

S. 2458: A bill to amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes" to authorize the acquisition of property known as the "Warren Property."

S. 2513: A bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain Federal land located within or adjacent to Rogue River National Forest and to clarify the authority of the Bureau of Land Management to sell and exchange other Federal land in Oregon.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

David Michaels, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environment, Safety and Health).

Rose Eilene Gottemoeller, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Non-Proliferation and National Security).

By Mr. SPECTER, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

Eligah Dane Clark, of Alabama, to be Chairman of the Board of Veterans' Appeals for a term of six years.

Edward A. Powell, Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Management).

Leigh A. Bradley, of Virginia, to be General Counsel, Department of Veterans' Affairs.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. 2552. A bill to reform Social Security by creating personalized retirement accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 2553. A bill to amend the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994 to provide for the establishment of school violence prevention hotlines; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. DEWINE:

S. 2554. A bill to amend Public Law 90-419 to repeal a limitation on the consent of Congress to the Great Lakes Basin Compact; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 2555. A bill to deauthorize the Blunt Reservoir feature of the Oahe Irrigation Project, South Dakota, and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain parcels of land acquired for the reservoir to the Commission of Schools and Public Lands of the State of South Dakota, on the condition that the current preferential leaseholders shall have an option to purchase the parcels from the Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEWINE:

S. 2556. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Social Security Act, the Wagner-Peyser Act, and the Federal-State

Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 to improve the method by which Federal unemployment taxes are collected and to improve the method by which funds are provided from Federal unemployment tax revenue for employment security administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 2557. A bill to authorize construction and operation of the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 2558. A bill to provide economic security for battered women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED:

S. 2559. A bill to provide for certain inspections with respect to small farms; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 2560. A bill to authorize electronic issuance and recognition of migratory bird hunting and conservation stamps; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mr. BRYAN):

S. 2561. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act with respect to furnishing and using consumer reports for employment purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 2562. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend for 6 months the contracts of certain managed care organizations under the medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. Res. 288. A resolution authorizing the printing of the Report of the Task Force on Economic Sanctions; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HELMS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. MACK):

S. Con. Res. 124. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the denial of benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences to developing countries that violate the intellectual property rights of United States persons, particularly those that have not implemented their obligations under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property; to the Committee on Finance.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 2555. A bill to deauthorize the Blunt Reservoir feature of the Oahe Irrigation Project, South Dakota, and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain parcels of land acquired for the reservoir to the Commission of Schools and Public Lands of the State of South Dakota, on the condition that

the current preferential leaseholders shall have an option to purchase the parcels from the Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### THE BLUNT RESERVOIR LAND TRANSFER ACT

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today, I am introducing legislation to restore to the original owners and operators, the Blunt Reservoir lands in Sully County, South Dakota. The time has come for Congress finally to return these lands to those who owned them and worked them before they were acquired for the Oahe project. It is clear the lands will never be used for their intended purpose and it makes no sense for the Bureau of Reclamation to continue to manage them with the expectation that someday this project ever will be constructed.

The history of this project has been one of contention and debate within South Dakota and the federal government. One of the promises made to South Dakota when the Pick-Sloan dams were authorized was that we would be compensated for hosting the dams with the development of abundant irrigation. The centerpiece of that promise was the Oahe Irrigation project, which was to have expanded the agricultural potential of central South Dakota. In anticipation of constructing the Oahe Irrigation project, the Bureau of Reclamation acquired about 25,000 acres of land in Sully County to be used as a reservoir to store water for the irrigation project and for a canal from Pierre to carry the water. Despite taking this initial step, the project became very controversial and, as a result, has never been built. Consequently, instead of constructing the Blunt Reservoir feature of the project, the Bureau of Reclamation has leased these lands to the original owners and operators on a preferential basis and to others on a non-preferential basis, while waiting to see if Congress and the Administration would ever provide the funding necessary to build the project.

