

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE COMPUTER EQUIPMENT COMMON SENSE DEPRECIATION ACT

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that will return common sense to the Internal Revenue Code by changing the depreciation period for computer equipment.

Currently, for tax purposes computer equipment must be depreciated over a five year period. Ironically, rapid technological advancements now being made in the computer industry guarantee that the average useful life of this equipment is 14–24 months. Highly competitive manufacturing businesses must continually replace computer equipment if they are to remain competitive. Although a business will often purchase a new system after 2 years, it must keep the outdated equipment on the books for 5 years.

This legislation will update the tax code to ensure that it acknowledges ongoing, rapid advancements being made in the computer industry. This measure will change the depreciation period from 5 years to 2 years, ensuring that businesses are not penalized for making investments that ensure their ability to compete. This change will serve to promote economic growth and job creation within these competitive industries.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to join Representative BEN CARDIN, me and other original cosponsors in support of this important legislation.

HONORING OUTSTANDING RUBEN DEHOYOS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Ruben deHoyos, one of Baytown, Texas' most prominent citizens. Ruben deHoyos will be honored by the Lee College Educational Access Committee on April 30, 1999.

Ruben deHoyos' achievements and accomplishments are well-known in Baytown. He has helped pave the way for Baytown's growing and vibrant community and he has been instrumental in promoting the importance of education within the Hispanic community.

Mr. Speaker, Ruben deHoyos is a native Baytonian. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy. After the war, he went to work for Humble Oil and Refining where he was one of the first five Mexican-Americans certified as a technician.

Ruben deHoyos is truly a leader—his list of involvement in civic and community activities and organizations is extensive. He was the first Hispanic elected as president of the 2,600

member Exxon Club. He has served as chairman of the Community Development Advisory Board and was a member of the Human Relations Council of Baytown and the Baytown Development Center. He is a founding member of the very organization that is honoring him—the Lee College Hispanic Access Educational Access Committee, which was created in 1986. Additionally, he has assisted with the development and implementation of a tutorial and parental involvement program at Horace Mann Junior School and Carver Elementary School, where he volunteered for eight years.

Currently Ruben deHoyos serves on the board of the Southwest Resource Credit Union, Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, the YMCA, Friends of Lee College, Baytown Welfare League, National Notary Association, the American Cancer Society, and the American Diabetes Society. He is also active in the Kiwanis Club of Baytown, HEAC, Exxon Club and the Exxon Annuitants Club. Finally, Ruben deHoyos ably serves on a selection committee that screens applicants who wish to attend our military academies.

Mr. Speaker, Ruben deHoyos is a true civic leader. He is so dedicated and so active in Baytown helping to better educate our children, tomorrow's leaders. On behalf of the citizens of Baytown, I thank him for his hard work and dedication.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE MADIGAN

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute to Mike Madigan, who is returning to his roots in the public sector after spending 21 years with Pardee Construction Company. Mike has retired as the Senior Vice President, Development Coordination for Pardee and agreed to coordinate a massive redevelopment project for the City of San Diego in the East Village—a redevelopment project that includes San Diego's new home for our National Baseball League Champion Padres.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure of knowing Mike Madigan for many years and found that we have many similarities. I am a life-long Democrat, while Mike belongs to the other party. Mike served San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson for more than five years, while I served Senator Hubert Humphrey. Mike is a former Naval officer and graduate of San Diego State University. I taught at San Diego State for more than 20 years.

Mike and I also share a deep commitment and dedication to our community. Mike has demonstrated his sense of civic duty in numerous ways. As a testament to his leadership, Mike has chaired the following organizations: the California Water Commission, the San Francisco Bay Delta Advisory Committee, the Bay Delta Oversight Council, Children's Hos-

pital Health Center of San Diego, the San Diego Library Commission, the Board of Directors of the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce, the San Diego Armed Services YMCA, the San Diego County Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the San Diego Unit of the American Cancer Society, the San Diego County Water Authority and the San Diego County Council for Equality.

I had the honor of working with Mike Madigan in a number of these capacities. Mike taught me much about land use planning, water policy, and the development of high quality and affordable housing. It was my honor to work with Mike during the development of Pardee's California Terraces project in my Congressional district.

The California Terraces project had to overcome a number of obstacles before it could become reality. Mike had to fully utilize all of his skills and expertise to make this project happen. In the face of opposition on environmental grounds, Mike negotiated with environmental activists, planners and regulatory agencies to preserve needed open space while developing a profitable, yet affordable housing product. Through his efforts, Pardee Construction became a partner with local school districts and as a result, the San Ysidro School District will construct its first elementary school in decades. Mike also helped Pardee establish and support a childcare program operated by the Borderview YMCA. I know that Mike has the same deep concern and affection for Southern San Diego County—and it shows in his pride of the diversity of the homeowners that have selected California Terraces as their new neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, Mike Madigan has been a true civic leader in San Diego. As an adviser to Mayor Wilson, as a library or water policy "wonk", as chairman of numerous non-profit organizations, and a representative of Pardee Construction, Mike has been one of the most influential San Diegans of his generation. I know that the City of San Diego will benefit from his skills and knowledge as he helps redevelop the East Village and our new ballpark. I hope that my colleagues will join me in extending our best wishes on his new endeavors.

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL ARTS COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS HONORED

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, once again, I come to the floor to recognize the great success of strong local school systems working with dedicated parents and teachers. I rise today to congratulate and honor 59 outstanding high school artists from the 11th Congressional District of New Jersey. Each of these talented students participated in the Annual Congressional Arts Competition, "An Artistic Discovery," sponsored by Schering-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Plough Corporation. They were recently honored at a reception and exhibit. Their works are exceptional.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to list each of the students, their high schools, and their contest entries, for the official RECORD.

