

Congress summarizing the status of implementation of the integrated natural resources management plans. Finally, the bill extends authorization of appropriations, which expired on September 30, 1993, for the next 3 fiscal years.

This legislation is noncontroversial and important to the training units of our Armed Forces. I urge my colleagues support of H.R. 1141.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1141, the Sikes Act Improvement Amendments of 1995. H.R. 1141 would enhance and improve natural resource management practices on military installations and lands under the control of the Secretary of Defense. This legislation has received overwhelming bipartisan support by the Committee on Resources and the Committee on National Security.

At Fort Carson, CO, the Army's premier tank training ground, the concept of wildlife management and training going hand-in-hand is put to the test. On the Pinon Canyon maneuver site at Carson, red fox holes are roped off, the division-size maneuvers are conducted around them. This is just one example of how the Army is striking the balance between environment and military training. This legislation will improve the ability of Fort Carson and all other military installations to preserve this balance.

H.R. 1141 strikes an appropriate balance between natural resource management and the defense mission conducted at all military installations. The bill is fully supported by the Department of Defense. As a member of both committees of jurisdiction, I have had an opportunity to pass judgment on H.R. 1141 on a number of occasions this year. I can assure the House that the bill is worthy of each Member's support. I am pleased to recommend this legislation and urge it adoption.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1141, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of order of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1141, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

COLORADO BASIN SALINITY CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 523) to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 523

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL ACT.

The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (43 U.S.C. 1571 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 202(a)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking "the following salinity control units" and inserting "the following salinity control units and salinity control program"; and

(ii) by striking the period and inserting a colon; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) A basinwide salinity control program that the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall implement. The Secretary may carry out the purposes of this paragraph directly, or may make grants, commitments for grants, or advances of funds to non-Federal entities under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require. Such program shall consist of cost-effective measures and associated works to reduce salinity from saline springs, leaking wells, irrigation sources, industrial sources, erosion of public and private land, or other sources that the Secretary considers appropriate. Such program shall provide for the mitigation of incidental fish and wildlife values that are lost as a result of the measures and associated works. The Secretary shall submit a planning report concerning the program established under this paragraph to the appropriate committees of Congress. The Secretary may not expend funds for any implementation measure under the program established under this paragraph before the expiration of a 30-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary submits such report.";

(2) in section 205(a)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking "authorized by section 202(a) (4) and (5)" and inserting "authorized by paragraphs (4) through (6) of section 202(a)"; and

(B) in paragraph (4)(i), by striking "section 202(a) (4) and (5)" each place it appears and inserting "paragraphs (4) through (6) of section 202";

(3) in section 208, by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated \$75,000,000 for subsection 202(a), including constructing the works described in paragraph 202(a)(6) and carrying out the measures described in such paragraph. Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Secretary may implement the program under paragraph 202(a)(6) only to the extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts."; and

(4) in subsection 202(b)(4) delete "units authorized to be constructed pursuant to para-

graphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5)" and insert in lieu thereof "units authorized to be constructed or the program pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE].

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, the Colorado River Compact negotiated in 1922 by all seven Basin States, divided the river into two basins, the Upper Basin and the Lower Basin, with each basin receiving the right to develop and use in perpetuity 7.5 million acre-feet annually from the Colorado River system, although not all States are currently using their full apportionment.

In addition, the 1994 Mexican Water Treaty committed 1.5 million acre-feet of water annually to users in Mexico. The quality of that water is also prescribed by the treaty. The quantity and quality of water to be delivered to Mexico are our obligation, and the cost is not to be borne by the seven Basin States.

In addition to United States-Mexican Treaty obligations, water users in the Lower Basin are concerned about the higher salinity of the Colorado River water they receive, because it reduces their ability to reclaim the water for reuse. The more saline the water is originally, the more it costs to treat it for reuse.

To address the salinity problem, the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act was enacted in 1974. Title 1 of the bill addressed the Mexican Treaty obligations by authorizing the Yuma Desalting Plant and certain other actions to be taken in the Lower Colorado River Basin. Title 2 of the act, which this bill, S. 523, seeks to amend, authorized the investigation and construction of salinity control projects in the Upper Basin in order to protect the quality of water delivered to the Lower Basin.

S. 523 would amend section 202(a) of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize a program of salinity control in addition to the specific projects in the existing statute. The new program would enable Reclamation to accept proposals from non-Federal entities for salinity control measures, and then provide funding to the most cost-effective proposals.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill and in place of my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. DEFAZIO], who takes the lead for our Members on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, the Colorado River is the only source of water for millions of people. Both agriculture and growing

urban areas in the West depend on the river as their only water source. The measure before us has been described well by the chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE]. The issues arise, of course, because water is being introduced in dry areas where it activates, it is carried and picks up the salinity or salt from those dry areas, adding to the load in the river. Consequently, of course, that river water, the Colorado River Basin River and its tributaries, become a waterway with a much greater concentration of salt than otherwise would be the case. It needs to obviously be reduced.

