

community by tying our payment of dues to the United Nations and other international organizations to these unrelated family planning issues.

Current law, with which Administration policy is fully consistent, already prohibits the use of Federal funds to pay for abortion abroad and for lobbying on abortion issues. This bill would go beyond those limits. One provision would deny U.S. Government funding for family planning programs carried out by foreign nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that use their own funds to perform abortions even though the overall result of these NGO family planning programs is to reduce the incidence of abortion. Although the bill allows the President to waive this restriction, use of the waiver would also cripple many programs by limiting annual spending for international family planning to \$356 million, \$44 million below the amount available for Fiscal Year 1998.

A second provision would attempt to restrict the free speech of foreign NGOs by prohibiting funding for those that use their own funds to engage in any activity intended to alter the laws of a foreign country either to promote or to deter abortion. The bill would even ban drafting and distributing material or public statements on abortion. The bill does not contain a waiver for this restriction.

These restrictions and the funding limit would severely jeopardize the ability of the United States to meet the growing demand for family planning and other critical health services in developing countries. By denying funding to organizations that offer a wide range of safe and effective family planning services, the bill would increase unwanted pregnancies and lead to more abortions than would otherwise be the case.

I am also deeply concerned that the Congress has effectively tied these unacceptable restrictions on international family planning to payment of legitimate U.S. arrears to the United Nations and other international organizations. A strong United Nations, with the United States playing a leadership role, is in our national interest. Payment of our dues to the United Nations is essential to our ability to lead. There are strongly held beliefs on both sides of the debate over international population policy. These issues ought to be considered separately on their own merits; they should not be permitted to hinder U.S. obligations to the world community.

The package authorizing arrears payments linked to UN reforms was the result of good-faith negotiations between my Administration and the Congress more than a year and a half ago. Unfortunately, due to the passage of time, some of these conditions are now outdated and are no longer achievable. In particular, the fact that the UN has concluded negotiations on assessment rates for the next 3 years has significantly decreased our ability to nego-

tiate a limitation on the U.S. assessed share of the UN regular budget below 22 percent. Furthermore, the increase in contested arrears during this period requires that the United States have additional flexibility in obtaining a contested arrears account. While many of the UN reform benchmarks in the package remain acceptable, significant revisions are required, and I look forward to working with the Congress next year to secure the payment of our arrears and an achievable package of UN reforms.

The Bill contains important and carefully negotiated authority to reorganize the foreign affairs agencies and other basic authorities for these agencies. Many of these provisions were supported by my Administration, and I am pleased that they have been included in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for FY 1999.

For the foregoing reasons, I am compelled to return H.R. 1757 without my approval.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 21, 1998.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and, without objection, the veto message and bill will be printed as a House document.

There was no objection.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the veto message and the accompanying bill be referred to the Committee on International Relations.

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

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT'S VETO OF H.R. 1757

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member deeply regrets that the President of the United States has jeopardized America's foreign policy leadership by vetoing this legislation, H.R. 1757.

The President has vetoed this legislation which would permit the United States to pay \$926 million overall and \$475 million this year in arrearages to the United Nations, simply because he apparently believes that U.S. tax dollars should be used by foreign nongovernmental organizations to lobby for abortion.

On the basis of past experience, one could conclude that the compromised Mexico City policy in this legislation would likely affect only one foreign, nongovernmental organization, the International Planned Parenthood Federation in London. According to the Congressional Research Service, that organization spends only \$400,000, or less than 1 percent of its own budget, on abortion-related services.

Mr. Speaker, the President, uncompromisingly, is willing to put this ex-

treme position, defending a tiny expenditure by a foreign nongovernmental organization, ahead of America's long-term interest in paying down our country's United Nations arrearages through the authorization bill he just vetoed.

FEDERAL REPORTS ELIMINATION ACT OF 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 1364) to eliminate unnecessary and wasteful Federal reports, with a Senate amendment to the House amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment to the House amendment as follows:

Senate amendment to House amendment: Page 37 of the House engrossed amendment, strike out all after line 2 down to and including line 10.

Mr. SOLOMON (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD CUSTODY AND VISITATION ORDERS

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4164) to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to the enforcement of child custody and visitation orders, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. CHILD CUSTODY.

(a) SECTION 1738A(a).—Section 1738A(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "subsection (f) of this section, any child custody determination" and inserting "subsections (f), (g), and (h) of this section, any custody determination or visitation determination".

(b) SECTION 1738A(b)(2).—Section 1738A(b)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or grandparent" after "parent".

(c) SECTION 1738A(b)(3).—Section 1738A(b)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "or visitation" after "for the custody".

(d) SECTION 1738A(b)(5).—Section 1738A(b)(5) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "custody determination" each place it occurs and inserting "custody or visitation determination".

(e) SECTION 1738A(b)(9).—Section 1738A(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (8) and

inserting “; and”, and by adding after paragraph (8) the following:

“(9) ‘visitation determination’ means a judgment, decree, or other order of a court providing for the visitation of a child and includes permanent and temporary orders and initial orders and modifications.”

(f) SECTION 1738A(c).—Section 1738A(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “custody determination” and inserting “custody or visitation determination”.

(g) SECTION 1738A(c)(2)(D).—Section 1738A(c)(2)(D) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding “or visitation” after “determine the custody”.

(h) SECTION 1738A(d).—Section 1738A(d) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “custody determination” and inserting “custody or visitation determination”.

(i) SECTION 1738A(e).—Section 1738A(e) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “custody determination” and inserting “custody or visitation determination”.

(j) SECTION 1738A(g).—Section 1738A(g) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “custody determination” and inserting “custody or visitation determination”.

