if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and description. A copy of the map and description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and in the office of the Supervisor of National Forest System lands in Alabama.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, lands designated as wilderness by this section shall be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that, with respect to the wilderness area designated by this section, any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) TREATMENT OF DUGGER MOUNTAIN FIRE TOWER.—The Forest Service shall have two years, beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, in which to use ground-based mechanical and motorized equipment to disassemble and remove from the wilderness area designated by this section the Dugger Mountain fire tower, which has been scheduled for removal by the Forest Service, and any supporting structures. The road to the fire tower shall be open to motorized vehicles during this period only for the purpose of removing the tower and supporting structures, after which time the road shall be permanently closed to motorized use. The Forest Service shall follow the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) in the determination and execution of the removal of the tower and supporting structures.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2623 was introduced on July 29, 1999, by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. RILEY). This legislation would designate certain Federal lands in the Talladega National Forest in the State of Alabama as the Dugger Mountain Wilderness.

On August 3, 1999, the Forest Service testified in support of H.R. 2632 during a subcommittee hearing. On October 20, 1999, Mr. Speaker, the full Committee on Resources ordered the bill favorably reported by a voice vote.

This is a good piece of legislation. The gentleman from Alabama has worked diligently on this, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2632 would designate approximately 9,200 acres of land in Alabama's Talladega National Forest. Dugger Mountain, with an elevation of 2,140 feet, is the second highest peak in Alabama and includes the popular Pinhoti National Recreation Trail. It has been recommended for wilderness studies since 1986.

This year marks the 35th anniversary of the passage of the Wilderness Act. Congress is adding more acres to the national wilderness preservation system. Even relatively small amounts of acreage has become an all too infrequent event in recent years. Wilderness bills like H.R. 2632, introduced by our friend and colleague, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. RILEY), deserve our support, and I urge my colleagues to pass it.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. RILEY), the author of this legislation.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, we do have a unique opportunity today to designate the Dugger Mountain Wilderness Area as a wilderness area that we can keep in perpetuity for our children and our grandchildren to enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, this last weekend I had a unique opportunity to take my grandchildren out and go on a hike in the woods and do some things that I do not get to spend as much time with them as I wished I could, but one of the things that I noticed, especially coming from this area, is how unique Dugger Mountain is. It is not only the second highest peak in Alabama, but it is a section of land, 9,200 acres, that we have tried to make a wilderness area since 1986.

Two of my predecessors, Congressman BILL NICKLES, who served here for over 20 years, first introduced this piece of legislation, and later Congressman Glen Browder introduced the legislation. It is not very often that we have a piece of legislation that comes that we have unanimous support for. In Alabama all of the local communities have signed proclamations endorsing this. We have over 300 landowners throughout the area that have supported this. Even the Alabama Forestry Association has not opposed designating this wilderness area.

I know there is a lot of talk today about wilderness areas and how they are becoming more prevalent, but this is a unique piece of property. Because of its mountainous terrain, the ability to harvest logs off of it or harvest timber off of this piece of property is nonexistent, so the Alabama Forestry Service for the last 25 or 30 years have already managed this as a wilderness area.

It is also unique in that it lies halfway between Birmingham and Atlanta, and one of the things that we are trying to do in Alabama is to promote ecotourism. When one has a million and a half to 2 million people in Atlanta, approximately a million people in Birmingham, this lies halfway between the two, it is an opportunity for our area to showcase the real beauty of Alabama. We think that it is going to be an extra special benefit to our tourism in Alabama, and again, when one has the opportunity to do something that not only is going to bolster the economy of the State and of this local area and at the same time allow us to preserve something that is very, very unique in Alabama, we think that this is a win, win, win situation not only for the Federal Government, not only for this country, not only for Alabama, not only for the people of Calhoun County, but we think that it is something that will benefit our children for generations to come.

So I would like to thank the gentleman from Utah. I thank the committee for the way that they have moved this process through, and I would ask all of the Members to kindly support this bill.

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

Mr. HANSEN. 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 Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2632.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2889) to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act to provide for acquisition of water and water rights for Central Utah project purposes, completion of Central Utah project facilities, and implementation of water conservation measures.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2889

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT OF CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT.

The first sentence of section 202(c) of the Central Utah Project Completion Act (Public Law 102–575; 106 Stat. 4611) is amended to read as follows: ''The Secretary is authorized to utilize any unexpended budget authority provided in this title up to $60,000,000 and such funds as may be provided by the Commission for fish and wildlife purposes, to provide 65 percent Federal share pursuant to section 204, to acquire water and water rights for project purposes including instream flows, to complete project facilities authorized in this title and title III, to implement water conservation measures, and for the engineering, design, and construction of Hatchtown Dam in Garfield County and associated facilities to deliver supplemental project water from Hatchtown Dam.''.