What has become clear during that time is that the Blunt Reservoir feature of the Oahe project never will be completed. It is senseless to continue to ask the Bureau of Reclamation to manage these lands. We should recognize this fact and take the steps necessary to return the lands to the county tax rolls by restoring them to their former owners and operators.

Those who have sacrificed their lands to this ill-fated project should no longer be forced to live with the uncertainty of wondering if they will be forever renting the lands they once owned. One farmer whose family owned Blunt Reservoir land for four generations recently visited me in Washington and told me that under their current circumstances there is little incentive to invest in improving the land. Without the security of ownership, farmers feel more like hired hands than permanent stewards. At times like these, when the very act of

farming is a precarious pursuit, we should pursue every means of providing stability to our producers.

That is why today I am introducing legislation to deauthorize the Blunt Reservoir feature of the Oahe Irrigation Project in South Dakota, and to transfer to the South Dakota School and Public Lands Commission the preferentially-leased lands. The Commission, in turn, will be required to offer the lands for sale to the original land-owners or operators, or their heirs. The legislation also will transfer to the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department the lands associated with this project that are currently leased on a non-preferential basis. The Department will use the lands to help mitigate the wildlife habitat that was inundated by the Pick-Sloan project.

Under my legislation, the preferential lessees will be able to purchase the Blunt Reservoir lands they currently are leasing for cash, at a 10% discount from the assessed value, or for a contract-for-deed at the full assessed value. The land also could be purchased with a contract-for-deed if the purchaser makes a down payment of 20% of the value of the land, and pays the balance over 30 years at 3% interest per year. Existing preferential lessees would have 10 years from the date of enactment to decide to purchase the lands, during which time they could continue to lease the lands from the School and Public Lands Commission at the current lease rates. Money gained from the sale of these lands by the School and Public Lands Commission will support education in South Dakota, which has been adversely affected by the replacement of property tax revenue with the perennially inadequate federal payments-in-lieu-of-taxes for these lands and for the Pick-Sloan project lands. It is my hope that in the near future, similar legislation can be developed for the lessees using the Pierre Canal lands that addresses their objectives to purchase the land and the objectives of those who hope to maintain the option of someday developing an irrigation project for the area.

Thank you, Mr. President, for the opportunity to present this legislation to the Senate. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its enactment. I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill appear in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2555

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

**SECTION 1. DEAUTHORIZATION OF THE BLUNT RESERVOIR FEATURE OF THE OAHE IRRIGATION PROJECT, SOUTH DAKOTA; CONVEYANCE.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) **BLUNT RESERVOIR FEATURE.**—The term “Blunt Reservoir feature” means the Blunt Reservoir feature of the Oahe Irrigation Project authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665), as part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Commission of Schools and Public Lands of the State of South Dakota.

(3) **PREFERENTIAL LEASEHOLDER.**—The term “preferential leaseholder” means a leaseholder of a parcel of land who is—

(A) the person from whom the Secretary purchased the parcel for use in connection with the Blunt Reservoir feature;

(B) the original operator of the parcel at the time of acquisition; or

(C) a descendant of a person described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(4) **PREFERENTIAL LEASE PARCEL.**—The term “preferential lease parcel” means a parcel of land that—

(A) was purchased by the Secretary for use in connection with the Blunt Reservoir feature; and

(B) is under lease to a preferential leaseholder as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(b) **DEAUTHORIZATION.**—The Blunt Reservoir feature is deauthorized.

(c) **CONVEYANCE.**—The Secretary shall convey all of the preferential lease parcels to the Commission, without consideration, on the condition that the Commission honor the purchase option provided to preferential leaseholders under subsection (d).

(d) **PURCHASE OPTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A preferential leaseholder shall have an option to purchase from the Commission the preferential lease parcel that is the subject of the lease.

(2) **TERMS.**—A preferential leaseholder may elect to purchase a parcel on 1 of the following terms:

(A) Cash purchase for the amount that is equal to—

(i) the value of the parcel determined under paragraph (4); minus

(ii) 10 percent of that value.

