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AGDUFA I, ADUFA's generic cousin, was first authorized in 2008 for 5 years in order to improve the review of abbreviated new animal drug applications, eliminate application backlogs, and reduce review times.

To date, according to FDA, the agency has exceeded all performance goals but one from AGDUFA I. This program also expires September 30, 2013, unless it is reauthorized and FDA and industry have negotiated an agreement for AGDUFA II. These programs are extremely important not only for our animals and livestock on our farms and ranches, but for our pets' health and well-being as well.

I want to thank my colleagues, Representative JOHN SHIMKUS and Representative CORY GARDNER, for their outstanding work on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. I inquire as to whether the gentleman from Ohio has any additional speakers.

Mr. LATTA. We have one, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Then I will reverse the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER).

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

I rise today in support of Senate Bill 622, the Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Reauthorization Act of 2013.

This legislation will reauthorize two very important programs at the Food and Drug Administration that will provide farmers, ranchers, pet owners, and veterinarians with speedy access to medications that they need for the treatment of herds and pets.

I would like to thank Senator HARKIN for leading its passage in the U.S. Senate, and I would also like to thank Congressman SHIMKUS for his leadership with the House version of H.R. 1407.

These programs have been a success story at the FDA, and this legislation will ensure that drug approvals are done efficiently and to the highest quality standards. ADUFA and AGDUFA expire at the start of September, and we will need to pass this reauthorization today to assure there is no delay for animal caretakers and livestock producers. This bill will also help companies that develop and manufacture animal drugs by providing predictable time lines. It will also help them to benefit from a more stable review process so they can make decisions about where to invest research dollars.

Colorado has a thriving livestock industry which supports rural communities and economic strength for the entire State. I said this during the committee markup of H.R. 1407: there is more livestock in my district than people, or at least that's what I'm told. Colorado is also home to one of the Na-

tion's premier schools of veterinary medicine at Colorado State University. Keeping livestock animals healthy, in particular, is crucial to ensuring our own health, not to mention the health of our family pets. The ADUFA and AGDUFA program keeps our food healthy and safe, while the application of animal drugs poses no risk to animal health.

I had the honor of introducing, with bipartisan support, H.R. 1408, the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act, or AGDUFA. The bill was later incorporated into H.R. 1407. This program at FDA has achieved noteworthy success since first being authorized in 2008. The FDA has decreased a backlog of applications and reduced the review time for new generic drug applications. The reauthorization of this program will continue this success and allow our animal caretakers and livestock producers to utilize cost savings associated with generic medications.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask if my friend has any further speakers on his side.

Mr. LATTA. I have none.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. As we have no further speakers either, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask for passage of S. 622, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 622, the Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Reauthorization Act.

Congress enacted the Animal Drug User Fee Act (ADUFA) in 2003 to help improve the FDA review of new animal drugs, and subsequently enacted the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act (AGDUFA) to improve the review of abbreviated new animal drug applications, or generic versions of animal drugs. These programs have been extremely effective, and have helped expedite the approval process, reduce application backlogs, and improve communications with drug sponsors.

Without congressional action, the current agreements will expire at the end of this fiscal year, which would have a serious and harmful impact on the ability of the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine to review new and generic drug applications in a timely manner. S. 622 will extend FDA's authority to collect user fees from manufacturers for five years.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of S. 622, so that progress is not impeded and the Food and Drug Administration can continue to review new and generic animal drug applications in a timely manner. Industry, farmers, ranchers, and pet owners are counting on an uninterrupted supply of animal drugs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 622.

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. BUTTERFIELD. 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, further pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COROLLA WILD HORSES PROTECTION ACT

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 126) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement to provide for management of the free-roaming wild horses in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 126

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 "Corolla Wild Horses Protection Act".

SEC. 2. WILD HORSES IN AND AROUND THE CURRITUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) AGREEMENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall enter into an agreement with the Corolla Wild Horse Fund (a nonprofit corporation established under the laws of the State of North Carolina), the County of Currituck, North Carolina, and the State of North Carolina within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act to provide for management of free-roaming wild horses in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge.

(2) TERMS.—The agreement shall—

(A) allow a herd of not less than 110 and not more than 130 free-roaming wild horses in and around such refuge, with a target population of between 120 and 130 free-roaming wild horses;

(B) provide for cost-effective management of the horses while ensuring that natural resources within the refuge are not adversely impacted;

(C) provide for introduction of a small number of free-roaming wild horses from the herd at Cape Lookout National Seashore as is necessary to maintain the genetic viability of the herd in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge; and

(D) specify that the Corolla Wild Horse Fund shall pay the costs associated with—

(i) coordinating a periodic census and inspecting the health of the horses;

(ii) maintaining records of the horses living in the wild and in confinement;

(iii) coordinating the removal and placement of horses and monitoring of any horses removed from the Currituck County Outer Banks; and

(iv) administering a viable population control plan for the horses including auctions, adoptions, contraceptive fertility methods, and other viable options.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR INTRODUCTION OF HORSES FROM CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE.—During the effective period of the memorandum of understanding between the National Park Service and the Foundation for Shackleford Horses, Inc. (a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of and doing business in the State of North Carolina) signed in 2007, no horse may be removed from Cape Lookout National Seashore for introduction at Currituck National Wildlife Refuge except—

(1) with the approval of the Foundation; and

(2) consistent with the terms of such memorandum (or any successor agreement) and the Management Plan for the

Shackleford Banks Horse Herd signed in January 2006 (or any successor management plan).