Student	High School	Name of Entry
Gillian Cochran	Bayley-Ellard	"Untitled"
Alisa Rabinovich	Bayley-Ellard	"Untitled"
Brian Bell	Boonton	"Untitled"
Chris Holmes	Boonton	"Untitled"
Larissa Schaffnit	Boonton	"Untitled"
Susan Tieski	Boonton	"Untitled"
Mark Bunker	Chatham	"Composition #1"
Marc Mucciolo	Chatham	"Untitled"
Alissa Nelbert	Chatham	"Untitled"
Danielle Servedio	Chatham	"Untitled"
Steven Bernaz	Delbarton	"Untitled"
Andrew Bruck	Delbarton	"Untitled"
John Harriman	Delbarton	"Untitled"
Anders Johnson	Delbarton	"Untitled"
Michael Cicchetti	Dover	"Still Life"
Victoria Cotero	Dover	"Horns"
Anne Peters	Dover	"Still Life"
Allyson Wood	Dover	"Still Life"
Vanessa Batters	Kinnelon	"Untitled"
Julie Jun	Livingston	"Untitled"
Meredith Klein	Livingston	"... And Then I Woke Up"
Drew Kyser	Madison	"Untitled"
Juyoun (Young) Lee	Madison	"Untitled"
Diana Saidac	Madison	"Untitled"
Allison Epstein	Montville	"Jamie"
Eric Hubert	Montville	"Christmas"
Susan Sook-Kyung Lee	Montville	"Self Portrait"
Jeremy Levy	Montville	"Mayan Still Life"
Julie Ashworth	Morris Catholic	"Me"
Tina Anne Messina	Morris Catholic	"Dusk"
Denise J. Murphy	Morris Catholic	"Winter's Chill"
Dat Tran	Morris Catholic	"Love on the Lake"
Tonya Autolitano	Morris Hills	"Bouquet"
Lisa Genovese	Morris Hills	"Untitled"
Tha-Anh Heani	Morris Hills	"Untitled"
Felicia Kazin	Morris Hills	"Untitled"
Brandon Dicks	Morris Knolls	"Inking of Stec"
Heather MacArthur	Morris Knolls	"Mikey"
Danielle Maupai	Morris Knolls	"Baby With Pink Hat"
Larissa Stec	Morris Knolls	"Achieving Balance"
Danielle Cerny	Morristown	"Untitled"
Laura Healy	Morristown	"Mr. Fumero"
JoAnn Johnson	Morristown	"Self Portrait"
Laura Konzelman	Mount Olive	"Untitled"
Meredith Richard	Mount Olive	"Untitled"
Andres Rivera	Mount Olive	"Untitled"
Patrick Slattery	Mount Olive	"A Dance"
Sean Bono	Randolph	"Chris"
Gregory Leveto	Randolph	"That Thing"
Francesca Oliveira	Randolph	"The Wright Stairs"
Heather Troast	Randolph	"Untitled"
Stephanie Bryan	Ridge	"Untitled"
Michael Pascarella	Ridge	"Untitled"
Jiri Seger	Ridge	"Untitled"
Mike Yang	Ridge	"Untitled"
Rachel Glaser	West Essex	"Untitled"
Joseph Morelli	West Essex	"Untitled"
Lindsay Trella	West Essex	"Untitled"
Joanna Choi	West Essex	"Untitled"

As you know, Mr. Speaker, each year the winner of the competition will have the opportunity to travel to Washington, D.C. to meet Congressional Leaders and to mount his or her artwork in a special corridor of the U.S. Capitol along with winners from across the country. This year, first place went to Andres Rivera of Ridge High School. Second place went to Lisa Genovese of Morris Hills High School, who was also selected by Schering-Plough employees and attendees of the show to receive the People's Choice Award. Stephanie Bryan of Ridge High School was awarded third place. In addition, seven other submissions received honorable mention by the judges, Young Lee, Sean Bono, Meredith Klein, Mike Yang, Larissa Stec, Julie Jun, and Larissa Schaffnit.

Indeed, all of these young artists are winners, and we should be proud of their achievements so early in life.

A TRIBUTE TO JOE ROBERTS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, last week saw the passing of a man who symbolized all that is good and productive about local government in the United States, Joseph Roberts of Cresson, Pennsylvania.

Joe was a Cambria County Commissioner for 32 years, and when he retired, he was the longest continuous county commissioner in Pennsylvania history.

Joe cared about people. Individuals responded to Joe because they knew instantly in talking with him how much he cared about each individual, and how much he wanted to help.

Typical of Joe's work was the leadership and constant oversight he provided in creating the county's long-term nursing care facility. Joe didn't develop the idea and turn it over to others, or appear to cut the ribbon and move on to something else, no, Joe was at the home constantly, visiting with people, making them feel better, overseeing the care for people who were his neighbors.

Joe was always looking for ways that the County could do more to help people, and help the community. Thousands of families in Cambria County are enjoying better lives today because of the work he did in bringing jobs to the community, expanding the airport and helping with road facilities, and providing a full range of county services.

And Joe did it all quietly. His reward wasn't in seeing his name in the news media, or in getting some award. Joe's legacy was in helping people, and seeing government be a force for good and for helping people and the community.

Everyone in government service could benefit from measuring themselves against the record and actions of Joe Roberts. Few of us will ever succeed to his standards, but we all should try.

TRIBUTE TO EITAN TEITLER

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Eitan Teitler, program chairman of the annual Festival of Hope and Peace, which celebrates Israel's independence.

The Talmud states that "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole world with kindness." In the spirit of such words, innovative volunteers such as Eitan actively participate in delivering tremendous support, selflessly dedicating their time and energy to enriching our community. I can think of no better tribute to Eitan.

After being raised in Israel and completing his formal education, Eitan began his career through distinguished service in the Israeli army followed by 5 years of higher education in the Hebrew University School of Medicine.

Currently, Eitan serves on the board of B'nai B'rith/Shalom Lodge. He also serves as a

board member of the Council of Israeli Organizations.

In addition to his service to the community, Eitan has worked in the construction business in Israel, Nigeria, Cameroon, and now in Los Angeles. Eitan has been happily married for 28 years to Erella, and is the father of three children who live on a kibbutz in Israel. His son, Nir, is now serving in the Israeli army.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Eitan Teitler for his ongoing service to the Jewish community and the community at large.

TRIBUTE TO SAM GILMAN

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend of mine, Sam Gilman of Moline, IL. On April 29, 1999, the Quad Cities Israel Bonds Council will award Sam with the Jerusalem Medal for dedicated service to his community and Israel. I have learned so much from Sam about public service over the years, and take great joy in seeing him recognized for his outstanding achievements.