(B) Installment purchase, with 20 percent of the value of the parcel determined under paragraph (4) to be paid on the date of purchase and the remainder to be paid over 30 years at 3 percent annual interest.

(3) **OPTION EXERCISE PERIOD.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A preferential leaseholder shall have until the date that is 10 years after the date of the conveyance under subsection (c) to exercise the option under paragraph (1).

(B) **CONTINUATION OF LEASES.**—Until the date specified in subparagraph (A), a preferential leaseholder shall be entitled to continue to lease from the Commission, under the same terms and conditions as under the lease as in effect as of the date of conveyance, the parcel leased by the preferential leaseholder.

(4) **VALUATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The value of a preferential lease parcel shall be determined to be, at the election of the preferential leaseholder—

(i) the amount that is equal to 110 percent of the amount that is equal to—

(I) the number of acres of the preferential lease parcel; multiplied by

(II) the amount of the per-acre assessment of adjacent parcels made by the Director of Equalization of the county in which the preferential lease parcel is situated; or

(ii) the amount of a valuation of the preferential lease parcel for agricultural use made by an independent appraiser.

(B) **COST OF APPRAISAL.**—If a preferential leaseholder elects to use the method of valuation described in subparagraph (A)(ii), the cost of the valuation shall be paid by the preferential leaseholder.

(e) **CONVEYANCE OF NONPREFERENTIALLY LEASED PARCELS.**—The Secretary shall con-

vey to the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks the Blunt Reservoir parcels that are leased on a nonpreferential basis. These lands shall be used by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks for the purpose of mitigating the wildlife habitat that was lost as a result of the development of the Pick-Sloan project.

By Mr. DEWINE:

S. 2556. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Social Security Act, the Wagner-Peyser Act, and the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 to improve the method by which Federal unemployment taxes are collected and to improve the method by which funds are provided from Federal unemployment tax revenue for employment security administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY FINANCING ACT OF 1998

• Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, today I introduce the Employment Security Financing Act of 1998, a bill which seeks to reform the unemployment insurance program by giving states greater control over the management of their unemployment insurance system.

Specifically, under this legislation, beginning January 1, 2000, states would begin to collect Federal unemployment taxes, or “FUTA taxes,” in addition to the state unemployment taxes that they currently collect. The legislation also repeals the “temporary” 0.2 percent FUTA surtax in 2004, restructures the accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund and reduces paperwork for employers. Most importantly, this legislation will return to the states the funding necessary to effectively operate their employment security systems and services.

Reform of the unemployment insurance program is essential to a state like Ohio which receives less than 39 cents of each employer FUTA dollar. This shortfall in funding has led to the closing of 22 local employment service offices during the past four years. In order to make up for the shortfall of FUTA dollars, the Ohio legislature has appropriated more than \$50 million during the last four years to pay for employment services, something that should be funded by FUTA dollars. This appropriation of state tax dollars forces Ohio taxpayers to pay twice to fund unemployment services.

Ohio is not alone—since 1990, less than 59 cents of every employer FUTA tax dollar has been returned to the states for funding employment security. As a result, \$2 billion sits in Federal accounts rather than being used as it was intended—to help put people back to work.

This is an important issue that Congress needs to consider. While this legislation obviously will not be considered before adjournment, I look forward to working with Representative CLAY SHAW, the House sponsor of this bill, on legislation that can meet the budget rules, yet still achieve necessary reform of the unemployment insurance program. •

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 2557. A bill to authorize construction and operation of the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION ACT OF 1998

• Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, today I introduce the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution Act of 1998, which authorizes the Secretary of Interior to enter into an agreement with the private, non-profit Valley Forge Historical Society to construct and operate this museum and visitor center within the boundaries of Valley Forge National Historical Park.