(k) SECTION 1738A(h).—Section 1738A of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) A court of a State may not modify a visitation determination made by a court of another State unless the court of the other State no longer has jurisdiction to modify such determination or has declined to exercise jurisdiction to modify such determination.”

Mr. SOLOMON (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALTON SEA RECLAMATION ACT OF 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3267) to direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, to conduct a feasibility study and construct a project to reclaim the Salton Sea, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Salton Sea Reclamation Act of 1998”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—SALTON SEA FEASIBILITY STUDY

Sec. 101. Salton Sea Feasibility study authorization.

Sec. 102. Concurrent wildlife resources studies.

Sec. 103. Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge renamed as Sonny Bono Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge.

TITLE II—EMERGENCY ACTION TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY IN THE ALAMO RIVER AND NEW RIVER

Sec. 201. Alamo River and New River irrigation drainage water.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) The term “Committees” means the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Environmental and Public Works of the Senate.

(2) The term “Salton Sea Authority” means the Joint Powers Authority by that name established under the laws of the State of California by a Joint Power Agreement signed on June 2, 1993.

(3) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation.

TITLE I—SALTON SEA FEASIBILITY STUDY

SEC. 101. SALTON SEA FEASIBILITY STUDY AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No later than January 1, 2000, the Secretary, in accordance with this section, shall complete all feasibility studies and cost analyses for the options set forth in subsection (b)(2)(A) necessary for Congress to fully evaluate such options.

(b) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) The Secretary shall complete all studies, including, but not limited to environmental and other reviews, of the feasibility and benefit-cost of various options that permit the continued use of the Salton Sea as a reservoir for irrigation drainage and (i) reduce and stabilize the overall salinity of the Salton Sea, (ii) stabilize the surface elevation of the Salton Sea, (iii) reclaim, in the long term, healthy fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, and (iv) enhance the potential for recreational uses and economic development of the Salton Sea.

(B) Based solely on whatever information is available at the time of submission of the report, the Secretary shall (i) identify any options he deems economically feasible and cost effective, (ii) identify any additional information necessary to develop construction specifications, and (iii) submit any recommendations, along with the results of the study to the Committees no later than January 1, 2000.

(C)(i) The Secretary shall carry out the feasibility study in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into by the Secretary, the Salton Sea Authority, and the Governor of California.

(ii) The memorandum of understanding shall, at a minimum, establish criteria for evaluation and selection of options under subparagraph (2)(A), including criteria for determining benefit and the magnitude and practicability of costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of each option evaluated.

(2) OPTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.—Options considered in the feasibility study—

(A) shall consist of, but need not be limited to—

(i) use of impoundments to segregate a portion of the waters of the Salton Sea in one or more evaporation ponds located in the Salton Sea basin;

(ii) pumping water out of the Salton Sea;

(iii) augmented flows of water into the Salton Sea;

(iv) a combination of the options referred to in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii); and

(v) any other economically feasible remediation option the Secretary considers appropriate and for which feasibility analyses and cost estimates can be completed by January 1, 2000;

(B) shall be limited to proven technologies; and

(C) shall not include any option that—

(i) relies on the importation of any new or additional water from the Colorado River; or

(ii) is inconsistent with the provisions of subsection (c).

(3) ASSUMPTIONS.—In evaluating options, the Secretary shall apply assumptions regarding water inflows into the Salton Sea Basin that encourage water conservation, account for transfers of water out of the Salton Sea Basin, and are based on a maximum likely reduction in inflows into the Salton Sea Basin which could be 800,000 acre-feet or less per year.

(4) CONSIDERATION OF COSTS.—In evaluating the feasibility of options, the Secretary shall consider the ability of Federal, tribal, State and local government sources and private sources to fund capital construction costs and annual operation, maintenance, energy, and replacement costs and shall set forth the basis for any cost sharing allocations as well as anticipated repayment, if any, of Federal contributions.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—

(1) RECLAMATION LAWS.—Activities authorized by this Act shall not be subject to the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 et seq.), and Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. Amounts expended for those activities shall be considered nonreimbursable for purposes of those laws and shall not be considered to be a supplemental or additional benefit for purposes of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 1263; 43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.).

(2) PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE COLORADO RIVER.—This Act shall not be considered to supersede or otherwise affect any treaty, law, decree, contract, or agreement governing use of water from the Colorado River. All activities taken under this Act must be carried out in a manner consistent with rights and obligations of persons under those treaties, laws, decrees, contracts, and agreements.

SEC. 102. CONCURRENT WILDLIFE RESOURCES STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the conduct, concurrently with the feasibility study under section 101(b), of studies of hydrology, wildlife pathology, and toxicology relating to wildlife resources of the Salton Sea by Federal and non-Federal entities.

(b) SELECTION OF TOPICS AND MANAGEMENT OF STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a committee to be known as the “Salton Sea Research Management Committee”. The committee shall select the topics of studies under this section and manage those studies.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The committee shall consist of the following five members:

(A) The Secretary.

(B) The Governor of California.

(C) The Executive Director of the Salton Sea Authority.

(D) The Chairman of the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Tribal Government.

(E) The Director of the California Water Resources Center.

(c) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall require that studies under this section are coordinated through the Science Subcommittee which reports to the Salton Sea Research Management Committee. In addition to the membership provided for by the Science Subcommittee's charter, representatives shall be invited from the University of California, Riverside; the University of Redlands; San Diego State University; the Imperial Valley College; and Los Alamos National Laboratory.

(d) PEER REVIEW.—The Secretary shall require that studies under this section are subjected to peer review.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For wildlife resources studies under this section there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, through accounts within the Fish and Wildlife Service Exclusively, \$5,000,000.

(f) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The committee, and its activities, are not subject to the Federal Advisory Commission Act (5 U.S.C. app.).