

the City of Roseville, California, land and facility transfers in California and Arizona, approval of a program for water management in Colusa, California, and a correction concerning debt recovery for a Bureau of Reclamation project in North Dakota.

I urge the adoption of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, S. 1694, as amended, includes important provisions that affect programs and water management activities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Most of these provisions have previously been considered by the 106th Congress, and none of them are controversial.

Section 507 of S. 1694, as amended, addresses the issue of how the costs of the Sugar Pine Unit of the Central Valley Project are to be accounted for.

A guiding principle of my approach to Reclamation law has been that the beneficiaries of a project or program should bear their fair share of costs. Generally, this equitable concept that meant increasing the costs or repayment obligations of project beneficiaries so that they bear a fair share for the public benefits received. In the case of the Sugar Pine transfer being considered here, Section 507 of the measure relies on the same principle, but for the opposite purpose of relieving numerous Central Valley contractors, both municipal/industrial and agricultural, from project cost allocations where they received no benefits whatever. In short, the authorization for Sugar Pine Dam and Reservoir in 1965 (P.L. 89-161) specifically directed that the project be integrated, both operationally and financially, into the Central Valley Project. As a factual matter, operational integration never occurred, yet the costs of Sugar Pine have nonetheless been included in the pooled costs of the CVP, to be recovered from all CVP contractors through cost of service rates for water which are now in the process of being implemented. My remarks here are intended to clarify the intent and meaning of Section 507 of the Sugar Pine transfer legislation, which relieves CVP contractors of this inequitable financial obligation until operational integration occurs.

Section 507 reflects the recognition of Congress that the Sugar Pine Project is not integrated operationally into the CVP, as well as the principal that there was and is no authority, in the 1965 authorization of Sugar Pine or elsewhere, for these project costs to be included in the pooled reimbursable costs of the CVP in the absence of operational integration. The exclusion of "all costs" by Section 507 is meant to ensure that not only principal, but also interest charges on unpaid principle, are excluded from pooled reimbursable costs. This is intended to be consistent with the treatment provided in similar legislation related to the Sly Park Unit of the CVP, which was passed recently by the Congress in the Energy and Water appropriations bill soon to be signed by the President. The Sly Park provision was drafted in the other body, but the Sly Park language addressed similar facts and had the

same purpose as the Sugar Pine bill. Both involve transfers of project ownership for small California Bureau of Reclamation projects which originally were directed to be integrated into the CVP but never were, and both provide for the exclusion of costs which were improperly included in the obligations of CVP contractors even though the project was never operationally integrated into the CVP. With respect to the costs to be excluded, the Sly Park bill terms them "non-reimbursable and non-returnable," the same result which is intended here.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Speaker, I support S. 1694, the Hawaii Water Resources Development Act and urge its passage.

The legislation authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to undertake a study of the reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater in Hawaii. The Bureau is to survey irrigation and water delivery systems, identifying the costs of rehabilitating systems and evaluating future water demand.

Much of Hawaii is experiencing a major drought. Sugar, long the dominant agricultural product of Hawaii, is rapidly ending as a viable commercial enterprise, freeing vast quantities of water previously devoted to irrigation. Both factors result in the need to determine prudent use of existing water resources to meet future demands.

In the last 10 years, 96 sugar farms and plantations have closed and only two substantial plantations remain in commercial production. Over 130,000 of 180,000 acres previously in sugar cane production is now idle. Although economic dislocations have resulted, it also affords Hawaii the first opportunity in more than a century to diversify the agricultural sector of our economy. Diversified agriculture is now growing at 5.5% annual rate, surpassing \$300 million in value. Vast tracts of some of the most productive land in the world, however, remain empty and idle. The availability of water will be a key factor in determining how these lands will be used for generations to come.

The present water resources transportation and irrigation systems began in 1856 and now involve some of the most extensive and hydraulically complex systems in the world, involving tunnels blasted through mountains, open ditches, syphons and channels carrying water from the wetter sides of the islands to the interior and leeward sides for irrigation. Because of declining use, these facilities, engineering marvels of their time, are falling into disrepair. There may also be opportunities to restore traditional watersheds. But in all cases, it is essential that a comprehensive study be undertaken to assess our current needs and resources before these crucial decisions are made. Under all existing and projected scenarios, water usage will remain high.

Many see Hawaii as a lush paradise filled with unique sights and recreational opportunities. It certainly is all of those, but it would be fewer of those things without water, which is not abundant in many parts of the islands. Prior to 1856, what is now some of the most fertile and productive land in the world was arid due to the geological characteristics of the Hawaiian Islands whereby most of the rain falls in the mountain ranges and windward sides, leaving the interior and leeward sides often sparse in rainfall.

S. 1694, initiated by Senator Akaka, authorizes an important study, focusing on opportunities for water reuse, recycling, reclamation and conservation of water and wastewater for agriculture and non-agriculture uses.

It is essential to the future of generations to come to Hawaii that wise decisions on water conservation and allocation be made. Enactment of S. 1694 is a major step in that direction and I urge passage of the bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1694, as amended.

