

the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 503.

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.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE HIRING WITHIN THE STATE OF ALASKA

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 748) to improve Native hiring and contracting by the Federal Government within the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 748

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

##### SECTION 1. REPORT.

(a) Within six months after the enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall submit a report detailing the progress the Department has made in the implementation of the provisions of sections 1307 and 1308 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The report shall include a detailed action plan on the future implementation of the provisions of sections 1307 and 1308 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The report shall describe, in detail, the measures and actions that will be taken, along with a description of the anticipated results to be achieved during the next three fiscal years. The report shall focus on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in Alaska and shall also address any laws, rules, regulations and policies which act as a deterrent to hiring Native Alaskans or contracting with Native Alaskans to perform and conduct activities and programs of those agencies and bureaus under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

(b) The report shall be completed within existing appropriations and shall be transmitted to the Committee on Resources of the United States Senate; and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

##### SEC. 2. PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) In furtherance of the goals of sections 1307 and 1308 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) implement pilot programs to employ residents of local communities at the following units of the National Park System located in northwest Alaska:

- (A) Bering Land Bridge National Preserve,
- (B) Cape Krusenstern National Monument,
- (C) Kobuk Valley National Park, and
- (D) Noatak National Preserve; and

(2) report on the results of the programs within one year to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) In implementing the programs, the Secretary shall consult with the Native Cor-

porations, non-profit organizations, and Tribal entities in the immediate vicinity of such units and shall also, to the extent practicable, involve such groups in the development of interpretive materials and the pilot programs relating to such units.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

□ 1500

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 748 directs the Secretary of the Interior to complete and submit a report within 6 months after enactment of this act on the progress the Department has made in implementing section 1307 and 1308 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, called ANILCA.

Since ANILCA was enacted, the Department has failed to implement these two sections of the bill. This bill further requires the Secretary to include a detailed action plan for the implementation of ANILCA section 1307 and 1308 to consult with Alaska Native Corporations formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, nonprofit organizations, and tribal entities in the immediate vicinity of the park units. It further requires the Secretary, to the extent possible, to involve such groups in developing materials and pilot programs.

I urge an aye vote on this important legislation for the Alaska Natives.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 748, legislation intended to encourage the Department of the Interior to improve Native hiring and contracting within the State of Alaska.

As I understand it, this legislation is supported by the Department of the Interior. I urge its passage.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 748.

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.

#### LAKE TAHOE RESTORATION ACT

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 3388) to promote environmental restoration around the Lake Tahoe basin, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3388

*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 "Lake Tahoe Restoration Act".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Lake Tahoe, one of the largest, deepest, and clearest lakes in the world, has a cobalt blue color, a unique alpine setting, and remarkable water clarity, and is recognized nationally and worldwide as a natural resource of special significance;

(2) in addition to being a scenic and ecological treasure, Lake Tahoe is one of the outstanding recreational resources of the United States, offering skiing, water sports, biking, camping, and hiking to millions of visitors each year, and contributing significantly to the economies of California, Nevada, and the United States;

(3) the economy in the Lake Tahoe basin is dependent on the protection and restoration of the natural beauty and recreation opportunities in the area;

(4) Lake Tahoe is in the midst of an environmental crisis; the Lake's water clarity has declined from a visibility level of 105 feet in 1967 to only 70 feet in 1999, and scientific estimates indicate that if the water quality at the Lake continues to degrade, Lake Tahoe will lose its famous clarity in only 30 years;

(5) sediment and algae-nourishing phosphorous and nitrogen continue to flow into the Lake from a variety of sources, including land erosion, fertilizers, air pollution, urban runoff, highway drainage, streamside erosion, land disturbance, and ground water flow;

(6) methyl tertiary butyl ether—

(A) has contaminated and closed more than 1/2 of the wells in South Tahoe; and

(B) is advancing on the Lake at a rate of approximately 9 feet per day;

(7) destruction of wetlands, wet meadows, and stream zone habitat has compromised the Lake's ability to cleanse itself of pollutants;

(8) approximately 40 percent of the trees in the Lake Tahoe basin are either dead or dying, and the increased quantity of combustible forest fuels has significantly increased the risk of catastrophic forest fire in the Lake Tahoe basin;

(9) as the largest land manager in the Lake Tahoe basin, with 77 percent of the land, the Federal Government has a unique responsibility for restoring environmental health to Lake Tahoe;

(10) the Federal Government has a long history of environmental preservation at Lake Tahoe, including—