I have worked closely with Congressman WELDON on this legislation, and the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution Act included in the Omnibus National Parks and Public Lands Act currently being considered in the House of Representatives.

This museum will combine the holdings of the Valley Forge National Historical Park and the Valley Forge Historical Society, making it the largest collection of Revolutionary War era artifacts in the world. The Valley Forge Historical Society, established in 1918, has a long history of service to the park, and has amassed one of the best collections of artifacts, art, books, and documents relating to the 1777-1778 encampment of George Washington's Continental Army at Valley Forge, the American Revolution, and the American colonial era. Their collection is currently housed in a facility that is inadequate to properly maintain, preserve, and display the Society's ever-growing collection. Construction of a new facility will rectify this situation.

This project is supported by local officials, and a new facility is part of Valley Forge National Historical Park's General Management Plan, which has identified inadequacies in the park's current visitor center and calls for the development of a new or significantly renovated museum and visitor center. The museum will educate an estimated 500,000 visitors a year about the critical events surrounding the birth of our nation. Currently, there is no museum in the United States dedicated to the American Revolution, and I believe it is important that Congress provide the authorization to bring this worthwhile project to fruition.

This legislation authorizes the Valley Forge Historical Society to operate the museum in cooperation with the Secretary of Interior. This project will directly support the historical, educational, and interpretive activities and needs of Valley Forge National Historical Park and the Valley Forge Historical Society while combining two outstanding museum collections.

Mr. President, this legislation holds enormous potential for visitors, scholars, and researchers to the park. I

therefore urge my colleagues to support this bill. •

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 2558. A bill to provide economic security for battered women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BATTERED WOMEN'S ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT

• Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, today, Senator WELLSTONE and I are introducing the Battered Women's Economic Security Act. This legislation was developed in order to address the numerous economic obstacles facing victims of domestic and family violence as they try to escape this violence.

I know that Senator WELLSTONE joins me in applauding Senator BIDEN's efforts in crafting legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act programs. Senator BIDEN developed a bipartisan bill to build on the success of VAWA and expand those programs aimed at the immediate needs of victims of domestic violence.

The legislation we are introducing today takes the next step. As a result of VAWA and the increased federal commitment to addressing the domestic violence crisis, we now have an infrastructure in place that helps the community respond to this violence. VAWA has been a success in helping local law enforcement, and the courts, prosecute those who batter and abuse women. VAWA provides a strong law enforcement component as well as services to provide immediate and emergency assistance to victims. But, the road to recovery is much longer and much harder because of economic barriers.

As I learned last year in my efforts to maintain a safety net for victims of family violence, often times it is basic economics that trap women and children in violent homes and relationships. Economic barriers threaten the success of VAWA and work to maintain the threat of violence.

We all know the cost of domestic and family violence. But, there is a much greater cost to the community that is often overlooked. How many police officers have been caught in the cross fire when responding to domestic and family violence calls? How many innocent children grow up in a violent home and bring this violence into the classroom or future relationships? We have made a commitment to ending domestic violence, however, in order to succeed we must tear down the economic barriers.

We have insurance policies that discriminate against victims of domestic violence. Some insurance companies think that victims of domestic violence are engaging in high risk behavior similar to a race car driver or sky diver. Life, homeowners, auto and health insurance are essential elements of economic security. Eliminating this protection for victims of domestic violence threatens their ability to achieve economic independence. It

also discourages women from coming forward and reporting this violence and abuse for fear that their insurance company will use it against them.

Don't let anyone tell you this does not happen. I can give many examples of insurance discrimination faced by victims of domestic violence. Just ask Kaddas Bolduc from Washington, whose estranged husband burned down her home. Her insurance company refused to honor her homeowner's policy as they decided this was not arson, but a violent response to the break up of a relationship. Her husband had been released from jail shortly before the fire. She was told that she had no claim and no way to rebuild her home. I would have to say that this is a serious economic barrier that must come down.