Sam understands what it means to give of yourself to help others. After graduating from college, he served his country for 4 years in the U.S. Army during World War II. Following law school at Harvard University, Sam returned to the Quad Cities to practice law, and later became a director of the Pinnacle Banc Group. He has also helped build enduring institutions that serve the entire community, including founding WQAD and WQPT and serving as Chairman of the Board of Franciscan Medical Center.

Sam has been instrumental in developing a strong Jewish community and support for Israel in Western Illinois. His leadership as a director and past president of the Jewish Federation of the Quad Cities, as founder of the Quad Cities Yom HaShoah Committee, and past director of the Tri-City Jewish Center strengthened those groups and laid a foundation for an active community for years to come.

I have also been a witness to Sam's love for Israel and his dedication to helping Jews in need around the world. In 1986, we traveled together in a group to Israel, and I learned to appreciate the deep affection he has for all that the land and its people represent. Two years later, on a journey to the former Soviet Union, I joined Sam as we met with refuseniks and worked to help Soviet Jews fighting for their freedom under an oppressive regime. Sam's work and that of countless others in the Jewish community is directly responsible for securing the right of Jews to emigrate from the former Soviet Union and for helping Israel to resettle this mass exodus of people in a land where they can be free.

Finally, I have been fortunate to benefit from Sam's wise counsel and support for almost twenty years. He has been a true mentor to me since I first sought to represent Western Illinois in Congress, and as treasurer of my campaign committee, has played a critical role in every race I have run. Most of all, I am proud to call Sam a friend, and look forward to many more years of sharing his advice.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF POLICE LT. BARRY ZALESNY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the distinguished career of Lt. Barry Zalesny. Lt. Zalesny has served the people of Bellaire for over four decades as a member of the city's police force. He will be retiring from the police department on May first of this year. During his career, Lt. Zalesny has played a crucial role in the department as well as the community.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to declare my appreciation for Lt. Zalesny's commitment to his community. It is a privilege to call him a constituent.

13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR DISASTER

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, thirteen years ago today, an innocuous experiment designed to test the energy output of the No. 4 unit at the Chernobyl nuclear facility in Northern Ukraine precipitated the worst nuclear accident in history. The resulting explosions blew off a 2,000-ton metal plate that sealed the top of the reactor. The graphite core of the reactor burned out of control for days, releasing more than 100 tons of lethally radioactive material into the environment.

The human cost of this disaster is mind numbing. It is unlikely we will ever know how many deaths can be directly attributed to Chernobyl, but the figure is measured in the tens of thousands. Hundreds of thousands more were subjected to radiation poisoning.

The resulting damage from the Chernobyl disaster was greatly multiplied by the efforts of the Soviet Union to cover up the incident. It was nearly a week before the Soviet Union provided the world with anything more than a few sketchy details concerning the accident. Rescue workers and firefighters were initially sent to the scene without protective gear. For nearly all of these individuals, this was a death sentence. The 40,000 inhabitants of the nearby city of Pripjat, located just two miles from Chernobyl, were largely kept in the dark about the accident. They were not evacuated for days. Today Pripjat is a ghost town.

More than a decade later, the consequences of the Chernobyl accident continue to plague Eastern Europe. Ukraine has been especially impacted. According to the World Health Organization, thyroid cancer among children living near Chernobyl has risen to levels 80 times higher than normal. Vast tracts of what was once prime farm land remains dangerously contaminated and will remain so for decades to come. The ten-story protective sarcophagus that was later built around the ruins of the reactor is in need of repair and replacement. The legacy of Chernobyl is a heavy burden for the people of Ukraine, and our country must do more to help.

As we observe the thirteenth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, let us resolve to learn from this tragedy and prevent it from happening again.

HONORING WILLIAM "BILL" G. MALCOMSON

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor William (Bill) G. Malcomson for his 38 years of service in the Department of State. Bill will retire as Regional Director of the Houston Passport Agency.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Bill Malcomson grew up in Morgantown, West Virginia and attended the University of West Virginia. He began his career in the Department of State as a clerk-typist in the Processing Section of the Washington Passport Agency when passport books were printed on Addressograph machines. He then briefly worked in the Department's Operation Center decoding and transcribing incoming telegraphic messages from overseas posts.

In 1962, Bill Malcomson was drafted into the U.S. Army and spent two years at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. Upon completion of his military service and another semester of college, Bill Malcomson returned to the Department of State.

His subsequent assignments, included Chief of the Special Issuance Section, Chief of the Official Travel Section, Operations Officer on the Field Coordination Staff, and Assistant Regional Director of the Washington Passport Agency.

Not only has Bill Malcomson ably served his country, but he is also involved in the community. He is a member of the Greater Houston Partnership and last year, he was Chairman of the Combined Federal Campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate William (Bill) G. Malcomson for his thirty-eight years of service to our great nation. His contributions to the State Department and to all American citizens who traveled abroad in one capacity or another will not be forgotten.

HELP FOR HOMELESS VETERANS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, following is the testimony I gave on April 22, 1999 to the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education of the Committee on Appropriations:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify this morning on behalf of the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program.

There is virtually no disagreement that one-third of the homeless men in this country are veterans—and that approximately 58 percent of those individuals are veterans of the Vietnam era. In my home town of San Diego, it is estimated that 40-50% of the homeless served in our Armed Forces. This means, Mr. Chairman, that tonight in this great country of ours, more than 275,000 vet-

erans who served their country with honor will sleep in doorways—in boxes—in alleys—and on grates in our cities—and in barns—and lean-tos—and on the ground in rural America. This is a troubling and shameful image and a troubling and shameful reality.

Since 1987, the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP), a modest, cost-effective program designed to help homeless veterans reenter and succeed in the job market, has proven its worth. More than 46,000 homeless veterans have received help and support from the community-based organizations funded under HVRP, and many were placed in jobs at a cost of less than \$1,500 per veteran. Few government programs can claim to have achieved so much with so little.

At its fully authorized level of \$10 million, HVRP is profoundly underfunded—and the \$5 million funding level included in the Administration budget, although a welcome increase over past years, is woefully inadequate. The Department of Labor estimates that \$5 million will enable HVRP grantees to assist more than 6,000 veterans and actually place 3,500 homeless veterans in jobs. I ask that you provide the maximum authorization of \$10 million for this program so that more than 7,000 veterans may return to economic self-sufficiency and independence.

