

status public education programs for American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These territories may request grant funds from the Secretary to conduct public education programs to assist their electorate in understanding the political status options for each territory.

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

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

□ 1300

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3940, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend Public Law 96-597 to clarify the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to extend grants and other assistance to facilitate political status public education programs for the peoples of the non-self-governing territories of the United States."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RENAMING THE OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3603) to rename the Ocmulgee National Monument, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3603

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

#### SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

*The Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia, shall be known and redesignated as the "Ocmulgee Mounds National Monument".*

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

*Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Ocmulgee National Monument shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ocmulgee Mounds National Monument".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3603 is sponsored by my friend and col-

league Representative MARSHALL of Georgia.

The bill is very simple. It changes the name of the Ocmulgee National Monument to the Ocmulgee Mounds National Monument.

The new name will more accurately portray the resources at the monument, which is located in Macon, Georgia, and which was established in 1934 to protect a collection of Native American mounds, including a large ceremonial center, that encompassed burial and residential mounds, a large earthen temple, and political meeting chambers.

H.R. 3603 has wide support in the community, and those supporters believe the name change will help the public better understand the nature of the monument and encourage increased visitation.

I urge all Members to support this bill.

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

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Democrat bill manager's adequately explained this bill. We have no objection to its consideration.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the sponsor of the bill, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MARSHALL), for as much time as he may consume.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank the gentlewoman from Guam.

I just want to add my 2 cents here. I am the sponsor of the bill. Locally, in the middle of Georgia area, when we refer to the Ocmulgee National Monument, almost everybody says the Mounds. We are going over to the Mounds. That's the most significant archaeological and physical aspect of this particular facility.

The facility is actually virtually in downtown Macon. It's right at the junction of two interstate highways. It's the most frequently visited monument, museum, et cetera, in middle Georgia. We believe, by adding the word "mounds" to the name, we will increase the visibility of the Mounds.

This site has had continuous human habitation for over 12,000 years. It may be the site, the longest site of continuous human habitation in North America. The Mounds were added circa 600 to 900, if I recall correctly, A.D., but the site is of historical significance that goes well beyond simply the Mounds.

We encourage the House to unanimously support this request.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3603, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### PRESERVING ORANGE COUNTY'S ROCKS AND SMALL ISLANDS

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 86) to eliminate an unused lighthouse reservation, provide management consistency by bringing the rocks and small islands along the coast of Orange County, California, and meet the original Congressional intent of preserving Orange County's rocks and small islands, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 86

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

#### SECTION 1. PRESERVATION OF ROCKS AND SMALL ISLANDS ALONG THE COAST OF ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

(a) CALIFORNIA COASTAL NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The Act of February 18, 1931, entitled "An Act to reserve for public use rocks, pinnacles, reefs, and small islands along the seacoast of Orange County, California" is amended by striking "temporarily reserved" and all that follows through "United States" and inserting "part of the California Coastal National Monument and shall be administered as such".

(b) REPEAL OF RESERVATION.—Section 31 of the Act of May 28, 1935, entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of certain lighthouse reservations, and for other purposes" is hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 86, introduced by our colleague from California Representative CAMPBELL, would correct a situation in which two acts from the 1930s are inadvertently preventing certain rocks, pinnacles, reefs, small islands, and lighthouses off the coast of Orange County from being included in the California Coastal National Monument.

President Clinton, in 2000, created the California Coastal National Monument, which spans the entire 1,100 miles of the California coast and encompasses more than 20,000 small islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinacles; however, the act designating the monument included only unreserved and unappropriated rocks and islands. Under the 1930s acts, these natural and cultural sites off the coast of Orange County were already reserved.

H.R. 86 would strike the reservation language in one act and repeal another act to provide that these areas finally be permanently protected as part of the California Coastal National Monument.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 86.

