

thank Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands for their help in bringing this measure to the floor.

We all understand that resources are limited and that we must not add to the debt our children and grandchildren will be responsible for tomorrow.

At the same time, we owe a debt to our descendants to preserve and protect those resources that we hold in trust for them today. Therefore, when considering adding a unit to the National Park System, we have to balance these two requirements. And we have a well established process for doing so.

The National Park Service began this process on the island of Rota in 2004. A study team assessed the ancient Mochon Latte Stone Village and other sites of the Chamorro people, who first inhabited the Marianas some 3,500 years ago. The team explored the Chugai Cave, containing over 90 pictographs of prehistoric origin. They inventoried the rare species of plants and animals endemic to the limestone forests that still blanket parts of Rota, home to the critically endangered aga, or Marianas crow, and the endangered nosa Luta, or Rota bridled white-eye.

Having completed this field reconnaissance in September of 2005, the Park Service issued a report that concluded there are cultural and natural resources on the island of Rota that are of national significance. The Park Service recommended the next step in designation of a new unit of the Park System: A suitability and feasibility study. And H.R. 1141 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to take that next step and conduct the necessary study.

I would like to note that the people of Rota look forward to the possibility of having areas of their island added to the National Park System.

It was then-Senator Diego M. Songao of Rota who first encouraged the Park Service to conduct a reconnaissance of the archeological sites on his home island and to determine their importance as part of America's legacy.

Rota Representative Teresita A. Santos testified before the Natural Resources Committee enthusiastically supporting a national park on Rota.

Rota Mayor Melchor A. Mendiola of Rota has added his support to the record, as has Northern Mariana Islands Senate President Paul A. Manglona, who also hails from Rota.

Of course, during the study authorized by H.R. 1141, the people of Rota will continue to have ample opportunity to consider along with the Park Service the suitability and feasibility of including any particular areas of their island in park status.

The people of Rota understand the importance of their culture and of the natural resources and want to pass this on to their children and grandchildren. They also understand that preserving

the remains of ancient Chamorro culture and the plants and animals of the limestone forests of Rota has value today because visitors from elsewhere in the world want to see that which is unique and experience what only Rota has to offer.

Last week, President Obama announced new initiatives to create jobs and spur economic growth in America by improving our visa system and by providing national parks, wildlife refuges, and historic sites to international travelers.

Being the closest part of America to the emerging economies of Asia, the Northern Marianas is eager to see new countries added to our visa waiver program. We want to have the unique cultural and natural resources of our islands added to the national treasures the President intends to promote.

We know that having areas on Rota designated as part of the National Park System will help create jobs in ecotourism, transportation, hotels and restaurants for the people of today. We understand that protecting and preserving these nationally significant resources on Rota will also help ensure jobs for our children and grandchildren in the future.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 1141.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1141.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1610

PERMANENT ELECTRONIC DUCK STAMP ACT OF 2011

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3117) to grant the Secretary of the Interior permanent authority to authorize States to issue electronic duck stamps, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3117

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 "Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2011".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ACTUAL STAMP.**—The term "actual stamp" means a Federal migratory-bird hunting and

conservation stamp required under the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718a et seq.) (popularly known as the "Duck Stamp Act"), that is printed on paper and sold through the means established by the authority of the Secretary immediately before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **AUTOMATED LICENSING SYSTEM.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term "automated licensing system" means an electronic, computerized licensing system used by a State fish and wildlife agency to issue hunting, fishing, and other associated licenses and products.

(B) **INCLUSION.**—The term "automated licensing system" includes a point-of-sale, Internet, telephonic system, or other electronic applications used for a purpose described in subparagraph (A).

(3) **ELECTRONIC STAMP.**—The term "electronic stamp" means an electronic version of an actual stamp that—

(A) is a unique identifier for the individual to whom it is issued;

(B) can be printed on paper or produced through an electronic application with the same indicators as the State endorsement provides;

(C) is issued through a State automated licensing system that is authorized, under State law and by the Secretary under this Act, to issue electronic stamps;

(D) is compatible with the hunting licensing system of the State that issues the electronic stamp; and

(E) is described in the State application approved by the Secretary under section 4(b).

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

SEC. 3. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE ELECTRONIC DUCK STAMPS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may authorize any State to issue electronic stamps in accordance with this Act.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary shall implement this section in consultation with State management agencies.

SEC. 4. STATE APPLICATION.

(a) **APPROVAL OF APPLICATION REQUIRED.**—The Secretary may not authorize a State to issue electronic stamps under this Act unless the Secretary has received and approved an application submitted by the State in accordance with this section. The Secretary may determine the number of new States per year to participate in the electronic stamp program.