(A) congressional consent to the establishment of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency in 1969 (Public Law 91-148; 83 Stat. 360) and in 1980 (Public Law 96-551; 94 Stat. 3233);

(B) the establishment of the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit in 1973; and

(C) the enactment of Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3381) in 1980 to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land and erosion control grants;

(11) the President renewed the Federal Government's commitment to Lake Tahoe in 1997 at the Lake Tahoe Presidential Forum, when he committed to increased Federal resources for environmental restoration at

Lake Tahoe and established the Federal Interagency Partnership and Federal Advisory Committee to consult on natural resources issues concerning the Lake Tahoe basin;

(12) the States of California and Nevada have contributed proportionally to the effort to protect and restore Lake Tahoe, including—

(A) expenditures—

(i) exceeding \$200,000,000 by the State of California since 1980 for land acquisition, erosion control, and other environmental projects in the Lake Tahoe basin; and

(ii) exceeding \$30,000,000 by the State of Nevada since 1980 for the purposes described in clause (i); and

(B) the approval of a bond issue by voters in the State of Nevada authorizing the expenditure by the State of an additional \$20,000,000; and

(13) significant additional investment from Federal, State, local, and private sources is needed to stop the damage to Lake Tahoe and its forests, and restore the Lake Tahoe basin to ecological health.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to enable the Forest Service to plan and implement significant new environmental restoration activities and forest management activities to address the phenomena described in paragraphs (4) through (8) of subsection (a) in the Lake Tahoe basin;

(2) to ensure that Federal, State, local, regional, tribal, and private entities continue to work together to improve water quality and manage Federal land in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit; and

(3) to provide funding to local governments for erosion and sediment control projects on non-Federal land if the projects benefit the Federal land.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD CARRYING CAPACITY.—The term “environmental threshold carrying capacity” has the meaning given the term in article II of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact set forth in the first section of Public Law 96-551 (94 Stat. 3235).

(2) FIRE RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “fire risk reduction activity” means an activity that is necessary to reduce the risk of wildfire to promote forest management and simultaneously achieve and maintain the environmental threshold carrying capacities established by the Planning Agency in a manner consistent, where applicable, with chapter 71 of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Code of Ordinances.

(B) INCLUDED ACTIVITIES.—The term “fire risk reduction activity” includes—

(i) prescribed burning;

(ii) mechanical treatment;

(iii) road obliteration or reconstruction; and

(iv) such other activities consistent with Forest Service practices as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(3) PLANNING AGENCY.—The term “Planning Agency” means the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency established under Public Law 91-148 (83 Stat. 360) and Public Law 96-551 (94 Stat. 3233).

(4) PRIORITY LIST.—The term “priority list” means the environmental restoration priority list developed under section 6.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

### SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAKE TAHOE BASIN MANAGEMENT UNIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this Act and the laws applicable to the National Forest System.

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AUTHORITY.—

(1) PRIVATE OR NON-FEDERAL LAND.—Nothing in this Act grants regulatory authority to the Secretary over private or other non-Federal land.

(2) PLANNING AGENCY.—Nothing in this Act affects or increases the authority of the Planning Agency.

(3) ACQUISITION UNDER OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this Act affects the authority of the Secretary to acquire land from willing sellers in the Lake Tahoe basin under any other law.

### SEC. 5. CONSULTATION WITH PLANNING AGENCY AND OTHER ENTITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the duties described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall consult with and seek the advice and recommendations of—

(1) the Planning Agency;

(2) the Tahoe Federal Interagency Partnership established by Executive Order No. 13057 (62 Fed. Reg. 41249) or a successor Executive order;

(3) the Lake Tahoe Basin Federal Advisory Committee established by the Secretary on December 15, 1998 (64 Fed. Reg. 2876) (until the committee is terminated);

(4) Federal representatives and all political subdivisions of the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit; and

(5) the Lake Tahoe Transportation and Water Quality Coalition.

(b) DUTIES.—The Secretary shall consult with and seek advice and recommendations from the entities described in subsection (a) with respect to—

(1) the administration of the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit;

(2) the development of the priority list;

(3) the promotion of consistent policies and strategies to address the Lake Tahoe basin’s environmental and recreational concerns;

(4) the coordination of the various programs, projects, and activities relating to the environment and recreation in the Lake Tahoe basin to avoid unnecessary duplication and inefficiencies of Federal, State, local, tribal, and private efforts; and

(5) the coordination of scientific resources and data, for the purpose of obtaining the best available science as a basis for decision-making on an ongoing basis.

