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