Mr. Speaker, the intent of this legislation is to look at less intrusive ways, less high-cost ways of reducing the salinity, looking at creative solutions. There are several important issues that were discussed during the hearing held on this measure on May 11. I believe the bill and the assurances we have received from the administration adequately address those concerns. First of all, the bill specifies that new salinity control solutions must meet a test of cost effectiveness. The Bureau of Reclamation will develop the new guidelines for evaluating proposed salinity control measures. It is my understanding that these guidelines will be developed in consultation with interested parties, and that every effort will be made to ensure that innovative and cost-effective solutions to salinity control are encouraged.

Second, the bill specifically provides the Secretary may approve salinity control projects to reduce salinity from a variety of sources, including irrigation sources. It is my expectation that the Bureau of Reclamation's guidelines for implementing this law will not unreasonably preclude proposed solutions to the Basin's salinity problems. We should not continue to rely on pouring more concrete if it can be shown that other water or land management alternatives will do the job just as well.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the measure, S. 523, has the potential to directly improve the existing programs for reducing salinity in the Colorado River, and I urge support of the bill.

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

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time to thank subcommittee Chairman JOHN DOOLITTLE and Chairman DON YOUNG for their assistance in moving this important piece of legislation in such a timely fashion.

The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program has been authorized by Congress and implemented by federal and state entities for the last 20 years. There is now a need to update and revise the authorizations provided for in the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act so that the Bureau of Reclamation can move forward in a

more responsive and cost-effective manner.

The bills that Senator BOB BENNETT introduced in the Senate and I introduced in the House this year are very similar to the bills that we introduced last Congress. Although the bill passed the Senate last Congress, due to last minute politics, the full House never addressed the bill. It is important that we take this opportunity to pass this legislation and fully authorize this crucial program.

The bill before the House today would authorize additional measures to carry out the control of the Colorado River's salinity in a cost-effective manner. Such measures would lead to reductions of salinity from all sources basinwide. The bill would also provide flexibility to the program by simplifying the process for the Bureau of Reclamation to obtain congressional approval for new salinity control measures.

An appropriations ceiling level increase has been needed for some time. The level would be increased by \$75 million in order to carry out salinity control measures. The Bureau of Reclamation expenditures are nearing the ceiling established by Congress over 20 years ago.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my good friends, Chairmen YOUNG and DOOLITTLE for their diligence. Passage of this legislation is very important to all the upper and lower basin Colorado River States and I urge my colleagues to support S. 523.

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

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and 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. DOOLITTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 523.

The question was taken.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of order of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 5 p.m.

Accordingly at 4 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m. the House stood in recess until 5 p.m.

□ 1701

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. WALKER] at 5:01 p.m.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the motion at the desk?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. It is in writing at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's motion would not be in order as under the rules a quorum is not necessary.

Does the gentleman ask for the yeas and nays?

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 139, nays 234, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 469]

YEAS—139

Ackerman	Gordon	Owens
Andrews	Gutierrez	Pallone
Baessler	Hall (OH)	Pastor
Baldacci	Harman	Payne (NJ)
Barcia	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Bentsen	Hefner	Peterson (MN)
Bevill	Hilliard	Pickett
Bishop	Hinchey	Pomeroy
Bonior	Hoyer	Reed
Boucher	Jackson-Lee	Richardson
Browder	Johnson (SD)	Rivers
Brown (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Roemer
Brown (OH)	Johnston	Roybal-Allard
Bryant (TX)	Kanjorski	Rush
Cardin	Kaptur	Sabo
Clayton	Kennedy (RI)	Sanders
Clement	Kennelly	Sawyer
Clyburn	Kildee	Schroeder
Coleman	Klink	Schumer
Collins (IL)	LaFalce	Scott
Condit	Levin	Serrano
Conyers	Lewis (GA)	Sisisky
Coyne	Lofgren	Skaggs
Cramer	Maloney	Skelton
Danner	Manton	Slaughter
de la Garza	Markey	Spratt
DeFazio	Martinez	Stark
DeLauro	Mascara	Stokes
Deutsch	Matsui	Studds
Dicks	McCarthy	Stupak
Dingell	McDermott	Thompson
Durbin	McKinney	Thurman
Eshoo	McNulty	Trafigant
Evans	Meehan	Vento
Farr	Meek	Visclosky
Fattah	Mineta	Volkmer
Fazio	Minge	Ward
Fields (LA)	Mink	Watt (NC)
Filner	Mollohan	Waxman
Flake	Montgomery	Williams
Ford	Moran	Wilson
Frank (MA)	Murtha	Woolsey
Gejdenson	Nadler	Wyden
Gephardt	Neal	Wynn
Geren	Obey	Yates
Gibbons	Olver	
Gonzalez	Orton	