### SEC. 6. ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PRIORITY LIST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a priority list of potential or proposed environmental restoration projects for the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF PRIORITY LIST.—In developing the priority list, the Secretary shall—

(1) use the best available science, including any relevant findings and recommendations of the watershed assessment conducted by the Forest Service in the Lake Tahoe basin; and

(2) include, in order of priority, potential or proposed environmental restoration projects in the Lake Tahoe basin that—

(A) are included in or are consistent with the environmental improvement program adopted by the Planning Agency in February 1998 and amendments to the program;

(B) would help to achieve and maintain the environmental threshold carrying capacities for—

(i) air quality;

(ii) fisheries;

(iii) noise;

(iv) recreation;

(v) scenic resources;

(vi) soil conservation;

(vii) forest health;

(viii) water quality; and

(ix) wildlife.

(c) FOCUS IN DETERMINING ORDER OF PRIORITY.—In determining the order of priority of potential and proposed environmental restoration projects under subsection (b)(2), the focus shall address projects (listed in no particular order) involving—

(1) erosion and sediment control, including the activities described in section 2(g) of Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3381) (as amended by section 7 of this Act);

(2) the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land from willing sellers—

(A) using funds appropriated from the land and water conservation fund established under section 2 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-5); or

(B) under the authority of Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3381);

(3) fire risk reduction activities in urban areas and urban-wildland interface areas, including high recreational use areas and urban lots acquired from willing sellers under the authority of Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3381);

(4) cleaning up methyl tertiary butyl ether contamination; and

(5) the management of vehicular parking and traffic in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, especially—

(A) improvement of public access to the Lake Tahoe basin, including the promotion of alternatives to the private automobile;

(B) the Highway 28 and 89 corridors and parking problems in the area; and

(C) cooperation with local public transportation systems, including—

(i) the Coordinated Transit System; and

(ii) public transit systems on the north shore of Lake Tahoe.

(d) MONITORING.—The Secretary shall provide for continuous scientific research on and monitoring of the implementation of projects on the priority list, including the status of the achievement and maintenance of environmental threshold carrying capacities.

(e) CONSISTENCY WITH MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—A project on the priority list shall be conducted in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed by the Forest Supervisor and the Planning Agency on November 10, 1989, including any amendments to the memorandum as long as the memorandum remains in effect.

(f) REVIEW OF PRIORITY LIST.—Periodically, but not less often than every 3 years, the Secretary shall—

(1) review the priority list;

(2) consult with—

(A) the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency;

(B) interested political subdivisions; and

(C) the Lake Tahoe Water Quality and Transportation Coalition;

(3) make any necessary changes with respect to—

(A) the findings of scientific research and monitoring in the Lake Tahoe basin;

(B) any change in an environmental threshold as determined by the Planning Agency; and

(C) any change in general environmental conditions in the Lake Tahoe basin; and

(4) submit to Congress a report on any changes made.

(g) **CLEANUP OF HYDROCARBON CONTAMINATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, make a payment of \$1,000,000 to the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the South Tahoe Public Utility District to develop and publish a plan, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, for the prevention and cleanup of hydrocarbon contamination (including contamination with MTBE) of the surface water and ground water of the Lake Tahoe basin.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing the plan, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the South Tahoe Public Utility District shall consult with the States of California and Nevada and appropriate political subdivisions.

(3) **WILLING SELLERS.**—The plan shall not include any acquisition of land or an interest in land except an acquisition from a willing seller.

(h) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated, for the implementation of projects on the priority list and the payment identified in subsection (g), \$20,000,000 for the first fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act and for each of the 9 fiscal years thereafter.

**SEC. 7. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PAYMENTS.**

Section 2 of Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3381) is amended by striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

“(g) **PAYMENTS TO LOCALITIES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, make annual payments to the governing bodies of each of the political subdivisions (including any public utility the service area of which includes any part of the Lake Tahoe basin), any portion of which is located in the area depicted on the final map filed under section 3(a).

“(2) **USE OF PAYMENTS.**—Payments under this subsection may be used—

“(A) first, for erosion control and water quality projects; and

“(B) second, unless emergency projects arise, for projects to address other threshold categories after thresholds for water quality and soil conservation have been achieved and maintained.

“(3) **ELIGIBILITY FOR PAYMENTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—To be eligible for a payment under this subsection, a political subdivision shall annually submit a priority list of proposed projects to the Secretary of Agriculture.