I reserve the balance of time.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 86, introduced by Congressman JOHN CAMPBELL, will remove an unused lighthouse reservation currently in place for certain rocks and small islands along the coast of Orange County, California. This bill would add them to the California Coastal National Monument. The lighthouse reservation has been in place since 1935 to provide locations for searchlights and other coastal defense equipment; however, we have been assured that there is no longer a need for this reservation.

Congressman CAMPBELL's legislation will provide for consistency in the management of geological features along the coast of Orange County, and I support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 86, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS SEMIPOSTAL STAMP ACT OF 2009

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1454) to provide for the issuance of a Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1454

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2009".*

#### SEC. 2. MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS SEMIPOSTAL STAMP.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In order to afford a convenient way for members of the public to contribute to funding for the operations supported by the Multinational Species Conservation Funds, the United States Postal Service shall issue a semipostal stamp (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp") in accordance with succeeding provisions of this section.

(b) *COST.*—The Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp shall be offered at a cost equal to the cost of mailing a letter weighing 1 ounce or less at the nonautomation single-piece first-ounce letter rate, in effect at the time of purchase, plus a differential of not less than 25 percent.

(c) *OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS.*—The issuance and sale of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp shall be governed by the provisions of section 416 of title 39, United States Code, and regulations issued under such section, subject to subsection (b) and the following:

##### (1) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—All amounts becoming available from the sale of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp (as determined under section 416(d) of such title 39) shall be transferred to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, for the purpose described in subsection (a), through payments which shall be made at least twice a year, with the proceeds to be divided equally among the African Elephant Conservation Fund, the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund, the Great Ape Conservation Fund, the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, and other international wildlife conservation funds authorized by the Congress after the date of the enactment of this Act and administered by the Service as part of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund.

(B) *PROCEEDS NOT TO BE OFFSET.*—In accordance with section 416(d)(4) of such title 39, amounts becoming available from the sale of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp (as so determined) shall not be taken into account in any decision relating to the level of appropriations or other Federal funding to be furnished in any year to—

(i) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; or

(ii) any of the funds identified in subparagraph (A).

(2) *DURATION.*—The Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp shall be made available to the public for a period of at least 5 years, beginning no later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) *STAMP DEPICTIONS.*—Stamps issued under this Act shall depict images of flagship multinational species, such as African and Asian elephants, rhinoceros and tigers, marine turtles, and certain species of great apes.

(4) *LIMITATION.*—The Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp shall not be subject to, or taken into account for purposes of applying, any limitation under section 416(e)(1)(C) of such title 39.

(5) *RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS.*—Amounts transferred under paragraph (1) shall not be used to fund or support the Wildlife Without Borders Program or to supplement funds made available for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund.

(d) *DEFINITION.*—For purposes of this Act, the term "semipostal stamp" refers to a stamp de-

scribed in section 416(a)(1) of title 39, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been authored by my colleague and my friend Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. The Multinational Species Conservation Funds support conservation activities in a wide range of countries to protect, recover, or restore threatened and endangered species, specifically, tigers, rhinoceroses, African elephants, Asian elephants, great apes and sea turtles.

H.R. 1454 would require the U.S. Postal Service to issue a Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp to generate additional funding to support the wildlife grant programs under these funds. Considering the high demand for grants under these programs and the fact that they commonly leverage three or four times as much funding from non-Federal contributions, this additional funding, Mr. Speaker, will be put to good use to protect these keystone species.

With that, I ask Members on both sides to support the bill's passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As the sponsor of H.R. 1454, first I want to thank the chairwoman of our subcommittee, Ms. BORDALLO, for her assistance in moving this bill forward.

Also, I want to express my sincere appreciation to Chairman NICK RAHALL, Chairman ED TOWNS, Ranking Republican Member DOC HASTINGS and Ranking Republican Member DARRELL ISSA for all of their efforts to facilitate today's consideration for the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is a fiscally responsible method to assist endangered species without costing our taxpayers any money.

This bipartisan legislation has been cosponsored by 154 Members of this body and it has been endorsed by more than 40 conservation organizations, including the Humane Society of the United States, the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, the National Rifle Association, Safari Club International, the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, the