Mr. Chairman, the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans estimates that 550,000 veterans are homeless over the course of a year. This, to me, is an absolutely staggering and tragic statistic—and to limit funding to \$10 million for the only program that focuses on employment of veterans who are homeless makes no sense. Consequently, I introduced legislation on Tuesday that would authorize \$50 million for HVRP for each fiscal year through 2004. The need is enormous—and the need is real.

I know there are those who ask why we can't simply serve veterans along with other homeless populations. They want to know why we need veteran-specific programs. The answer is rooted in the uniqueness of the shared active-duty military experience—in the discipline, sacrifice, and camaraderie associated with military service. When they go through basic training, young recruits quickly learn that their lives could some day depend on the guy in the next bunk—and that they themselves may be responsible for the lives of their comrades. They learn that they must work together if they are to succeed in their mission—and they will succeed as a group only if each servicemember exercises the self-discipline required to perform responsibly. As a result of this training, homeless veterans respond to, and trust other veterans, and they succeed in programs that replicate the military structure. I expect that the non-veteran homeless population might not benefit from the organization and discipline of veteran-specific homeless programs, but veterans do thrive in this environment.

One of the key factors in the success of HVRP is the outreach to homeless veterans that is most often done by formerly homeless veterans. They are best able to reach out to and convince homeless vets to seek services and assistance. They are best able to recognize the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and arrange for the necessary treatment. They are best able to determine when their fellow veterans are ready to get a job—and to keep a job. And, perhaps most importantly, they are the best possible role models for success. In a recent conversation about the importance of veteran-specific homeless programs, someone said to me—"If one-third of the homeless men in this country spoke only Latin, would it make any sense for homeless providers to speak to them only in English?" And the answer is—of course not! Veterans speak the

same unique language, and they share the same unique experiences. The programs that are based on the principle of "vets helping vets" are most likely to succeed with homeless veterans. The Department of Labor is currently funding HVRP programs in New York, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Texas, and California—and I hope that the members of this Subcommittee who represent those states will make a point of visiting their HVRP grantees and seeing their good work first hand.

Mr. Chairman, I listened closely to the impressive testimony I heard from the veterans' service organizations who testified before the House Veterans Affairs Committee over the past few months—and I sense an urgent and frustration that I've not heard before. America's veterans are telling us that they have done more than their fair share—and now they expect us to be their advocates. They are reminding us that America is safe and free only because of the generations of men and women who willingly endured the hardships and sacrifices required to preserve our liberty. I urge you to demonstrate your commitment to America's veterans and provide full funding for the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program and help bring homeless veterans home.

84TH COMMEMORATION OF
ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, as the horrors in Kosovo continue to unfold, we must not forget the other horrible acts against humanity that preceded it. That is why it is important today that we remember the Armenian Genocide, and honor the memory of the 1.5 million Armenians who died between 1915 and 1923.

The Armenian Genocide started in 1915, when the Turkish government rounded up and killed Armenian soldiers. Then, on April 24, 1915, the government turned its attention to slaughtering Armenian intellectuals. They were killed because of their ethnicity, the first group in the 20th Century killed not for what they did, but for who they were.

By the time the bloodshed of the genocide ended, the victims included the aged, women and children who had been forced from their homes and marched to relocation camps, beaten and brutalized along the way. In addition to the 1.5 million dead, over 500,000 Armenians were chased from their homeland.

It is important that we make the time, every year, to remember the victims of the Armenian genocide. Given global events, that commemoration seems more poignant now. We hope that, by remembering the bloodshed and atrocities committed against the Armenians, we can prevent this kind of tragedy from repeating itself. Unfortunately, these events have again proven us wrong.

So, Mr. Speaker, we must continue to talk about the Armenian genocide. We must keep alive the memory of those who lost their lives during the eight years of bloodshed in Armenia. We must educate other nations who have not recognized that the Armenian genocide occurred. Above all, we must remain vigilant.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Armenian-Americans—the survivors and their descendants—

who continue to educate the world about the tragedy of the Armenian Genocide and make valuable contributions to our shared American culture. Because of their efforts, the world will not be allowed to forget the memory of the victims of the first 20th Century holocaust.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK
PASQUERILLA

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it's with sadness that I note the passing last week of Mr. Frank J. Pasquerilla of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Frank Pasquerilla was the perfect example of the American Dream.

Growing up poor, through hard-work and dedication he built a Fortune 500 Company. Recognizing the opportunity America had given him, he supported a wide range of economic development, educational advancement, and cultural activities.

Frank made possible the Performing Arts Center at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, educational facilities at Notre Dame, health care facilities at Georgetown University, and environmental opportunities such as the Heritage Discovery Center in Cambria City.

Frank was someone who could work with people of all philosophies, all backgrounds, and all regions because he always kept in mind what was best for the people, and because he always respected the needs of individuals.

Frank has been involved in every step of development in Johnstown for the last 40 years, and because of him today we have a community with more people working than ever before in history, with cultural activities broader than at any time in history, and with a core of educational opportunities.

A decade ago I was on an election oversight mission to Central America with then Notre Dame President Father Hesburgh. When he found out I knew Frank he asked me to intervene because Frank had given the university a contribution for a new building, but wouldn't let them name it for him. We called him from the plane, and it took a great deal of urging, but he finally consented to let the University place his name on the building.

Frank wasn't trying to build a name for himself, but rather to build a legacy for people to help improve their lives, as he'd been able to improve his. And he succeeded.

Frank Pasquerilla's life stands as a symbol of what we can accomplish in America, and his memory is a reminder of the greatness of an individual, and of our Nation.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE CLEAN-UP

HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to clean up a 10.5-million ton pile of low-level radioactive waste from

uranium mill operations just outside Moab, Utah. Currently, this pile sits 750 feet from the banks of the Colorado River, across the road from the Arches National Park, and threatens to contaminate the drinking water supply of 25 million people from Nevada, Arizona, and California.

In the 1950's the Atlas Corporation was called upon to process uranium to meet the defense and commercial fuel needs of the United States. As a result, for decades these wastes have accumulated and today we have a pile of low-level radioactive materials that sits just outside of Moab, Utah and at the gates of the Arches National Park, where hundreds of thousands of people visit each year.