I have met with many domestic violence advocates in Washington and have listen to their concerns about finding long term security for victims. I have heard horror stories about the lack of affordable housing or the inability of victims to secure safe housing. Many landlords refuse to rent to a victim for fear that the violence will follow her. Many women do not have a lease or mortgage in their name. They have no real credit history and certainly cannot prove that they were reliable tenants. As a result they have a difficult time finding housing. Shelters are simply temporary solutions and in many communities the need far outweighs the availability of emergency shelter space.

We need to expand Section 8 opportunities for victims of domestic violence in order to ensure that they can find long term housing. A safe, affordable home is often a goal that many battered women are unable to achieve. Many women end up back in violent homes or relationships as they have no where else to go. In order to end domestic and family violence we must provide greater housing assistance and opportunities to those who have suffered this violence.

Currently, there are many barriers to work for victims of domestic violence. Safe, affordable child care would be the greatest barrier and I believe the bonus provisions included in this bill will provide the incentives to the states to address this problem. We need to expand child care options and benefits for victims of domestic violence, but we cannot do it at the expense of other low income women as families struggling to stay off of welfare. I believe we need to work with the states in addressing the unique needs of victims of domestic violence.

Unfortunately, the violence can follow women into the work place which jeopardizes their health and safety as well as their job. Many women are unable to take leave to seek relief in the courts. They do not have the luxury of taking time off to file for a restraining order or to testify against their abuser. They cannot take sick leave to seek medical attention or treatment. Many employers simply do not offer or provide the flexibility that these women

need. Included in this legislation we are introducing today is the Employment Protection for Battered Women introduced by Senator WELLSTONE. I believe these provisions will help battered women maintain their jobs without jeopardizing their safety.

But when the threat of violence becomes so great as to jeopardize the woman and her coworkers she must be able to leave the job immediately. Unfortunately, many states refuse to allow these women the ability to collect unemployment compensation as they rule that she left on her own accord. However, many women are forced to leave a job and should not be penalized because they are being harassed and have been subjected to abuse in the past. Our legislation includes provisions that would allow a victim of domestic violence to collect unemployment compensation when they are forced to leave their job due to the threat of continued violence.

I have also heard first hand from advocates who have been working with women in an effort to change their Social Security number in order to flee a violent abuser. It is impossible to secure employment without giving out one's Social Security number. It is impossible to rent an apartment or even establish credit without a Social Security number. Yet giving out this number can make it easier for an abusive husband or boyfriend to track a woman down. The ability to change their Social Security number becomes the difference between economic dependency and economic independence. Yet it is easier to change one's number based on superstition than it is because one is trying to flee a violent relationship.

The Office of Victims Advocacy at the Washington State AG's office told me that it can take as long as six months to change a Social Security number and that is in a case where there was a clear need to change the victim's identity. But, in most cases it takes more than 12 months and for some it may never happen. The Social Security Administration must work to correct this threat. Included in our legislation is a requirement that the Social Security Administration expedite requests from victims of domestic violence for a change in their Social Security number in order to achieve economic independency faster and safer.

The legislation is the result of months of drafting and working with domestic violence advocates to address the many economic barriers facing victims. In working to strengthen the Family Violence Option in welfare reform, I became painfully aware of the barriers that punitive welfare reform provisions had created. But I realized that this was only one of many barriers.

VAWA took the first step in dedicating federal resources to addressing the domestic violence crisis, but its whole focus is law enforcement and emergency response. We need to go to the next level to truly end violence against

women. We need to address these economic needs and problems. I believe our legislation meets this test and will eliminate many of the economic barriers that trap women and children in violent homes and relationships.

I urge my colleagues to join us in support of this important legislation.●

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 2560. A bill to authorize electronic issuance and recognition of migratory bird hunting and conservation stamps; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### ELECTRONIC DUCK STAMP ACT

● Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with the distinguished senior Senator from the State of Mississippi and my colleague on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, Senator COCHRAN, in introducing the Electronic Duck Stamp Act. I believe it is legislation all of our colleagues should support.

