

also my good friend, the gentleman representing the Northern Mariana Islands.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 256, a bill to amend Public Law 93-435 with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands, providing parity with Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. I want to thank Chairman WYDEN and Ranking Member MURKOWSKI of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for their work on this bipartisan piece of legislation. I also want to thank the Senate for finally taking action on this issue and passing S. 256 via unanimous consent last month.

As I said earlier, I would be remiss if I did not commend my good friend, Congressman SABLAN, for his tireless efforts on this issue and all other matters affecting the Northern Mariana Islands since he took office in 2009.

Mr. Speaker, this piece of legislation will appropriately convey 3 miles of offshore submerged lands to the Northern Mariana Islands. As you may know, submerged lands qualify as lands permanently or periodically covered by tidal waves up to but not above the line of high tide. The territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands were granted ownership over our own respective submerged lands when the Congress passed the Territorial Submerged Lands Act in 1974. This was before CNMI became a territory of the United States.

S. 256 is in response to an unfortunate decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in 2005 that ruled that the submerged lands off the coast of CNMI did not belong to the Commonwealth but belonged to the Federal Government. The language guarantees that the Federal Government maintains the same rights over navigation, international affairs and commerce. Furthermore, it does not circumvent any actions that may have been taken or regulations that have been put forward by U.S. naval authorities regarding these submerged lands.

This issue is not new to us. The House has passed similar legislation since the 111th Congress. The citizens and officials of CNMI, instead of officials residing thousands of miles away, should be implementing and enforcing laws that apply to their population. We should move forward and allow CNMI to utilize these resources that are rightfully theirs and allow them to engage and promote economic activities in these areas. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would advise my friend from the Northern Marianas that I have no more requests for time, and I am prepared to yield back if the gentleman is prepared to yield back.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, but I would like to thank DOC HASTINGS for a wonderful way of managing bills. This is probably at the fastest pace, and we should do this more often.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for his compliment, and I urge adoption of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 256.

This legislation includes provisions adjusting the minimum wage schedule for the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands in a way that I think is appropriate and fair for both workers and businesses there.

Current law requires CNMI to increase its minimum wage 50 cents a year until it reaches the Mainland's federal minimum wage level of \$7.25. Current law also requires the GAO to regularly report to Congress on economic conditions in Commonwealth over the course of these minimum wage adjustments.

These GAO reports are intended to give the public information so that, based on sound economic analysis, Congress can adjust the minimum wage schedule for the territories if warranted.

The next GAO report is due in April of 2014.

Since 2007 the Commonwealth's minimum wage has increased from \$3.05 an hour to \$5.55 an hour, an 82% increase in the past 5 years. This has brought new purchasing power and a higher standard of living for many workers than they could have negotiated on their own.

This bill would skip an increase in the minimum wage in CNMI for 2013 and 2015, while still requiring increases in 2014, 2016 and subsequent years.

This approach was recommended by the Saipan Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber stated in a May 8th letter that given the fragile economy in CNMI "spreading the wage jumps over a two-year period seems prudent."

This legislation is also recommended by Congressman SABLAN, a tireless advocate for workers and for improving the Commonwealth's economy.

Because CNMI's wages had been depressed for so long, it is a long march of nearly a decade to more than double their minimum wage. In a territory like CNMI, we have recognized that we would need to be flexible with the wage rate schedule over that time frame, as conditions warranted.

Today's bill reflects that need for flexibility. It allows us to review the next GAO economic analysis for CNMI before another wage increase takes effect.

Because of CNMI's unique economic circumstances and relatively undiversified economy, it is appropriate for Congress to adjust the minimum wage schedule in response to changing economic conditions, while keeping our long-term commitment to reaching parity with the federal minimum wage.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 256.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 256.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. 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 proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 459) to modify the boundary of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 459

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 "Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Boundary Modification Act".