This is not only an incredible eyesore among some of the most beautiful red rock cliffs in the country, but it poses a very significant environmental risk. As water leaches through this heap of tailings, it flows into the Colorado River, is swept downstream where it contaminates the sole drinking source for tens of millions of people in Nevada, Arizona, and California. These radioactive wastes threaten that delicate water supply and must be removed and relocated to a safe, secure location where neither public health and safety nor environmental degradation can occur.

Currently, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has the responsibility for cleanup of this pile. Unfortunately, the NRC has determined that keeping this toxic mass in place is adequate. This simply is not the case. My legislation will transfer the jurisdiction from the NRC to the Department of Energy, where remediation and relocation can begin.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this sensible and conscientious legislation.

84TH COMMEMORATION OF
ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 84th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide that took place this past weekend at points across the country. The events that took place between 1915 to 1923, when 1.5 million Armenian men, women and children were systematically mistreated and killed, represent one of the most dark and the most devastating chapters in human history. Armenians were tortured, had their property confiscated, and thousands died from malnutrition and starvation during long, forced marches from their homeland in Eastern Turkey.

Tragically, the 20th century is now finishing much like it started. The Armenian Genocide not only foreshadowed the nightmare of the Nazi Holocaust, but now shows dangerous parallels to the situation unfolding in Kosovo. Like the Armenian before them, ethnic Albanians are struggling for their dignity and their lives.

That is why it is more critical than ever to revisit history, to listen and learn from the Armenian experience, and to honor the victims of the first genocide of this century. I am amazed that the Turkish government still refuses to admit its involvement in the atrocities, while at the same time our own government

has yet to acknowledge the full extent of the genocide that occurred. When a tragedy of this magnitude takes place, it is our duty to face all the uncomfortable truths and to ensure that the story is not forgotten.

History holds valuable lessons for us as we enter the new millennium. "Who remembers the Armenian?" asked Adolf Hitler as he unleashed his wrath upon the Jews. This collective amnesia proved devastating. Fortunately, the answer is clear. We remember the Armenians. We remember the suffering of their people and will not allow their memories to fade.

I proudly represent a large and vibrant Armenian community in my district in Massachusetts. Every year survivors of the Armenian Genocide and their descendants make public and vivid the hidden details of the Armenian Genocide as they participate in commemoration ceremonies in Boston, Lowell, and other areas in the Merrimack Valley. These same Armenian-Americans have made great contributions to society through a wide range of professions, and have significantly enriched the cultural life of the 5th District.

Out of respect for them and for Armenians all over the world, let us renew our commitment here today that the American people will oppose any and all instances of genocide. We refuse to once again watch from afar, as the ethnic cleansing and genocide that ravaged the Armenians now plagues the people Kosovo. Our unified voices and actions must be strong and unequivocal. Violence born out of hatred and fear will never again be tolerated.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. —, THE
SATELLITE COPYRIGHT, COMPETITION,
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. —, the Satellite Copyright, Competition, and Consumer Protection Act of 1999. This bill will improve the copyright compulsory license and the conditions of that license for satellite carriers of copyrighted programming contained on television broadcast signals by applying to such carriers the same opportunities and rules as their cable competitors. This competitive parity will lead to increased exposure of copyrighted programming to consumers who will pay lower prices for cable and satellite services which deliver programming to their homes. These lower prices will result from the choices consumers will have in choosing how they want their television programming delivered. Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for many of the Members in this House when I assert that creating competition in the video delivery market is the key to more choice and lower prices for our constituents.

This is a very dynamic time for the multichannel video marketplace, particularly for the satellite industry. The satellite copyright compulsory license is set to expire at the end of this year at a time when the industry enjoys a record number of subscribers. In the meantime, a federal court decision threatens to disconnect hundred of thousands of satellite cus-

tomers from their distant network signals. Additionally, several other copyright restrictions still prevent the satellite industry from competing with the cable television industry on an even playing field.

The Copyright Act of 1976 bestowed on cable television a permanent copyright compulsory license which enables that industry to rebroadcast network and superstation signals to cable television viewers without requiring cable operators to receive the authorization of thousands of copyright owners who have an exclusive right to authorize the exploitation of their programs. The cable operators pay a set fee for the right to retransmit and the monies collected are paid to the copyright owners through a distribution proceeding conducted under the auspices of the United States Copyright Office.

In 1988, Congress granted a compulsory license to the satellite industry. Although the cable and satellite compulsory licenses have similarities, there are important differences which I believe prevent satellite from becoming a true competitor to cable. Technology has changed significantly since the cable and satellite compulsory licenses were created. Satellite carriers are starting to be able to bring local programming through their services to viewers of that local market. The time has come to take a comprehensive look at the satellite compulsory license as it relates to the long-term viability and competitiveness of the satellite television industry. The satellite compulsory license is set to sunset in December of this year, and the Federal Communications Commission has reported time and again that in areas where there is no competition to cable, consumers are paying higher cable rates. We must act for our constituents to level the playing field in a manner that will allow both industries to flourish to the benefit of consumers.

To that end, the "Satellite Copyright, Competition, and Consumer Protection Act of 1999" makes the following changes to the Satellite Home Viewer Act:

It reauthorizes the satellite compulsory license for five years.

It allows new satellite customers who have received a network signal from a cable system within the past three months to sign up for satellite service for those signals. This is not allowed today.

It provides a discount for the copyright fees paid by the satellite carriers.

It allows satellite carriers to retransmit a local television station to households within that station's local market, just like cable does, conditioned upon meeting requirements of the Communications Act.

It allows satellite carriers to rebroadcast a national signal of the Public Broadcasting Service.

It postpones the currently scheduled shut-off of distant network service until the FCC develops a new predictive model to more accurately determine who is entitled to receive distant network signals.

I commend the work of Representative BILLY TAUZIN, Chairman of the Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection, and with Representative TOM BLILEY, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, on those provisions of this legislation complimentary to the copyright provisions. Their leadership and partnership have been and will continue to be invaluable

and necessary in guaranteeing true competition between the satellite and cable industries, particularly as this legislation moves forward towards a conference.

I also want to recognize the leadership and care that Senator ORRIN HATCH and Senator PATRICK LEAHY, Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, have paid to the development of this important bill. We have worked together closely on its provisions and I look forward to continuing our work together as our bills move toward completion.

Let me make clear that this bill is a compromise, carefully balanced to ensure competition. Many doubters thought our two committees could never work together to forge such a compromise. I believe it contains the balance necessary to allow this bill to become law this session and I urge all Members to support its passage.