(b) **CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.**—The Secretary may not approve a State application unless the application contains—

(1) a description of the format of the electronic stamp that the State will issue under this Act, including identifying features of the licensee that will be specified on the stamp;

(2) a description of any fee the State will charge for issuance of an electronic stamp;

(3) a description of the process the State will use to account for and transfer to the Secretary the amounts collected by the State that are required to be transferred to the Secretary under the program;

(4) the manner by which the State will transmit electronic stamp customer data to the Secretary;

(5) the manner by which actual stamps will be delivered;

(6) the policies and procedures under which the State will issue duplicate electronic stamps; and

(7) such other policies, procedures, and information as may be reasonably required by the Secretary.

(c) **PUBLICATION OF DEADLINES, ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS, AND SELECTION CRITERIA.**—Not later than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary begins accepting applications under this section, the Secretary shall publish—

(1) deadlines for submission of applications;

(2) eligibility requirements for submitting applications; and

(3) criteria for approving applications.

SEC. 5. STATE OBLIGATIONS AND AUTHORITIES.

(a) **DELIVERY OF ACTUAL STAMP.**—The Secretary shall require that each individual to whom a State sells an electronic stamp under this Act shall receive an actual stamp—

(1) by not later than the date on which the electronic stamp expires under section 6(c); and

(2) in a manner agreed upon by the State and Secretary.

(b) **COLLECTION AND TRANSFER OF ELECTRONIC STAMP REVENUE AND CUSTOMER INFORMATION.**—

(1) **REQUIREMENT TO TRANSMIT.**—The Secretary shall require each State authorized to issue electronic stamps to collect and submit to the Secretary in accordance with this section—

(A) the first name, last name, and complete mailing address of each individual that purchases an electronic stamp from the State;

(B) the face value amount of each electronic stamp sold by the State; and

(C) the amount of the Federal portion of any fee required by the agreement for each stamp sold.

(2) **TIME OF TRANSMITTAL.**—The Secretary shall require the submission under paragraph (1) to be made with respect to sales of electronic stamps by a State according to the written agreement between the Secretary and the State agency.

(3) **ADDITIONAL FEES NOT AFFECTED.**—This section shall not apply to the State portion of any fee collected by a State under subsection (c).

(c) **ELECTRONIC STAMP ISSUANCE FEE.**—A State authorized to issue electronic stamps may charge a reasonable fee to cover costs incurred by the State and the Department of the Interior in issuing electronic stamps under this Act, including costs of delivery of actual stamps.

(d) **DUPLICATE ELECTRONIC STAMPS.**—A State authorized to issue electronic stamps may issue a duplicate electronic stamp to replace an electronic stamp issued by the State that is lost or damaged.

(e) **LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE PURCHASE OF STATE LICENSE.**—A State may not require that an individual purchase a State hunting license as a condition of issuing an electronic stamp under this Act.

SEC. 6. ELECTRONIC STAMP REQUIREMENTS; RECOGNITION OF ELECTRONIC STAMP.

(a) **STAMP REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall require an electronic stamp issued by a State under this Act—

(1) to have the same format as any other license, validation, or privilege the State issues under the automated licensing system of the State; and

(2) to specify identifying features of the licensee that are adequate to enable Federal, State, and other law enforcement officers to identify the holder.

(b) **RECOGNITION OF ELECTRONIC STAMP.**—Any electronic stamp issued by a State under this Act shall, during the effective period of the electronic stamp—

(1) bestow upon the licensee the same privileges as are bestowed by an actual stamp;

(2) be recognized nationally as a valid Federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp; and

(3) authorize the licensee to hunt migratory waterfowl in any other State, in accordance with the laws of the other State governing that hunting.

(c) **DURATION.**—An electronic stamp issued by a State shall be valid for a period agreed to by the State and the Secretary, which shall not exceed 45 days.

SEC. 7. TERMINATION OF STATE PARTICIPATION.

The authority of a State to issue electronic stamps under this Act may be terminated—

(1) by the Secretary, if the Secretary—

(A) finds that the State has violated any of the terms of the application of the State approved by the Secretary under section 4; and

(B) provides to the State written notice of the termination by not later than the date that is 30 days before the date of termination; or

(2) by the State, by providing written notice to the Secretary by not later than the date that is 30 days before the termination date.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

In 1934, the Congress enacted the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act. This law required hunters to purchase a Federal duck stamp in order to hunt migratory waterfowl. Proceeds from the sale of these stamps have been used to preserve vital wetlands and waterfowl habitats across the country. Every year, hunters, bird watchers, and stamp collectors visit the post office, National Wildlife Refuge, or sporting goods store to purchase their duck stamp.