The Electronic Duck Stamp Act would authorize electronic issuance of the federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp. A number of states are setting up electronic licensing systems so their hunters can purchase all their state hunting licenses at one time and in one location. This bill will help coordinate federal and state licensing systems and provide sportsmen and sportswomen the convenience of getting all their hunting licenses, federal and state, in one location. I believe this added convenience will increase "duck stamp" sales. This, in turn, will increase the total funds deposited into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund for the purchase of suitable habitat for migratory birds. These funds are essential to the long-term survival of our migratory bird populations.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this worthwhile legislation, and I ask unanimous consent that the full text of this legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2560

*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 "Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 1998".

#### SEC. 2. ELECTRONIC ISSUANCE OF MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING AND CONSERVATION STAMPS.

Section 2 of the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718b), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) ELECTRONIC ISSUANCE OF STAMPS.—

"(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

"(A) ACTUAL STAMP.—The term 'actual stamp' means a printed paper stamp that is issued and sold through a means in use on the day before the date of enactment of this subsection.

"(B) ELECTRONIC STAMP.—The term 'electronic stamp' means a representation of a stamp issued electronically under paragraph (2).

"(C) STAMP.—The term 'stamp' means a migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp required by the first section.

"(2) AUTHORIZATION.—The Department of the Interior, the Postal Service, or, subject to paragraph (7), a State or person authorized under subsection (a) to sell stamps, may issue representations of stamps electronically by endorsement affixed to licenses issued at points of sale or through other electronic media.

"(3) SIZE OF ELECTRONIC STAMPS.—An electronic stamp shall be of an area that is less than  $\frac{3}{4}$ , or more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , of the area of an actual stamp.

"(4) CONFIRMATION NUMBER AND OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—

"(A) CONFIRMATION NUMBER.—An electronic stamp shall be assigned a unique confirmation number.

"(B) OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—Each issuer of an electronic stamp and unique confirmation number shall print on the electronic stamp appropriate information that is sufficient to permit Federal, State, and other law enforcement officers to verify the electronic stamp, confirmation number, and sales transaction with the licensee.

"(5) DELIVERY OF ACTUAL STAMPS.—An entity that issues electronic stamps shall have financial responsibility for the sale, delivery, and mailing of the corresponding actual stamp to the licensee within 14 calendar days after the date of issuance of the electronic stamp.

"(6) RECOGNITION OF ELECTRONIC STAMPS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—An electronic stamp and its unique confirmation number shall—

"(i) subject to the requirements of the first section, be given full recognition during the period beginning on the date of issuance of the electronic stamp until the date on which the corresponding actual stamp is received; and

"(ii) expire and be replaced by the actual stamp upon receipt of the actual stamp, but not later than 14 calendar days after the date of issuance of the electronic stamp, if the licensee complies with the requirements of the first section.

"(7) PLAN.—

"(A) SUBMISSION TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—A State or person may participate in the issuance of an electronic stamp under this subsection only if the Secretary of the Interior has approved a plan submitted by the State or person that provides for—

"(i) a satisfactory accounting process for the collection and transfer of revenue;

"(ii) distribution and law enforcement verification of the electronic transaction; and

"(iii) the subsequent distribution of the actual stamp.

"(B) ACTION BY THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of submission of a plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

"(i) review the request of the State or person and all accompanying documentation and other information available to the Secretary; and

"(ii) make a determination to approve or disapprove the plan.

"(8) ELECTRONIC COLLECTION OF ELECTRONIC STAMP SALES REVENUE.—Not later than 14 days after the date of issuance of an electronic stamp under this subsection, a State or person shall transfer to the Department of the Interior or a designated agent the revenue collected from the issuance by means of an electronic fund transfer method approved by, and compatible with, the accounting system of the Department of the Interior or the designated agent."●