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

The title of the Senate bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ALA KAHAKAI NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 700) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Ala Kahakai Trail as a National Historic Trail.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 700

*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 "Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Ala Kahakai (Trail by the Sea) is an important part of the ancient trail known as the "Ala Loa" (the long trail), which circumscribes the island of Hawaii;

(2) the Ala Loa was the major land route connecting 600 or more communities of the island kingdom of Hawaii from 1400 to 1700;

(3) the trail is associated with many prehistoric and historic housing areas of the island of Hawaii, nearly all the royal centers, and most of the major temples of the island;

(4) the use of the Ala Loa is also associated with many rulers of the kingdom of Hawaii, with battlefields and the movement of armies during their reigns, and with annual taxation;

(5) the use of the trail played a significant part in events that affected Hawaiian history and culture, including—

(A) Captain Cook's landing and subsequent death in 1779;

(B) Kamehameha I's rise to power and consolidation of the Hawaiian Islands under monarchical rule; and

(C) the death of Kamehameha in 1819, followed by the overthrow of the ancient religious system, the Kapu, and the arrival of the first western missionaries in 1820; and

(6) the trail—

(A) was used throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and continues in use today; and

(B) contains a variety of significant cultural and natural resources.

### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by designating the paragraphs relating to the California National Historic Trail, the Pony Express National Historic Trail, and the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraphs (18), (19), and (20), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(21) ALA KAHAKAI NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (the Trail by the Sea), a 175 mile long trail extending from ‘Upolu Point on the north tip of Hawaii Island down the west coast of the Island around Ka Lae to the east boundary of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park at the ancient shoreline temple known as ‘Waha‘ula’, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Ala Kahakai Trail’, contained in the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) entitled ‘Ala Kahakai National Trail Study and Environmental Impact Statement’, dated January 1998.

“(B) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—No land or interest in land outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the United States for the trail except with the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

“(E) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(i) encourage communities and owners of land along the trail, native Hawaiians, and volunteer trail groups to participate in the planning, development, and maintenance of the trail; and

“(ii) consult with affected Federal, State, and local agencies, native Hawaiian groups, and landowners in the administration of the trail.”

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Madam Speaker, S. 700, is to amend the National Trail System to designate the Ala Kahakai Trail as a national historic trail. This trail, known in English as The Trail by the Sea, is part of an important national trail used by the native Hawaiians. It is associated with numerous prehistoric areas and played a significant part in Hawaiian history, including the landing of Captain Cook. This bill will provide a necessary recreational resource to the State of Hawaii, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 700.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, S. 700 completes an important designation. We join the administration in supporting the passage of this measure introduced by Senator AKAKA and the Hawaii delegation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 700.

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.

### HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 938) to eliminate restrictions on the acquisition of certain land contiguous to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 938

*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 “Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Adjustment Act of 1999”.

#### SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON LAND ACQUISITION.

The first section of the Act entitled “An Act to add certain lands on the island of Hawaii to the Hawaii National Park, and for other purposes”, approved June 20, 1938 (16 U.S.C. 391b), is amended by striking “park: *Provided,*” and all that follows and inserting “park. Land (including the land depicted on the map entitled ‘NPS-PAC 1997HW’) may be acquired by the Secretary through donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds.”

#### SEC. 3. CORRECTIONS IN DESIGNATIONS OF HAWAIIAN NATIONAL PARKS.

(a) HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 87-278 (75 Stat. 577) is amended by striking “Hawaii Volcanoes National Park” each place it appears and inserting “Hawaii Volcanoes National Park”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to “Hawaii Volcanoes National Park” shall be considered a reference to “Hawaii Volcanoes National Park”.

(b) HALEAKALĀ NATIONAL PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 86-744 (74 Stat. 881) is amended by striking “Haleakala National Park” and inserting “Haleakalā National Park”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United

States to “Haleakala National Park” shall be considered a reference to “Haleakalā National Park”.

(c) KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 505 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 396d) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking “KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU” and inserting “KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU”; and

(B) by striking “Kaloko-Honokohau” each place it appears and inserting “Kaloko-Honokōhau”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to “Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park” shall be considered a reference to “Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park”.

(d) PU‘UHONUA O HŌNAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Act of July 21, 1955 (chapter 385; 69 Stat. 376), as amended by section 305 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3477), is amended by striking “Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park” each place it appears and inserting “Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to “Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park” shall be considered a reference to “Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park”.

(e) PU‘UKOHOLĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 92-388 (86 Stat. 562) is amended by striking “Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site” each place it appears and inserting “Pu‘ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to “Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site” shall be considered a reference to “Pu‘ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site”.

#### SEC. 4. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) Section 401(8) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-625; 92 Stat. 3489) is amended by striking “Hawaii Volcanoes” each place it appears and inserting “Hawai‘i Volcanoes”.

(b) The first section of Public Law 94-567 (90 Stat. 2692) is amended in subsection (e) by striking “Haleakala” each place it appears and inserting “Haleakalā”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Madam Speaker, S. 938, the Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park Adjustment Act of 1999, would provide for the expansion of the Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park in the State of Hawaii. The bill was introduced by the two Senators representing the State of Hawaii. This bill would allow for expansion of the park through willing sellers or through donations.

The bill makes some additional technical amendments to the original park.