“(B) **COMPONENTS OF LIST.**—A priority list under subparagraph (A) shall include, for each proposed project listed—

“(i) a description of the need for the project;

“(ii) all projected costs and benefits; and

“(iii) a detailed budget.

“(C) **USE OF PAYMENTS.**—A payment under this subsection shall be used only to carry out a project or proposed project that is part of the environmental improvement program adopted by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency in February 1998 and amendments to the program.

“(D) **FEDERAL OBLIGATION.**—All projects funded under this subsection shall be part of Federal obligation under the environmental improvement program.

“(4) **DIVISION OF FUNDS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The total amounts appropriated for payments under this subsection shall be allocated by the Secretary of

Agriculture based on the relative need for and merits of projects proposed for payment under this section.

“(B) **MINIMUM.**—To the maximum extent practicable, for each fiscal year, the Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that each political subdivision in the Lake Tahoe basin receives amounts appropriated for payments under this subsection.

“(5) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 6 of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act, there is authorized to be appropriated for making payments under this subsection \$10,000,000 for the first fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this paragraph and for each of the 9 fiscal years thereafter.”

**SEC. 8. FIRE RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In conducting fire risk reduction activities in the Lake Tahoe basin, the Secretary shall, as appropriate, coordinate with State and local agencies and organizations, including local fire departments and volunteer groups.

(b) **GROUND DISTURBANCE.**—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize any ground disturbances caused by fire risk reduction activities.

**SEC. 9. AVAILABILITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Funds authorized under this Act and the amendment made by this Act—

(1) shall be in addition to any other amounts available to the Secretary for expenditure in the Lake Tahoe basin; and

(2) shall not reduce allocations for other Regions of the Forest Service.

(b) **MATCHING REQUIREMENT.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), funds for activities under section 6 and section 7 of this Act shall be available for obligation on a 1-to-1 basis with funding of restoration activities in the Lake Tahoe basin by the States of California and Nevada.

(c) **RELOCATION COSTS.**—The Secretary shall provide ¾ of necessary funding to local utility districts for the costs of relocating facilities in connection with environmental restoration projects under section 6 and erosion control projects under section 2 of Public Law 96-586.

**SEC. 10. AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC LAW 96-586.**

Section 3(a) of Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3383) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **WILLING SELLERS.**—Land within the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit subject to acquisition under this section that is owned by a private person shall be acquired only from a willing seller.”

**SEC. 11. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.**

Nothing in this Act exempts the Secretary from the duty to comply with any applicable Federal law.

**SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3388.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3388, the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act, was introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE). This bill authorizes \$30 million per year for 10 years to be used for a variety of activities relating to protecting and restoring the water quality of Lake Tahoe. Such projects may include erosion control projects, hazardous fuel treatments, cleanup of groundwater contamination, traffic management, and acquisition of environmental sensitive lands. All projects will involve partnerships with appropriate State and local officials. The Forest Service supports this bill, with the understanding that funds for these projects must be new appropriations and will not come from existing Forest Service funding.

The bill, as amended, ensures that any land acquisition under this bill will be funded only by the Land and Water Conservation Fund or the Santini-Burton Act.

I urge support for the bill.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Lake Tahoe is owned jointly by the State of California and the State of Nevada and is one of the largest, deepest, clearest lakes in the world. Yet the lake is experiencing an environmental crisis. Water clarity has declined from a visibility level of 105 feet in 1967 to 70 feet in 1999. Scientists believe damage to Tahoe's clarity could be irreversible within a decade.

Approximately 30 to 40 percent of the trees in the Lake Tahoe Basin are dead or dying and pose a risk to catastrophic fire. Thirty percent of the South Lake Tahoe water supply has been contaminated by MTBE, a gasoline additive. A number of factors have contributed to the basin's and lake's deterioration, among them land disturbance, erosion, air pollution, fertilizers, runoff, and boating activity.

Following a Presidential forum, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency estimated that it will cost \$900 million over the next 10 years to restore the lake. Since 1980, Nevada and California contributions to the effort have exceeded \$230 million. In 1997, Nevada authorized a bond issuance of \$82 million over a 10-year period. California has appropriated \$60 million of a \$275 million commitment. In addition, a coalition of 18 businesses and environmental groups have also pledged to raise \$300 million.

H.R. 3388 would authorize \$300 million, a third of the total cost on a matching basis over 10 years for environmental restoration projects at Lake

Tahoe. The bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a priority list of projects to address air quality, fisheries, noise, recreation, scenic resources, soil conservation, forest health, water quality, and wildlife. The bill would require that the Secretary give priority to projects involving erosion and sediment control, acquisition of environmentally sensitive land, fire risk reduction in urban areas and urban-wildland interface, MTBE clean-up, and management of parking and traffic.