SECTION-BY-SECTION

TITLE I—SATELLITE COMPETITION AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION

Section 101. Short title

The name of title I of the bill is the "Satellite Copyright, Competition, and Consumer Protection Act of 1999."

Section 102. Retransmission consent

Section 102 amends section 325 of the Communications Act to provide that satellite carriers must in certain circumstances obtain retransmission permission from a broadcaster before they can retransmit the signal of a network broadcast station. Like the regime applicable to the cable industry, network broadcasters are afforded the option of either granting retransmission consent, or they may elect must-carry status as provided in section 103 of the bill. All satellite carriers that provide local service of television network stations must obtain either retransmission consent of the local broadcasters, or carry their signals under the must-carry provisions.

Section 102 exempts carriage of certain broadcast stations from the retransmission requirement. Retransmission consent does not apply to noncommercial broadcasting stations, and superstations that existed as superstations on May 1, 1991, were retransmitted by satellite carriers under the section 119 satellite compulsory license as of July 1, 1998, and the retransmissions were in compliance with FCC rules governing network non-duplication, syndicated exclusivity and sports blackout.

The retransmission consent exemption for satellite-delivered distant network signals is eliminated 7 months after passage of the Act. Elimination of this exemption will foster retransmission of local network stations by satellite carriers by requiring satellite carriers to obtain retransmission permission from the distant network stations they wish to provide to their subscribers.

Section 102 also directs the Federal Communications Commission, within 45 days of enactment, to commence a rulemaking proceeding to adopt regulations governing the exercise of retransmission rights for satellite retransmissions. In addition to establishing election periods for must-carry/retransmission consent rights, the Commission is directed to establish regulations, effective until January 1, 2006, that prohibit broadcasters from engaging in discriminatory practices, understandings, arrangements and activities, including exclusive contracts for carriage, that prevent any multichannel video programming distributor from obtaining retransmission consent.

Section 103. Must-carry for satellite carriers retransmitting television broadcast signals

Section 103 of the bill creates must-carry obligations for satellite carriers retransmitting television broadcast signals, effective on January 1, 2002. The provisions are similar to those applicable to the cable industry. Any satellite carrier that retransmits a television broadcast signal to subscribers residing within the local market of that signal must carry all the television stations in the local market to subscribers residing in the local market. This approach of "carry one, then carry all" is subject to the retransmission consent election of section 102 of the bill. Thus, a satellite carrier does not have to carry a local television broadcast station if the station elects retransmission consent rather than must-carry.

Section 103 tracks the cable must-carry provisions of the 1992 Cable Act by relieving satellite carriers from the burden of having to carry more than one affiliate of the same network if both of the affiliates are located in the same local market. Local broadcasters are also afforded some channel positioning rights and are required to provide a good quality signal to the satellite carrier's local receive facility in order to assert must-carry rights. Satellite carriers are forbidden from obtaining compensation from local broadcasters in exchange for carriage. Section 103 also provides a means for broadcasters to seek redress from the Federal Communications Commission for violations of the must-carry obligations.

The Federal Communications Commission is directed to adopt regulations within 6 months of enactment of the legislation to implement the must-carry obligations for satellite.

Section 104. Nonduplication of programming broadcast by local stations

Section 104 of the bill directs the Federal Communications Commission, within 45 days of enactment, to commence rulemaking proceedings to adopt network nonduplication, syndicated exclusivity and sports blackout rules applicable to satellite retransmission of television broadcast signals. To the extent possible, the Commission shall model its new regulations after those that currently apply to the cable industry.

The bill sets forth express network nonduplication provisions that will solve the problems associated with satellite delivery of network signals and the recent shut-offs of network signals that have occurred as the result of federal court injunctions. This is accomplished through improvement of the signal intensity standard and predictive model, and creation of a system that allows subscribers who do not receive an adequate over-the-air signal from a network broadcaster to obtain a waiver to receive satellite service of that network.

The bill establishes that the current over-the-air signal intensity standard is the Grade B standard identified in the FCC's rules. Within 6 months of enactment, the Commission is directed to develop and prescribe by rule a point-to-point predictive model for reliably and presumptively determining the ability of individual locations to receive an over-the-air signal of Grade B intensity. Such predictive model will take into account terrain, building structures, and other land cover variations.

For those subscribers targeted by the predictive model as receiving an adequate over-the-air signal, but do not, there are two forms of relief. First, the subscriber may request a waiver from the local network broadcaster to receive satellite-delivered network service. The local broadcaster is given 30 days to issue a waiver or reject the request. If the station rejects the request, then the

subscriber may submit a request to his/her satellite carrier that a test be conducted as the subscriber's household. The party conducting the test shall be designated by the satellite carrier and the local broadcaster or, if they cannot agree, the FCC. The cost of a test will be borne by the satellite carrier and the local broadcaster equally, and the subscriber shall not have any responsibility for the cost.

If a subscriber has installed satellite reception equipment on a recreational vehicle, that vehicle shall be exempt from a network broadcaster's nonduplication protection rights if the subscriber provides a local broadcaster seeking to enforce those rights with verification of the motor vehicle registration, license, and proof of ownership of such vehicle. Recreational vehicles to not include any residential manufactured homes.

Not later than 2 years after enactment, the Commission shall conduct an inquiry to determine whether the current Grade B signal intensity standard is adequate to measure subscribers' ability to receive an acceptable over-the-air television broadcast signal. In conducting this inquiry, the Commission will consider the number of subscribers requesting waivers, the number of denials, the number of tests requested and their results, the results of any consumer research study undertaken to carry out the purpose of section 104 of the bill, and the extent to which consumers are not legally entitled to install broadcast reception devices assumed in the Commission's signal standard. The Commission will report the findings of its inquiry to Congress not later than the end of the 2-year period and shall complete any action necessary to revise the Grade B signal intensity standard and the predictive model.

Section 105. Consent of membership to retransmission of public Broadcasting Service satellite feed

Section 105 amends the Communications Act to require the Public Broadcasting Service to certify on an annual basis to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting that the majority of its membership supports, or does not support, the retransmission by satellite carriers of the Public Broadcasting Service satellite feed. The Public Broadcasting Service is required to provide notice of the certification to each satellite carrier retransmitting the satellite feed.

