE ENERGY ACT OF 2006

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5110) to facilitate the use for irrigation and other purposes of water produced in connection with development of energy resources, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5110

*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 "More Water and More Energy Act of 2006".

#### SEC. 2. PRODUCED WATER.

The Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, as follows:

#### "SEC. 112. PRODUCED WATER.

"(a) STUDY.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation and the Director of the United States Geological Survey, shall conduct a study to identify—

"(1) the technical, economic, environmental (including potential adverse effects on water quality), legal, and other obstacles to increasing the extent to which produced water can be used for irrigation and other purposes; and

"(2) the legislative, administrative, and other actions that could reduce or eliminate such obstacles.

"(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate regarding the results of the study required by this section.

#### "(c) PROJECTS AUTHORIZED.—

"(1) In the implementation of authority available to the Secretary prior to the date of enactment of this section and subject to the availability of funds appropriated for the purpose, the following projects are authorized:

"(A) At least one project in one of the Upper Basin States.

"(B) At least one project in one of the Lower Basin States other than California.

"(C) At least one project in California.

"(2) Funds obligated under this subsection—

"(A) shall not exceed \$1,000,000 for any project;

"(B) shall be used to pay not more than 50 percent of the total cost of a project;

"(C) shall not be used for operation or maintenance of any facility; and

"(D) may be in addition to assistance provided by the United States pursuant to other provisions of law.

"(d) ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION, REVIEW, ADVICE, AND COMMENT.—In implementing this section, including preparation of the report required by subsection (b) and the establishment of criteria to be used in connection with award of assistance pursuant to subsection (c), the Secretary shall—

"(1) consult with the Secretary of Energy, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and appropriate Governors and local officials;

"(2) review any relevant information developed in connection with research carried out by others, including research carried out pursuant to section 999 of Public Law 109-58, and to the extent the Secretary considers advisable include such information in the report required by paragraph (3);

"(3) seek the advice of individuals with relevant professional or academic expertise and of companies or individuals with industrial experience, particularly experience related to production of oil, natural gas, or other energy resources, including geothermal resources; and

"(4) solicit comments and suggestions from the public.

"(e) RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAWS AND INTERSTATE AUTHORITIES AND COMPACTS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as superseding, modifying, abrogating, or limiting—

"(1) the effect of any State law or any interstate authority or compact with regard

to any use of water or the regulation of water quantity or quality; or

"(2) the applicability or effect of any Federal law or regulation.

"(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) The term 'produced water' means water from an underground source, that is brought to the surface as part of the process of exploration for or development of oil, natural gas, coalbed methane, or any other substance to be used as an energy source.

"(2) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

"(3) The term 'Upper Basin States' means the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

"(4) The term 'Lower Basin States' means the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada.

"(5) The term 'project' means the provision of financial assistance for the development of a facility to demonstrate the feasibility, effectiveness, and safety of processes to increase the extent to which produced water may be recovered and made suitable for use for irrigation, municipal or industrial uses, or other purposes.

"(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

"(1) \$1,000,000 to carry out the study required by subsection (a); and

"(2) \$5,000,000 to carry out the other provisions of this section."

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 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 California?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 5110, sponsored by our colleague from Colorado, MARK UDALL, authorizes the Department of the Interior to fund projects for the potential use of extracted water for irrigation and other purposes. It will not surprise anybody that water is scarce in the West, but it may surprise some that a potential source of good quality water is just beneath the land surface and is being wasted every day.

During the process of energy development, about 22 million barrels of water are extracted each year, with most of that water pumped back underground. This legislation will facilitate the use of this abundant water for irrigation and other beneficial purposes. It could potentially help us find new water from what is now a virtually untapped water resource.

I thank the gentleman from Colorado for introducing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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