

for Marine Conservation, Natural Resources Defense Council, Wildlife Conservation Society, and the World Wildlife Fund.

In addition, it is supported by the State of Hawaii Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the American Sportfishing Association, the Recreational Fishing Alliance, the Sportfishing Association of California, the Cousteau Society, and the Western Pacific Fisheries Coalition.

Today, we can act to halt the rampant waste resulting from shark finning and solidify our national opposition to this terrible practice. Vote yes on H.R. 5461; vote yes to prohibit shark finning.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Resources.

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I do rise in strong support of this legislation. I am a little bit chagrined my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), recognized the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and thanked him for his support but forgot the chairman, except later on. There is a priority here, and I always worry about that.

Other than that, this is a good piece of legislation. The gentleman is absolutely correct. The idea that a fish, or a shark, could be caught, and they have enough bad times the way it is, but to take just the fins, et cetera, and return them to sea to die a very hideous death is beyond my comprehension.

Whatever can happen, sometimes these types of pieces of legislation can have good intentions and they are not implemented by the State Department, because we have to recognize we have a lot of rules about how one sees interception now with our salmon in Alaska, and yet we have documentation where the Coast Guard has identified the death curtains at high seas and the Coast Guard tries to implement and enforce our international agreement and the State Department tries to pull them off and say we do not want an international incident.

I will say again, I voted against trading with China and I will say again the Chinese Government is the guiltiest one of all of catching these fish at high seas with these huge, long nets. Until the State Department sees fit to enforce those type of laws, these sound good and feel good on the floor of the House; but we have to have someone with a little backbone and an administration that will say, all right, this is the law, this is an agreement we reached and enforce those laws so that we can stop the heinous-type action with shark finning, and of course, with catching the fish at high seas.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the legislation.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, 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. 5461.

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.

NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY, MISSISSIPPI BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2020) to adjust the boundary of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2020

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

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) PARKWAY.—The term "Parkway" means the Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall adjust the boundary of the Parkway to include approximately—

(1) 150 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Alternative Alignments/Area", numbered 604-20062A and dated May 1998; and

(2) 80 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Emerald Mound Development Concept Plan", numbered 604-20042E and dated August 1987.

(b) MAPS.—The maps referred to in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service.

(c) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire the land described in subsection (a) by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange (including exchange with the State of Mississippi, local governments, and private persons).

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—Land acquired under this section shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the Parkway.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF LEASING.

The Secretary, acting through the Superintendent of the Parkway, may lease land within the boundary of the Parkway to the city of Natchez, Mississippi, for any purpose compatible with the Parkway.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 2020, introduced by Senator LOTT from Mississippi, would adjust the boundary of the Natchez Trace Parkway to include approxi-

mately an additional 230 acres of land to the parkway. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the land as part of the parkway. Furthermore, the bill would allow the Secretary to lease land within the boundary of the parkway to the city of Natchez, Mississippi, for any purpose compatible with the parkway.

The Natchez Trace Parkway runs 444 miles from Natchez in southern Mississippi to a point just south of Nashville, Tennessee. The parkway commemorates Native American paths that were later used by white settlers to extend their commerce and trade. It is a scenic road built and maintained by the National Park Service with 15 major interpretive locations, historic sites, camping and picnic facilities.

□ 1430

Expanding the parkway as proposed by this legislation is a good idea, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 2020.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS).

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2020, a bill to adjust the boundary of Natchez Trace Parkway in the City of Natchez, Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2020 will allow the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land in the City of Natchez to complete the southern terminus of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

This is a simple, noncontroversial bipartisan measure. S. 2020 was sponsored by Mississippi Senators LOTT and COCHRAN. I appreciate the House leadership agreeing to my request to expedite S. 2020 and place it on the Suspension Calendar.

The Natchez Trace Parkway was established as a unit of the National Park System in 1938. S. 2020 authorizes the acquisition of 150 acres to provide for the completion of the Parkway's southern terminus in the city of Natchez.

In addition, 80 acres would be acquired to provide access to the Emerald Mound, a prehistoric Natchez Indian ceremonial mound. This would accommodate the construction of a short spur road to the mound site and new and improved exhibits, trails and park facilities at the Emerald Mound.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a win-win for everybody, and I appreciate the spirit of bipartisanship that has made this happen. Indeed, we can do good things for our people when Democrats and Republicans work together.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 2020 is a noncontroversial bill which the National Park Service supports. It provides for the acquisition of 230 acres of the Natchez Trace National Parkway, and we support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). 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. 2020.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. 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 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GUAM OMNIBUS OPPORTUNITIES ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2462) to amend the Organic Act of Guam, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM TO ACQUIRE EXCESS REAL PROPERTY IN GUAM.

(a) **TRANSFER OF EXCESS REAL PROPERTY.**—(1) Except as provided in subsection (d), before screening excess real property located on Guam for further Federal utilization under section 202 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471, et seq.) (hereinafter the "Property Act"), the Administrator shall notify the Government of Guam that the property is available for transfer pursuant to this section.

(2) If the Government of Guam, within 180 days after receiving notification under paragraph (1), notifies the Administrator that the Government of Guam intends to acquire the property under this section, the Administrator shall transfer such property in accordance with subsection (b). Otherwise, the property shall be screened for further Federal use and then, if there is no other Federal use, shall be disposed of in accordance with the Property Act.

(b) **CONDITIONS OF TRANSFER.**—(1) Any transfer of excess real property to the Government of Guam may be only for a public purpose and shall be without further consideration.