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Section 3(a) of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1999 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 106-115) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and
(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) VISITOR FACILITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the components described in paragraph (2), the historic site shall include a visitor facility and administrative site located on the parcel of land described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) consists of—

“(i) approximately 25 acres of land within the Buffalo Gap National Grassland, located north of exit 131 on Interstate 90 in Jackson County, South Dakota, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Boundary Modification’, numbered 406/80,011A, and dated January 14, 2011; and

“(ii) approximately 3.65 acres of land located at the Delta 1 Launch Control Facility for the construction and use of a parking lot and for other administrative uses.

“(C) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in subparagraph (B) shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

“(D) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land described in subparagraph (B) is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary, to be administered as part of the historic site.

“(E) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundaries of the Buffalo Gap National Grassland are modified to exclude the land transferred under subparagraph (D).”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative

days 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 gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 459 would authorize an agency-to-agency conveyance of Federal lands to allow for the expansion of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in South Dakota.

The U.S. Air Force administered over 1,000 Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles in silos throughout the Central States. These sites played a critical national security role until they were deactivated following the end of the Cold War.

The Minuteman Missile National Historic Site was established by Congress in 1999 to recognize the importance of the Minuteman ICBM program. S. 459 would convey just under 30 acres of the Buffalo Gap National Grassland to allow for the establishment of a visitor facility, administrative site, and a parking lot. This is good legislation, Mr. Speaker, and I urge its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 459 transfers administrative jurisdiction of Forest Service lands in South Dakota to the National Park Service. These lands will be used by the Park Service to provide a visitor facility and administrative site for the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in Philip, South Dakota.

We support S. 459 and urge its passage by the House today.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and so in record time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I, too, have no more speakers, and so I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 459.

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. HASTINGS of Washington. 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 proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1338

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FORTENBERRY) at 1 o'clock and 38 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. 1155, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2747, by the yeas and nays;

S. 130, by the yeas and nays.

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

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED AGENTS AND BROKERS REFORM ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1155) to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, 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 Texas (Mr. NEUGEBAUER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 6, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 450]

YEAS—397

Aderholt	Butterfield	Crawford
Alexander	Calvert	Crenshaw
Amodei	Camp	Crowley
Andrews	Campbell	Cuellar
Bachmann	Cantor	Culberson
Bachus	Capito	Cummings
Barber	Capps	Daines
Barletta	Capuano	Davis (CA)
Barr	Cardenas	Davis, Rodney
Barrow (GA)	Carney	DeFazio
Barton	Carson (IN)	DeGette
Bass	Carter	Delaney
Beatty	Cartwright	DeLauro
Becerra	Cassidy	DelBene
Benishek	Castor (FL)	Denham
Bentivolio	Castro (TX)	Dent
Bilirakis	Chabot	DeSantis
Bishop (GA)	Chaffetz	DesJarlais
Bishop (NY)	Chu	Deutch
Black	Ciциlline	Diaz-Balart
Blackburn	Clay	Dingell
Blumenauer	Cleaver	Doggett
Bonamici	Clyburn	Doyle
Boustany	Coble	Duckworth
Brady (PA)	Coffman	Duffy
Brady (TX)	Cole	Duncan (SC)
Braley (IA)	Collins (GA)	Duncan (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Collins (NY)	Edwards
Brooks (IN)	Conaway	Ellison
Broun (GA)	Connolly	Ellmers
Brown (FL)	Cook	Engel
Brownley (CA)	Cooper	Enyart
Buchanan	Costa	Eshoo
Bucshon	Cotton	Farenthold
Burgess	Courtney	Farr
Bustos	Cramer	Fattah