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

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

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

H.R. 2889 would amend the Central Utah Project to authorize the Secretary of Interior to use up to $60 million in unexpended budget authority to acquire water and water rights, complete project facilities, and implement water conservation measures within the CUP. Since the 1992 enactment of the CUP Completion Act, issues regarding endangered species, water conservation and minimum flows in the lower Provo River have arisen that need to be adequately addressed and funded. During completion of the CUP, changes in modifications to project features resulted in excess funds in some accounts and shortages in others.

□ 2030

This requires this amendment to complete this project.

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

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

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2889 would permit the use of savings achieved in certain areas of the Central Utah Project to be spent on other projects and programs where needed and without further Congressional approval. The administration supports the bill and it is not considered controversial. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2889.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to the gentleman from California (Chairman DOOLITTLE), the gentleman from Alaska (Chairman YOUNG) and the House leadership for bringing this legislation before the House.

The Central Utah Project has allowed for the development and delivery of Utah's water for decades. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Water Conservancy District have nearly completed the planning of the project components and water conservation measures have surpassed expectations, while Federal dollars have been saved at various stages.

H.R. 2889 simply allows resources to be shifted from one project to the next as they are needed. This will ensure that the remaining projects can be completed in a timely and cost effective manner. The legislation provides no additional Federal dollars. It only provides flexibility to transfer already authorized dollars and resources as they are needed throughout the project.

H.R. 2889 does not increase Federal spending, nor does it increase any Federal spending authority. H.R. 2889 incorporates the changes sought by the administration, and, therefore, we do not expect opposition from the White House. Companion legislation has been introduced by Senator BENNETT and consideration by the other body is expected soon.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2889.

Mr. HANSEN. 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 Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2889.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2632 and H.R. 2889.

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

There was no objection.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SHARK FINNING

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 189) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the wasteful and unsportsmanlike practice known as shark finning, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 189

Whereas shark finning is the practice of removing the fins of a shark and dumping its carcass back into the ocean;

Whereas demand for shark fins is driving dramatic increases in shark fishing and mortality around the world;

Whereas the life history characteristics of sharks, including slow growth, late sexual maturity, and the production of few young, make them particularly vulnerable to overfishing and necessitate careful management of shark fisheries;

Whereas shark finning is not prohibited in the waters of the Pacific Ocean in which fisheries are managed by the Federal Government;

Whereas according to the National Marine Fisheries Service, the number of sharks killed in Central Pacific Ocean and Western Pacific Ocean fisheries rose from 2,289 in 1991 to 60,857 in 1998, an increase of over 2,500 percent, and continues to rise unabated;

Whereas of the 60,857 sharks landed in Central Pacific Ocean and Western Pacific Ocean fisheries in 1998, 98.7 percent, or 60,085, were killed for their fins;

Whereas shark fins comprise only between 1 percent and 5 percent of the weight of a shark, and shark finning results in the unconscionable waste of 95 percent to 99 percent (by weight) of a valuable public resource;

Whereas the National Marine Fisheries Service has stated that shark finning is wasteful, should be stopped, and is contrary to United States fisheries conservation and management policies;

Whereas shark finning is prohibited in the United States exclusive economic zone of the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean;

Whereas the practice of shark finning in the waters of the United States in the Pacific Ocean is inconsistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Federal Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Tunas, Swordfish, and Sharks, and the shark finning prohibitions that apply in State waters in the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean;

Whereas the United States is a global leader in shark management, and the practice of shark finning in the waters of the United States in the Pacific Ocean is inconsistent with United States international obligations, including the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Plan of Action for Sharks of such organization, and the United Nation's Agreement on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Species; and

Whereas establishment of a prohibition on the practice of shark finning in the Central Pacific Ocean and Western Pacific Ocean would result in the immediate reduction of waste and could reduce shark mortality by as much as 85 percent: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the practice of removing the fins of a shark and dumping its carcass back into the ocean, commonly referred to as shark finning, is a wasteful and unsportsmanlike practice that could lead to overfishing of shark resources;

(2) all Federal and State agencies and other management entities that have jurisdiction over fisheries in waters of the United States where the practice of shark finning is not prohibited should promptly and permanently end that practice in those waters; and

(3) the Secretary of State should continue to strongly advocate for the coordinated management of sharks and the eventual elimination of shark finning in all other waters.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. VENTO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 189.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 189, authored by my friend the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), expresses the sense of Congress that the practice of shark finning is wasteful and unsportsmanlike. In addition, it calls on the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the State Department to take action to