(2) All transfers of excess real property to the Government of Guam shall be subject to such restrictive covenants as the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, in the case of property reported excess by a military department, determines to be necessary to ensure that (A) the use of the property is compatible with continued military activities on Guam; (B) the use of the property is consistent with the environmental condition of the property; (C) access is available to the United States to conduct any additional environmental remediation or monitoring that may be required; (D) the property is used only for a public purpose and can not be converted to any other use; and (E) to the extent that facilities on the property have

been occupied and used by another Federal agency for a minimum of 2 years, that the transfer to the Government of Guam is subject to the terms and conditions for such use and occupancy.

(3) All transfers of excess real property to the Government of Guam are subject to all otherwise applicable Federal laws, except section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, or section 501 of Public Law 100-77 (42 U.S.C. 11411).

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term "Administrator" means—

(A) the Administrator of General Services; or
(B) the head of any Federal agency with the authority to dispose of excess real property on Guam.

(2) The term "base closure law" means the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-526), the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), or similar base closure authority.

(3) The term "excess real property" means excess property (as that term is defined in section 3 of the Property Act) that is real property and was acquired by the United States prior to enactment of this section.

(4) The term "Guam National Wildlife Refuge" includes those lands within the refuge overlay under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, identified as DoD lands in figure 3, on page 74, and as submerged lands in figure 7, on page 78 of the "Final Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Guam National Wildlife Refuge, Territory of Guam, July 1993" to the extent that the Federal Government holds title to such lands.

(5) The term "public purpose" means those public benefit purposes for which the United States may dispose of property pursuant to section 203 of the Property Act, as implemented by the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101-47) or the specific public benefit uses set forth in section 3(c) of the Guam Excess Lands Act (Public Law 103-339; 108 Stat. 3116), except that such definition shall not include the transfer of land to an individual or entity for private use other than on a nondiscriminatory basis.

(d) **EXEMPTIONS.**—Notwithstanding that such property may be excess real property, the provisions of this section shall not apply—

(1) to real property on Guam that is declared excess by the Department of Defense for the purpose of transferring that property to the Coast Guard;

(2) to real property on Guam that is located within the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, which shall be transferred according to the following procedure:

(A) The Administrator shall notify the Government of Guam and the Fish and Wildlife Service that such property has been declared excess. The Government of Guam and the Fish and Wildlife Service shall have 180 days to engage in discussions toward an agreement providing for the future ownership and management of such real property.

(B) If the parties reach an agreement under subparagraph (A) within 180 days after notification of the declaration of excess, the real property shall be transferred and managed in accordance with such agreement: Provided, That such agreement shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the appropriate committees of the United States House of Representatives not less than 60 days prior to such transfer and any such transfer shall be subject to the other provisions of this section.

(C) If the parties do not reach an agreement under subparagraph (A) within 180 days after notification of the declaration of excess, the Administrator shall provide a report to Congress on the status of the discussions, together with his recommendations on the likelihood of resolution of differences and the comments of the Fish and

Wildlife Service and the Government of Guam. If the subject property is under the jurisdiction of a military department, the military department may transfer administrative control over the property to the General Services Administration subject to any terms and conditions applicable to such property. In the event of such a transfer by a military department to the General Services Administration, the Department of the Interior shall be responsible for all reasonable costs associated with the custody, accountability and control of such property until final disposition.

(D) If the parties come to agreement prior to congressional action, the real property shall be transferred and managed in accordance with such agreement: Provided, That such agreement shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the appropriate committees of the United States House of Representatives not less than 60 days prior to such transfer and any such transfer shall be subject to the other provisions of this section.

(E) Absent an agreement on the future ownership and use of the property, such property may not be transferred to another Federal agency or out of Federal ownership except pursuant to an Act of Congress specifically identifying such property:

(3) to real property described in the Guam Excess Lands Act (Public Law 103-339; 108 Stat. 3116) which shall be disposed of in accordance with such Act;

(4) to real property on Guam that is declared excess as a result of a base closure law; or

(5) to facilities on Guam declared excess by the managing Federal agency for the purpose of transferring the facility to a Federal agency that has occupied the facility for a minimum of two years when the facility is declared excess together with the minimum land or interest therein necessary to support the facility.

(e) **DUAL CLASSIFICATION PROPERTY.**—If a parcel of real property on Guam that is declared excess as a result of a base closure law also falls within the boundary of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, such parcel of property shall be disposed of in accordance with the base closure law.

(f) **AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.**—The Administrator of General Services, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior, may issue such regulations as he deems necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 2. COMPACT IMPACT REPORTS.

Section 104(e)(2) of Public Law 99-239 (99 Stat. 1770, 1788) is amended by deleting "President shall report to the Congress with respect to the impact of the Compact on the United States territories and commonwealths and on the State of Hawaii." and inserting in lieu thereof, "Governor of any of the United States territories or commonwealths or the State of Hawaii may report to the Secretary of the Interior by February 1 of each year with respect to the impacts of the compacts of free association on the Governor's respective jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Interior shall review and forward any such reports to the Congress with the comments of the Administration. The Secretary of the Interior shall, either directly or, subject to available technical assistance funds, through a grant to the affected jurisdiction, provide for a census of Micronesians at intervals no greater than five years from each decennial United States census using generally acceptable statistical methodologies for each of the impact jurisdictions where the Governor requests such assistance, except that the total expenditures to carry out this sentence may not exceed \$300,000 in any year."

SEC. 3. APPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS UNDER THE COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION.

(a) The freely associated states of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States