For the past 4 years, eight States have participated in an electronic duck stamp pilot program. Instead of having to visit a bricks-and-mortar store, hunters and collectors could purchase the duck stamp online. By all accounts, the program has been a tremendous success. Many Americans have enjoyed the convenience of buying a Federal duck stamp over the Internet.

I'm the author of this legislation and would like to see that it continues to allow hunters to electronically purchase the annual Federal duck stamp required to hunt migratory waterfowl. It is time to make this permanent feature a Federal law for a more efficient and faster process. Similar technology is already embraced by States that allow sportsmen to obtain their hunting and fishing licenses online.

And, by the way, many States who require a duck stamp also allow their hunters to purchase the duck stamp online. And as I have spoken with a number of hunters, they also indicate an interest to be able to do this. And especially hunters that may, at the last minute, decide to want to pursue a hunting activity the next day, if they are not in the area where a post office is open, then they are not able to enjoy a day on the water hunting waterfowl.

As a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and an avid waterfowl hunter, I am proud to spon-

sor this legislation to modernize the distribution of the Federal duck stamp program without burdening the taxpayer.

I want to compliment the lead cosponsor of this bill, Congressman RON KIND from Wisconsin, for his leadership, his commitment, and his passion on sportsmen's issues and waterfowl conservation. Anybody who knows Representative KIND knows how strongly he feels about this. He has worked on this issue for a number of years, and I thank him for those ongoing efforts.

H.R. 3117 is supported by the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation and Ducks Unlimited.

I urge support for this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3117, which would allow the Secretary of the Interior to continue sale of electronic duck stamps and expands the program to include all 50 States.

The Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp, commonly called the "duck stamp," must be purchased and carried by all waterfowl hunters 16 years and older when hunting migratory waterfowl on both public and private land. Ninety-eight cents of every dollar generated by the sales of the duck stamp goes to purchase or lease wetland habitat for the National Wildlife Refuge System, which benefits migratory waterfowl.

In some rural areas, purchasing duck stamps can be difficult, with hunters having to wait a significant amount of time to receive their official duck stamp. Electronic stamps come with a unique identifying number that serves as a proof of purchase and allows hunters to hunt for 45 days until the actual stamp arrives via the postal service.

In October, at the hearing on H.R. 3117, the Fish and Wildlife Service supported the bill's intent to continue the electronic duck stamp program.

I commend my colleagues, Congressman WITTMAN and Congressman RON KIND, for introducing this bill and for their leadership on this issue.

I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. With that, Madam Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I also yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3117, 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.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3261

Mr. LUJÁN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 3261.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3117 and H.R. 1141, in each case by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

PERMANENT ELECTRONIC DUCK STAMP ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3117) to grant the Secretary of the Interior permanent authority to authorize States to issue electronic duck stamps, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 1, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—373

