

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 pinnacles; 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

Wildlife Conservation Society, and the World Wildlife Fund. These groups represent millions of Americans, and I agree with their assessment that allowing the U.S. Postal Service to sell a semipostal stamp that would generate funding for the Multinational Species Conservation Funds would give the general public the opportunity to contribute directly to the conservation of many keystone species around the world.

Under the terms of this measure, the U.S. Postal Service will be directed to design and distribute a semipostal stamp depicting various flagship species, like an African elephant, Bengal tiger, white rhinoceros, or loggerhead sea turtle. These stamps would be available to the public at a premium price. After the Postal Service has deducted all of its administrative costs, the remaining proceeds will be transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who will then equally divide the monies into the Multinational Species Conservation Funds.

This is not a new idea. In fact, the Congress has already approved semipostal stamps for the 9/11 response heroes, the victims of domestic violence, and breast cancer research. These stamps have been remarkably successful. According to the U.S. Postal Service, more than 860 million breast cancer stamps have been sold, \$381 million in revenue has been obtained, and \$67.8 million has been dedicated for medical research to fight this terrible disease.

Let me be clear that under H.R. 1454, there is absolutely no cost to either our taxpayers or the U.S. Postal Service. In fact, the Postal Service will realize a significant profit from the sale of these wildlife postal stamps because we know, based on previous experience, that a large number of people will buy semipostals but will never use them.

For the past 20 years, the U.S. Congress has generously allocated a small amount of taxpayers' money to save highly imperiled African and Asian elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles. While we have authorized \$400 million to assist these species, only \$64 million has been appropriated, leaving over 1,500 worthwhile eligible conservation projects unfunded.

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H.R. 1454 offers us a unique opportunity to establish a new creative funding mechanism, for a limited period of time and at no cost, to provide a small amount of additional money to help save some of the most iconic species on this planet.

Finally, I would like to again thank the leadership of House Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and Natural Resources for allowing the House to vote on this important bipartisan wildlife conservation legislation. I would also like to again thank all the cosponsors of this bill and recognize my distinguished colleague and friend

from Columbia, South Carolina, the Honorable JIM CLYBURN, for assisting me in this effort.

I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 1454, and let's work together to stamp out extinction.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the passage of H.R. 1454, legislation to create a postal stamp to benefit the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. I appreciate the leadership of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in crafting this bill and am pleased to support this effort to improve global wildlife conservation efforts.

The bill before the House today, H.R. 1454, would establish a Multinational Species Conservation Fund stamp through the United States Post Office in order to provide the public with a convenient opportunity to contribute to important international conservation efforts.

Like many of my constituents in the west and northwest suburbs of Chicago, I believe that we are called to be good stewards of our environment and natural resources. This means exercising a healthy respect for animals, both domestically as pets, and in the wild. As the parent of four children, I want to pass along to them an appreciation of the beauty of God's creation.

The proceeds of the stamps sold under this legislation will benefit the research and protection of at-risk species including African elephants, Asian elephants, great apes and marine turtles. This legislation provides a great avenue for animal welfare supporters to make a financial difference in international conservation efforts on a daily basis, one stamp at a time.

Madam Speaker and distinguished colleagues, I encourage supportive members of the public to select these new stamps when they become available to help show their commitment to safeguarding our precious natural resources and wildlife.

I urge Members to support this bill.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill, and I congratulate my colleague for authoring this fine piece of legislation.

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. 1454, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ADDITION

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 118) to authorize the addition of 100 acres to Morristown National Historical Park, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 118

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

SECTION 1. ADDITION TO THE PARK.

The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the addition of lands to Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes", approved September 18, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 409g), is amended—

(1) by inserting "from a willing owner only," after "the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure"; and

(2) by striking "615" each place it appears and inserting "715".

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, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 118 is sponsored by our colleague, Representative FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey. The bill would expand the authorized acquisition ceiling for Morristown National Historic Park, which was the first unit of its kind in our national park system.

The park is currently limited to a maximum of 615 acres and is under severe pressure from surrounding residential development. H.R. 118 would allow the National Park Service to acquire up to an additional 100 acres as land or easements become available from willing sellers.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill and I urge Members to support it.

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.

Twice during the Revolutionary War, George Washington decided on Morristown, New Jersey, as the place to station the Continental Army for the winter lull in fighting. There were both military and civilian reasons to choose this area. With the Redcoats in firm control of New York City and the sea, it was essential that an inland route connecting rebel-held New England with the South be kept open. Morristown was positioned just right to keep this link from being severed.

Morristown was also the right place because George Washington had won over the local population to support the American cause. He won their support by insisting that his troops respect the property of the people, even the property of Tory sympathizers.

Not only did Washington give strict orders that forbade the Patriot forces