This is a very healthy and ambitious agenda. These projects would account for \$200 million. Another million dollars will be granted to the Tahoe Regional Planning Authority and local utility districts to address well and water contamination.

Finally, the bill would authorize \$1 million to local authorities for erosion control activities, water quality, and soil conservation projects on non-Federal land. Much of this activity requires extensive consultation with State, regional, and local authorities.

I note that the bill is virtually identical to the one of Senator FEINSTEIN's passed in the Senate on October 5. There is no reason why we should not be taking up that bill and sending it to the President.

Although I do not support the limited acquisition authority in the bill, I support this legislation; and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I also want to say that I think that certainly the local governments and the private business community should be commended for the efforts that they are undertaking to dramatically alter the activities, many of which I think will, in fact, be enhanced when they are completed, but will provide for better transportation, for less contamination of the lake, for greater setbacks and protections of the lake, which is one of the great, great natural assets of our two States and one in which the people of both Nevada and California have a great deal of pride in.

I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) whose district includes that portion of Lake Tahoe. It was his vision, hard work, and leadership on this issue that is going to reward us with a preservation of the water quality of Lake Tahoe. I want to thank him for his efforts in this regard.

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 Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3388, 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.

#### BEND FEED CANAL PIPELINE PROJECT ACT OF 2000

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2425) to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to participate in the planning, design, and construction of the Bend Feed Canal Pipeline Project, Oregon, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2425

*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 "Bend Feed Canal Pipeline Project Act of 2000".

#### SEC. 2. FEDERAL PARTICIPATION.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Tumalo Irrigation District (referred to in this section as the "District"), is authorized to participate in the planning, design, and construction of the Bend Feed Canal Pipeline Project, Oregon.

(b) The Federal share of the costs of the project shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total, and shall be non-reimbursable. The District shall receive credit from the Secretary toward the District's share of the project for any funds the District has provided toward the design, planning or construction prior to the enactment of this Act.

(c) Funds received under this Act shall not be considered a supplemental or additional benefit under the Act of June 17, 1902 (82 Stat. 388) and all Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

(d) Title to facilities constructed under this Act will be held by the District.

(e) Operations and maintenance of the facilities will be the responsibility of the District.

(f) There are authorized to be appropriated \$2,500,000 for the Federal share of the activities authorized under this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 2425 will enable the Bureau of Reclamation to participate in the planning, design, and construction of the Bend Feed Canal Pipeline Project in Oregon, and for other purposes.

The Federal cost share of the costs of the project shall not exceed 50 percent of the total. The legislation authorizes \$2,500,000 for this project.

I urge an aye vote.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to this legislation, and I urge its passage.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of S. 2425, the Bend Feed Canal Pipeline Project Act of 2000. This bill was sponsored in the Senate by my good friend, Senator SMITH of Oregon, and I sponsored the companion legislation in the House.

S. 2425 would authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to participate in the planning, design, and construction of the Bend Feed Canal Pipeline Project in Oregon.

The Bend Feed Canal is built on pumice and other porous volcanic rock. Because of the porous rock, over 20 cubic feet per second of water is lost over the length of the Bend Feed Canal. This loss causes the Tumalo Irrigation District (District) to use all available water, and in drought years even that is not enough to supply the needs of its irrigators. The existing Bend Feed Canal has several segments currently piped. This creates a dangerous situation as a person falling into an open section of the canal will soon find themselves approaching a piped section which would mean almost certain death. Although the beginning of each piped section has a trash rack, with the urbanization of Bend and the development around the Bend Feed Canal, the risk to small children is great.

This legislation will allow the District to replace six segments of open canal with pipeline. In addition to the water conservation benefits, once the project is complete the District will have increased system reliability and the customers in the area will have fewer safety concerns. This is a very important step for a once largely rural community that is experiencing rapid growth.

The Bend Feed Canal Pipeline Project Act of 2000 is supported by the Tumalo Irrigation District and the Oregon Water Resources Congress.

The District would pay 50% of the costs of the project. The total cost of the project is expected to be approximately \$4 million.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support S. 2425. It is a good bill for the irrigators and it is good bill for the Bend community.

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

Mr. GIBBONS. 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 Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2425.

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.

#### KLAMATH BASIN WATER SUPPLY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2882) to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct certain feasibility studies to augment water