Ackerman	Duncan (SC)	Lankford
Adams	Duncan (TN)	Larsen (WA)
Aderholt	Edwards	Larson (CT)
Akin	Ellison	Latham
Altmire	Ellmers	Latta
Amash	Emerson	Lee (CA)
Amodei	Engel	Levin
Andrews	Eshoo	Lewis (CA)
Baca	Farenthold	Lewis (GA)
Bachmann	Fattah	Lipinski
Bachus	Fincher	LoBiondo
Barletta	Fitzpatrick	Loeback
Barrow	Fleischmann	Lofgren, Zoe
Bartlett	Fleming	Long
Barton (TX)	Flores	Lowe
Bass (CA)	Forbes	Lucas
Bass (NH)	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer
Becerra	Fox	Luján
Benish	Frank (MA)	Lummis
Berg	Franks (AZ)	Lungren, Daniel
Biggert	Frelinghuysen	E.
Bilbray	Fudge	Lynch
Bilirakis	Garamendi	Manzullo
Bishop (GA)	Gardner	Marino
Bishop (NY)	Garrett	Matheson
Bishop (UT)	Gerlach	Matsui
Black	Gibbs	McCarthy (CA)
Blackburn	Gibson	McCarthy (NY)
Blumenauer	Gohmert	McCaul
Boren	Gonzalez	McClintock
Boswell	Goodlatte	McCollum
Boustany	Govdy	McCotter
Braley (IA)	Granger	McDermott
Brooks	Graves (GA)	McGovern
Broun (GA)	Graves (MO)	McHenry
Brown (FL)	Green, Al	McIntyre
Buchanan	Green, Gene	McKinley
Bucshon	Griffin (AR)	McMorris
Buerkle	Griffith (VA)	Rodgers
Burgess	Grimm	McNerney
Burton (IN)	Guthrie	Meehan
Calvert	Hahn	Meeks
Camp	Hall	Mica
Campbell	Hanabusa	Michaud
Canseco	Hanna	Miller (FL)
Cantor	Harper	Miller (MI)
Capito	Harris	Miller (NC)
Capps	Hartzler	Miller, Gary
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Moore
Cardoza	Hastings (WA)	Mulvaney
Carnahan	Hayworth	Murphy (CT)
Carney	Heck	Murphy (PA)
Carson (IN)	Heinrich	Myrick
Cassidy	Hensarling	Nadler
Castor (FL)	Herger	Napolitano
Chabot	Herrera Beutler	Neal
Chaffetz	Higgins	Neugebauer
Chandler	Himes	Nugent
Chu	Hinojosa	Nunes
Ciilline	Hirono	Nunnelee
Clarke (MI)	Hochul	Olson
Clarke (NY)	Holden	Olver
Clay	Holt	Owens
Cleaver	Honda	Palazzo
Coble	Hoyer	Pallone
Coffman (CO)	Huelskamp	Pastor (AZ)
Cohen	Huizenga (MI)	Paulsen
Cole	Hultgren	Payne
Conaway	Hunter	Pearce
Connolly (VA)	Hurt	Pelosi
Conyers	Israel	Perlmutter
Cooper	Issa	Peters
Costello	Jackson (IL)	Peterson
Courtney	Jackson Lee	Petri
Cravaack	(TX)	Pingree (ME)
Crawford	Jenkins	Pitts
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Poe (TX)
Critz	Johnson (OH)	Polis
Crowley	Johnson, E. B.	Pompeo
Cuellar	Johnson, Sam	Posey
Cummings	Jones	Price (GA)
Davis (CA)	Jordan	Price (NC)
Davis (KY)	Keating	Quayle
DeGette	Kelly	Quigley
DeLauro	Kildee	Rahall
Dent	King (IA)	Rangel
DesJarlais	King (NY)	Reed
Deutch	Kingston	Rehberg
Diaz-Balart	Kinzinger (IL)	Reichert
Dicks	Kissell	Renacci
Dingell	Kline	Reyes
Doggett	Labrador	Ribble
Donnelly (IN)	Lamborn	Richardson
Doyle	Lance	Richmond
Dreier	Landry	Rigell
Duffy	Langevin	Rivera

Roe (TN)	Scott (SC)	Tsongas
Rogers (AL)	Scott (VA)	Turner (OH)
Rogers (KY)	Scott, Austin	Upton
Rogers (MI)	Scott, David	Van Hollen
Rohrabacher	Serrano	Velázquez
Rokita	Sessions	Visclosky
Rooney	Sewell	Walberg
Ros-Lehtinen	Shimkus	Walden
Roskam	Shuster	Walsh (IL)
Ross (AR)	Simpson	Walz (MN)
Ross (FL)	Sires	Wasserman
Rothman (NJ)	Smith (NE)	Schultz
Roybal-Allard	Smith (NJ)	Waters
Royce	Smith (TX)	Waxman
Runyan	Southerland	Welch
Ruppersberger	Stark	West
Ryan (OH)	Stearns	Westmoreland
Ryan (WI)	Stivers	Wilson (FL)
Sanchez, Loretta	Stutzman	Wilson (SC)
Sarbanes	Sullivan	Wittman
Scalise	Sutton	Wolf
Schakowsky	Terry	Womack
Schiff	Thompson (CA)	Woodall
Schilling	Thompson (MS)	Woodall
Schmidt	Thompson (PA)	Woolsey
Schock	Thornberry	Yarmuth
Schrader	Tiberi	Yoder
Schwartz	Tierney	Young (AK)
Schweikert	Tipton	Young (FL)
	Tonko	Young (IN)

NAYS—1

Sensenbrenner

NOT VOTING—59

Alexander	Flake	Miller, George
Austria	Gallely	Moran
Baldwin	Giffords	Noem
Berkley	Gingrey (GA)	Pascarell
Berman	Gosar	Paul
Bonner	Grijalva	Pence
Bono Mack	Guinta	Platts
Brady (PA)	Gutierrez	Rush
Brady (TX)	Hinchey	Sánchez, Linda
Butterfield	Inslee	T.
Carter	Johnson (IL)	Sherman
Clyburn	Kaptur	Shuler
Costa	Kind	Slaughter
Culberson	Kucinich	Smith (WA)
Davis (IL)	LaTourette	Speier
DeFazio	Mack	Towns
Denham	Maloney	Turner (NY)
Dold	Marchant	Watt
Farr	Markey	Webster
Filner	McKeon	Whitfield

□ 1855

Messrs. DENT and MULVANEY changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 5, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 5, I was unavoidably, detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to make a brief announcement concerning floor practice.

Members should periodically rededicate themselves to the core principles of proper parliamentary practice that are so essential to maintaining order and deliberacy in the House. The Chair believes that a few of these principles bear emphasis today.