

JUNIOR DUCK STAMP REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

OCTOBER 7, 2005.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POMBO, from the Committee on Resources,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1339]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Resources, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1339) to reauthorize the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Act of 1994, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of S. 1339 is to reauthorize the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Act of 1994.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The purpose of the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program is to “teach conservation through the arts.” The program provides students with a broad exposure to migratory waterfowl, including lessons to help increase students’ knowledge and appreciation of migratory birds, and it provides activities geared to motivate students to take an active role in conserving these species. In the Curriculum Guide, which is distributed free of charge to requesting schools, students research any species of North American waterfowl and then artistically portray the selected bird and its habitat. Following this activity, students may choose to enter their artwork in State Junior Duck Stamp contests. All students from kindergarten through high school are eligible to participate at the State level, and entries are judged by local artists, stamp collectors, hunters, wildlife biologists and conservationists. There are 52 coor-

dinators for the Junior Duck Stamp Program for each State, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The first place national winner receives a \$5000 cash award and his or her design is reproduced as the federal Junior Duck Stamp for that year. The winner is also provided a free trip to our Nation's capital, along with the winner's art teacher, one parent or guardian and the State coordinator to attend the First Day of Sales Ceremony, held on June 30th of each year.

In 2004, 26,589 students participated in the nationwide wildlife art contest. The proceeds from the sale of the Junior Duck Stamp, which costs five dollars, are returned to the program to be used for awards and conservation education. In 2004, the sale of Junior Duck Stamps generated \$172,000. Proceeds from the sale of these stamps are returned to the States for environmental and conservation education programs.

The Junior Duck Stamp conservation education program was originally conducted from 1990 to 1994 under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. It was funded through a joint venture between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and private donors. In fiscal year 1994, the program was conducted in 25 States and had a total budget of \$150,000.

On November 22, 1993, Congressman Solomon P. Ortiz (D-TX) introduced the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Act. It was the subject of hearings, overwhelmingly supported and passed by both bodies, and signed into law on October 6, 1994 (Public Law 103-340). The goals of this measure were to expand the Junior Duck Stamp design competition to any interested State, to provide the authority to license the marketing of Junior Duck Stamps, to direct that any proceeds support the conservation education goals of the program, and to offset any administrative costs by authorizing \$250,000 per year to the Department of the Interior until September 30, 2000.

On October 16, 2000, the President signed into law H. R. 2496 which extended the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program until September 30, 2005. This Act also expanded the geographic scope of the program to include the insular areas of the United States. S. 1339 reauthorizes the program through fiscal year 2010.

COMMITTEE ACTION

S. 1339 was introduced on June 30, 2005, by Senator James Inhofe (R-OK). It was passed by the Senate by unanimous consent on September 9, 2005¹. In the House of Representatives, the bill was referred to the Committee on Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Oceans. On July 21, 2005, the Subcommittee held a hearing on the House companion bill. On September 21, 2005, the Full Resources Committee met to consider S. 1339. The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Oceans was discharged from further consideration by unanimous consent. No amendments were offered, and the bill was ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

¹The House companion measure is H.R. 3179, authorized by Congressman Solomon P. Ortiz (D-TX).

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Resources' oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. Cost of Legislation. Clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an estimate and a comparison by the Committee of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out this bill. However, clause 3(d)(3)(B) of that Rule provides that this requirement does not apply when the Committee has included in its report a timely submitted cost estimate of the bill prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

2. Congressional Budget Act. As required by clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this bill does not contain any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures.

3. General Performance Goals and Objectives. As required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this bill is to reauthorize the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Act of 1994.

4. Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate. Under clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for this bill from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

S. 1339—Junior Duck Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2005

S. 1339 would reauthorize discretionary funding for the junior duck stamp program for fiscal years 2006 through 2010 at the current authorization level of \$250,000 annually. Under existing law, the authority for this program expired at the end of fiscal year 2005. Assuming appropriation of the amounts authorized by the legislation, CBO estimates that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) would spend up to \$250,000 in each of fiscal years 2006 through 2010 to carry out this program. In recent years, the USFWS has spent less than \$200,000 for this purpose, mostly to conduct the annual competition for the design of junior duck stamps.

Enacting S. 1339 would not affect direct spending or revenues. The act contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would have no significant impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

On July 25, 2005, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for S. 1339 as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and

Public Works. The two versions of S. 1339 are identical, as are the estimated costs.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Deborah Reis. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104–4

This bill contains no unfunded mandates.

PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any State, local or tribal law.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

JUNIOR DUCK STAMP CONSERVATION AND DESIGN, PROGRAM ACT OF 1994

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SEC. [6] 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for administrative expenses of the Program \$250,000 for each of the fiscal years **[2001 through 2005]** *2006 through 2010*.