(c) NO LIABILITY CREATED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating liability for the United States for any damages caused by the free-roaming wild horses to any person or property located inside or outside the boundaries of the refuge.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

In 2007, the State of North Carolina, the County of Currituck, the Corolla Wild Horse Fund, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service signed a comprehensive wild horse management plan for the colonial Spanish mustangs that live on 7,500 acres of private and public lands in North Carolina. This plan expired last year, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that it will not sign a new agreement.

H.R. 126, authored by Congressman WALTER B. JONES, requires the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a new agreement within 180 days of enactment. It will also cap the number of horses to no more than 130, allow the introduction of a small number of Shackleford Banks horses to improve genetic diversity, and will ensure that the Corolla Wild Horse Fund, which is a volunteer organization, will continue to pay for the cost of caring for and managing these horses in the future. These horses are living symbols of our colonial history. H.R. 126, which is a similar bill to one that passed the House by a voice vote last year, will ensure their survival at no cost to the taxpayers.

I urge adoption of the measure and compliment the author for his tireless leadership and his passion for this issue and reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mrs. NAPOLITANO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 126 directs the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the Corolla Wild Horse Fund, as well as local and State authorities, to provide for the management of the wild horses in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge. The agreement will increase the cap on the herd size and specify that the privately funded Co-

rolla Wild Horse Fund will cover the cost of managing the herd.

This refuge was established in 1984 to preserve and protect the native coastal barrier ecosystem. The refuge provides habitat for the migrating wild fowl and for the endangered species, such as piping plover and sea turtles.

It is unusual to protect a nonnative species such as these horses in a wildlife refuge. Extra effort and resources are needed to ensure that the herd does not impair the ecosystem for the native animals and plants.

H.R. 126 is an imperfect solution, though a solution, to a very difficult problem. We must continue working with Fish and Wildlife Service and with the local community to achieve balance between the needs of the refuge and these wild horses.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their words today, and I'll take just a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, as has been said by both, this is a plan to maintain and protect a part of North Carolina's history. As Mr. WITTMAN said, these horses have been traced back by genetic experts to the Spanish mustangs that swam ashore in the 1600s. They are really part of our heritage.

These beautiful little horses roam, as has been said by both sides today, over 7,500 acres of public and private land. This is in Currituck County out at Corolla.

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These little horses are so special that the citizens of our area decided that they should try to create a foundation where they could work together with the Federal Government, the State government, and the county government; and it's known as the Corolla Wild Horse Fund. It is a nonprofit. These people are absolutely convinced and committed to making sure that for years to come down the road that these little horses will still have the ability to reproduce. And that's been part of the problem, Mr. Speaker, is that if you allow this herd to get down to about 60 horses, you will not be able to maintain the diversity of the herd.

That is why an expert, Dr. Gus Cothran of Texas A&M, as has been said in the comments by both sides, has said that you have to have a minimum of 120 horses but no more than 130. We are of the firm belief that H.R. 126 will do what is necessary to continue to make sure that we have a viable herd of these horses that have been traced back to the Spanish galleons that came to the coast of North Carolina and wrecked and these horses swam ashore. They've been able to live for that many years.

This is very close to legislation, and I want to thank the House in a bipar-

tisan way, in 1998 we did the same thing that we are trying to do in Corolla down in Currituck County down at Shackleford Banks. And what was interesting, President Clinton was President at the time, and Erskine Bowles was Chief of Staff to President Clinton, and Erskine Bowles got behind the legislation, and that's exactly what we're trying to do. It was the Park Service down at Shackleford Banks; this is Fish and Wildlife, but thank you for your comments.

I want to thank the chairman for his comments because there's no reason that we cannot make both sides happy to do what needs to be done and to protect what, to me, when you look at this beautiful little horse, it is God's gift to the world. So thank you so much, Mr. Chairman and ranking member. Thank you for giving me this time to speak on behalf of these horses. I hope that we can pass this legislation.

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

Mr. WITTMAN. 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 Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 126.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMANENT ELECTRONIC DUCK STAMP ACT OF 2013

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1206) to grant the Secretary of the Interior permanent authority to authorize States to issue electronic duck stamps, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1206

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 2013".

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).