Section 106. Definitions

Section 106 amend the Communications Act to provide definitions of a "local market," "satellite carrier," and "television network/television network station" for purposes of the amendments made by the bill.

Section 107. Completion of biennial regulatory review

Within 6 months of the date of enactment, the FCC is directed to complete its biennial review required by section 202(h) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Section 108. Result of loss of network service

Section 108 provides that until the FCC implements its new regulations governing network nonduplication protection for broadcasters against satellite carriers, if a satellite subscriber has lost his/her network service as a result of the provisions of section 119 of the Copyright Act, the satellite carrier terminating such service must, upon request of the subscriber, provide the subscriber free-of-charge an over-the-air television broadcast receiving antenna that will provide the subscriber with an over-the-air signal of grade B intensity for those network stations that were terminated as a result of section 119.

Section 109. Interim provisions

Section 109 provides that no subscriber of satellite service who lives outside of the

Grade A contour of a network station shall have his or her satellite service disconnected as a result of a finding of copyright infringement under Section 119 of the Copyright Act until the FCC has issued and implemented a new predictive model under this Act.

TITLE II—SECONDARY TRANSMISSIONS BY SATELLITE CARRIERS WITHIN LOCAL MARKETS

Section 201. Short title

The name of title II of the bill is the "Satellite Copyright Compulsory License Improvement Act."

Section 202. Limitations on exclusive rights; secondary transmissions by satellite carriers within local markets

Section 202 of the bill creates a new copyright compulsory license, found at section 122 of title 17 of the United States Code, for the retransmission of television broadcast stations by satellite carriers to subscribers located within the local markets of those stations. In order to be eligible for this compulsory license, a satellite carrier must be in full compliance with all applicable rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, including any must-carry obligations imposed upon the satellite carrier by the Commission or by law.

Because the copyrighted programming contained on local broadcast programming is already licensed with the expectation that all viewers in the local market will be able to view the programming, the new section 122 license is a royalty-free license. Satellite carriers must, however, provide local broadcasters with lists of their subscribers receiving local stations so that broadcasters may verify that satellite carriers are making proper use of the license. The subscriber information supplied to broadcasters is for verification purposes only, and may not be used by broadcasters for other reasons.

Satellite carriers are liable for copyright infringement, and subject to the full remedies of the Copyright Act, if they violate one or more of the following requirements of the section 122 license. First, satellite carriers may not in any way willfully alter the programming contained on a local broadcast station.

Second, satellite carriers may not use the section 122 license to retransmit a television broadcast station to a subscriber located outside the local market of the station. If a carrier willfully or repeatedly violates this limitation on a nationwide basis, then the carrier may be enjoined from retransmitting that signal. If the broadcast station involved is a network station, then the carrier could lose the right to retransmit any network stations. If the willful or repeated violation of the restriction is performed on a local or regional basis, then the right to retransmit the station (or, if a network station, then all networks) can be enjoined on a local or regional basis, depending upon the circumstances. In addition to termination of service on a nationwide or local or regional basis, statutory damages are available up to \$250,000 for each 6-month period during which the pattern or practice of violations was carried out. Satellite carriers have the burden of proving that they are not improperly making use of the section 122 license to serve subscribers outside the local markets of the television broadcast stations they are providing.

The section 122 license is not limited to private home viewing, as is the section 119 compulsory license, so that satellite carriers may make use of it to serve commercial establishments as well as homes. The local market of a television broadcast station for purposes of the section 122 license will be defined by the Federal Communications Commission as part of its broadcast carriage rules for satellite carriers.

Section 203. Extension of effect of amendments to section 119 of title 17, United States Code

Section 203 of the bill extends the expiration date of the current section 119 satellite compulsory license from December 31, 1999, to December 31, 2004.

Section 204. Computation of royalty fees for satellite carriers

Section 204 of the bill reduces the 27-cent royalty fee adopted last year by the Librarian of Congress for the retransmission of network and superstation signals by satellite carriers under the section 119 license. The 27-cent rate for superstations is reduced by 30 percent per subscriber per month, and the 27-cent rate for network stations is reduced by 45 percent per subscriber per month.

In addition, section 119(c) of title 17 is amended to clarify that in royalty distribution proceedings conducted under section 802 of the Copyright Act, the Public Broadcasting Service may act as agent for all public television copyright claimants and all Public Broadcasting Service member stations.

Section 205. Public Broadcasting Service satellite feed; definitions

Section 205 of the bill amends the section 119 satellite compulsory license for retransmission of distant signals by providing that satellite carriers may deliver the national satellite feed of the Public Broadcasting Service under the section 119 license. PBS will supply its national feed to satellite carriers in lieu of the signals of its affiliates, as long as PBS certifies to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting on an annual basis, as provided in section 105 of the bill, that the affiliates support the national feed. Such certification is not required until satellite carriers provide their subscribers with local PBS affiliates, or two years from date of enactment, whichever is earlier.

Section 206. Distant signal retransmissions

Section 206 of the bill amends the section 119 satellite compulsory license for the retransmission of distant signals by removing the "Unserved household" restriction from the Copyright Act. Instead of the "unserved household" use of the section 119 license by satellite carriers is contingent upon compliance with the FCC's nonduplication rules for satellite prescribed in section 104 of the bill.

Section 207. Application of Federal Communications Commission regulations

Section 207 of the bill amends the section 119 satellite compulsory license to clarify

that satellite carriers' eligibility for the license is contingent upon their full compliance with all Federal Communications Commission rules governing carriage of television broadcast signals.

Section 208. Study

Section 208 provides that the Copyright Office and the NTIA shall jointly study the proliferation of local-to-local service to smaller markets.

Section 209. Effective date

The amendments made by the bill take effect on July 1, 1999, the first day of a new copyright accounting period for satellite carriers, except the amendments made by section 205 and 208 which take effect upon date of enactment.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R.—, THE
SATELLITE COPYRIGHT, COMPETITION,
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. COBLE and I are introducing the Satellite Copyright, Competition, and Consumer Protection Act. The bill represents the combined work of the House Committee on commerce and the House Committee on the Judiciary.

I am pleased to report that, through hard work and difficult consideration, we are able to present the House an agreement on changes to telecommunications and copyright law in order to provide the American consumer with a stronger, more viable competitor to their incumbent cable operator. This legislation will enact comprehensive reforms to the offering of satellite television service. I expect that the reforms contained in this bill will have a dramatic and beneficial effect on the multichannel video programming marketplace for years to come.