Fincher	Lipinski	Rohrabacher
Fitzpatrick	LoBiondo	Rokita
Fleischmann	Loeb	Rooney
Fleming	Lofgren	Ros-Lehtinen
Flores	Long	Roskam
Forbes	Lowenthal	Ross
Fortenberry	Lowe	Rothfus
Foster	Lucas	Roybal-Allard
Fox	Luetkemeyer	Royce
Franks (AZ)	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Runyan
Frelinghuysen	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Ruppersberger
Fudge	Lummis	Rush
Gabbard	Lynch	Ryan (WI)
Gallego	Maloney,	Salmon
Garamendi	Carolyn	Sanchez, Linda T.
Garcia	Marchant	Sanchez, Loretta
Gardner	Marino	Sarbanes
Garrett	Matheson	Scalise
Gerlach	Matsui	Schakowsky
Gibbs	McCarthy (CA)	Schiff
Gibson	McCaul	Schneider
Gingrey (GA)	McClintock	Schock
Goodlatte	McDermott	Schrader
Gosar	McGovern	Schwartz
Gowdy	McHenry	Schweikert
Granger	McIntyre	Scott (VA)
Graves (GA)	McKeon	Scott, Austin
Graves (MO)	McKinley	Scott, David
Grayson	McMorris	Sensenbrenner
Green, Al	Rodgers	Serrano
Green, Gene	McNerney	Sessions
Griffin (AR)	Grimm	Sewell (AL)
Grijalva	Guthrie	Shea-Porter
Grimm	Gutiérrez	Sherman
Guthrie	Hahn	Shimkus
Gutiérrez	Hall	Shuster
Hahn	Hanabusa	Simpson
Hall	Hanna	Sinema
Hanabusa	Harper	Sires
Hanna	Harris	Miller, George
Harper	Hartzer	Moore
Harris	Hastings (FL)	Moran
Hartzer	Hastings (WA)	Mullin
Hastings (FL)	Heck (NV)	Mulvaney
Hastings (WA)	Hensarling	Murphy (PA)
Heck (NV)	Higgins	Nadler
Hensarling	Himes	Napolitano
Higgins	Hinojosa	Neal
Himes	Holding	Negrete McLeod
Hinojosa	Holt	Neugebauer
Holding	Honda	Noem
Holt	Horsford	Nolan
Honda	Hoyer	Nugent
Horsford	Hudson	Nunes
Hoyer	Huelskamp	Nunnelee
Hudson	Huffman	O'Rourke
Huelskamp	Huizenga (MI)	Olson
Huffman	Hultgren	Owens
Huizenga (MI)	Hunter	Palazzo
Hultgren	Hurt	Pallone
Hunter	Israel	Pascrell
Hurt	Issa	Pastor (AZ)
Israel	Jackson Lee	Paulsen
Issa	Jeffries	Payne
Jackson Lee	Jenkins	Pearce
Jeffries	Johnson (GA)	Pelosi
Jenkins	Johnson (OH)	Perlmutter
Johnson (GA)	Johnson, E. B.	Perry
Johnson (OH)	Johnson, Sam	Peters (CA)
Johnson, E. B.	Jordan	Peters (MI)
Johnson, Sam	Joyce	Peterson
Jones	Kaptur	Petri
Jordan	Keating	Pingree (ME)
Joyce	Kelly (IL)	Pittenger
Kaptur	Kelly (PA)	Pitts
Keating	Kennedy	Pocan
Kelly (IL)	Kildee	Poe (TX)
Kelly (PA)	Kilmer	Polis
Kennedy	King (IA)	Pompeo
Kildee	King (NY)	Posey
Kilmer	Kingston	Price (GA)
King (IA)	Kinzinger (IL)	Price (NC)
King (NY)	Kline	Quigley
Kingston	Kuster	Radel
Kinzinger (IL)	Labrador	Rahall
Kline	LaMalfa	Rangel
Kuster	Lamborn	Reed
Labrador	Lance	Reichert
LaMalfa	Langevin	Renacci
Lamborn	Lankford	Ribble
Lance	Larsen (WA)	Rice (SC)
Langevin	Latham	Richmond
Lankford	Latta	Rigell
Larsen (WA)	Lee (CA)	Rohrabacher
Latham	Levin	Royce
Latta	Lewis	Rogers (KY)
Lee (CA)		Rogers (MI)
Levin		
Lewis		