Consumers today expect more from their video programming providers, whether it be their cable company, their satellite company, their broadcaster or other distributors—including the Internet. Consumers are very savvy, and they now expect—indeed, demand—that

their video programming distributor offer a wide array of programming at a reasonable cost, and with exceptional picture quality.

Today, however, there are some limitations on the ability of satellite carriers to meet consumer demand. These limitations put satellite carriers at a competitive disadvantage to incumbent cable operators. The main limitation on satellite providers is the inherent difficulties in providing local broadcast programming via satellite. Even though broadcasters are experiencing a dramatic reduction in overall audience share compared to just a few years ago, the overwhelming number of consumers want local broadcast programming. Consumer surveys conclude that the lack of local broadcast programming is the number one reason some consumers are unwilling to subscribe to satellite service.

The bill Mr. COBLE and I are introducing today is designed to put satellite on competitive equal footing with cable. The bill provides for a compulsory license to retransmit local broadcast programming, and ensures carriage for local broadcast stations through retransmission consent/must-carry elections. The bill also provides for network non-duplication, syndicated exclusivity, and sports blackout protections.

Mr. Speaker, this bill combines the telecommunications provisions of H.R. 851, the Save Our Satellites Act of 1999 (as reported), and the copyright provisions of H.R. 1027, the Satellite Television Improvement Act (as reported). The legislative history of this bill can therefore be found in the applicable portions of the reports filed by our two Committees (i.e., H. Rep. 106–79 for Title I, and H. Rep. 106–86 for Title II).

Mr. Speaker, let me thank the hard work of the large group of Members that had a role in bringing this new bill to introduction: Chairman BLILEY, Ranking Member DINGELL and Subcommittee Ranking Member MARKEY from the Commerce Committee; and Chairman HYDE, Subcommittee Chair COBLE, Ranking Member CONYERS and Subcommittee Ranking Member BERMAN from the Judiciary Committee. This is a bi-partisan, bi-committee approach to a very important legislative bill. I am pleased that we were all able to work together and bring this compromise to the House.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 27, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume closed hearings on the damage to the national security from Chinese espionage at the Department of Energy nuclear weapons laboratories.

S-407, Capitol

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Bureau of Indian Affairs capacity and mission.

SR-485

Judiciary

To resume hearings on S.J. Res.14, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

SD-226

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider S. 385, to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to further improve the safety and health of working environments; the nomination of Joseph Bordogna, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation; the nomination of Kenneth M. Bresnahan, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Labor; the nomination of Lorraine Pratte Lewis, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education; the nomination of Arthur J. Naparstek, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service; the nomination of Ruth Y. Tamura, of Hawaii, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board; the nomination of Chang-Lin Tien, of California, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation; and the nomination of Gary L. Visscher, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

SD-628

Rules and Administration

To hold oversight hearings on the operations of the Architect of the Capitol.

SR-301

10 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, Narcotics and Terrorism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to state democracy and the rule of law in the Americas.

SD-562

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the National Guard Bureau.

SD-192

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the context and evolution of Medicare.

SD-215

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on hate crime issues.

SD-226

2 p.m.

Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.

SH-219

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 607, reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992; S. 415, to protect the permanent trust funds of the State of Arizona from erosion due to inflation and modify the basis on which distributions are made from those funds; and S. 416, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the city of Sisters, Oregon, a certain parcel of land for use in connection with a sewage treatment facility.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the future of the ABM Treaty.

SD-342

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nomination of George T. Frampton, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-406

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.

Year 2000 Technology Problem

To hold hearings to examine 911 and public service access points.

SD-192

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee, Energy and Natural Resources, National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold joint oversight hearings to review the report of the Government Accounting Office on the Everglades National Park Restoration Project.

SD-366

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-138

Environment and Public Works

Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on project delivery and streamlining of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

SD-406

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Myrta K. Sale, of Maryland, to be Controller, Office of Federal Financial Management, Office of Management and Budget; and the nomination of John T. Spotila, of New Jersey, to be Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget.

SD-342

Finance

To hold hearings on the implementation of the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

SD-215

Judiciary

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the impact of international software piracy on the software industry and the American economy.

SD-562

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SR-253

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To resume hearings on issues relating to the Elementary Secondary Education Act.

SD-628

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the United States Agency for International Development.

SD-124

2 p.m.

Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.

SH-219

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Transportation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Grants Management System.

SD-538

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine political and military developments in India.

SD-562

APRIL 30

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to the Older Americans Act.

SD-628

MAY 3

2 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine youth violence issues.

SD-226

3:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on management reform issues in the District of Columbia.

SD-342

MAY 4

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Census 2000, implementation in Indian Country.

SR-485

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume hearings on S. 25, to provide Coastal Impact Assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act) to establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people; S. 532, to provide increased funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Programs, to resume the funding of the State grants program of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to provide for the acquisition and development of conservation and recreation facilities and programs in urban areas; S. 446, to provide for the permanent protection of the resources of the United States in the year 2000 and beyond; and S. 819, to provide funding for the National Park System from outer Continental Shelf revenues.

SD-366

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to markup pending calendar business.

SR-253

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Tribal Priority Allocations and Contract Support Costs Report.

SR-485

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the current state of Federal and State relations.

SD-342

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the results of the December 1998 plebiscite on Puerto Rico.

SH-216

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on Federalism and crime control, focusing on the increasing Federalization of criminal law and its impact on crime control and the criminal justice system.

SD-342

MAY 11

10:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on multiple program coordination in early childhood education.

SD-342

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on HUBzones implementation.

SR-485

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 698, to review the suitability and feasibility of recovering costs of high altitude rescues at Denali National Park and Preserve in the state of Alaska; S. 711, to allow for the investment of joint Federal and State funds from the civil settlement of damages from the Exxon Valdez oil spill; and S. 748, to improve Native hiring and contracting by the Federal Government within the State of Alaska.

SD-366

MAY 19

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 614, to provide for regulatory reform in order to encourage investment, business, and economic development with respect to activities conducted on Indian lands; and S. 613, to encourage Indian economic development, to provide for the disclosure of Indian tribal sovereign immunity in contracts involving Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

345 Cannon Building