

since 1959 and the Bank of O'Fallon has grown with it by maintaining close ties within the communities it serves.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the board of directors, officers and employees of the Bank of O'Fallon on their 50th Anniversary and wishing them the very best for many more years to come.

HONORING ANN ARBOR HOST
LIONS CLUB'S EIGHTIETH YEAR
OF SERVICE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 2009

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Ann Arbor Host Lions Club as they celebrate their eightieth year of service to the people of Ann Arbor and the state of Michigan.

The Lions Club has spent decades faithfully serving the City of Ann Arbor and have aided the area in times of prosperity and hardship. Since 1929, the Lions Club has maintained its presence in the community through a variety of events, including but not limited to White Crane drives, active participation in Habitat for Humanity and strong support for countless local and state-wide programs.

As members of the world's largest community service organization, the men and women of the Ann Arbor Host Lions Club should be commended for their dedication to the residents of the greater Ann Arbor area. The Lions Club's desire to give back to the community was directly responsible for the creation of the Michigan Eye-Bank, a state-wide charitable organization that has offered sight restoration to thousands of people.

The citizens of Ann Arbor can take immense pride in being members of a community that has engaged and been served by the wonderful group of dedicated and compassionate volunteers that constitute the Ann Arbor Host Lions Club. Their generosity and charitable activities have been visible in the community for several generations and it is my hope and wish that their outstanding work receives praise and recognition.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise and join me in commending the Ann Arbor Host Lions Club on eighty years of charitable support and service to the community.

HONORING DR. NORMAN E.
BORLAUG

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 2009

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, a brilliant scientist and humanitarian, who died on September 12, 2009, at the age of 95 from complications with cancer in Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the Congressional Gold Medal during his lifetime. Dr. Borlaug used the respect he received from his accolades to advocate the importance that sound agriculture policy would have on al-

lowing peace to exist among communities hard hit by famine.

Dr. Borlaug won his Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for developing a strong strain of wheat that could produce large yields in regions of the world, otherwise susceptible to famine. Many of these regions were in developing countries with a history of increased amounts of conflict due to the hunger of its communities. Dr. Borlaug believed through studying agriculture trends, food challenges could be met resulting in establishing peace and prosperity.

Dr. Borlaug received his Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977 and his Congressional Gold Medal in 2007.

Dr. Norman Borlaug was Distinguished Professor of International Agriculture in Texas A&M University's Department of Soil and Crop Sciences. Joining the Texas A&M family in 1984, Borlaug worked extensively, even up to his death, studying the food trends of the world. At Texas A&M in 2006, the Norman Borlaug Institute for International Agriculture was named in his honor. This institution aims to carry on the rich legacy of the great works and service of Dr. Borlaug and ensure future stewards of that legacy will carry out the good work stressed by this great man.

Dr. Borlaug knew the importance of challenging the youth in his field to carry the torch for the next generation of scientists, working to solve the food challenges that the future may hold. Generations to come will be indebted to his life's work.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to call Dr. Borlaug a friend, and I remain in awe of his intellect and body of work. Thank you for the opportunity to call on all Americans to recall his spirit and his service.

INTRODUCTION OF SATELLITE
HOME VIEWER UPDATE AND RE-
AUTHORIZATION ACT
(“SHVURA”)

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 2009

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, today I am introducing the “Satellite Home Viewer Update and Reauthorization Act,” legislation that modernizes, simplifies and improves the compulsory copyright licenses governing the retransmission of distant television signals by cable and satellite television operators. I am joined by Representative BOUCHER, Representative WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Representative JOHNSON.

Both the cable and satellite industries rely on these licenses to provide television programming to their customers. The satellite Section 119 license will expire on December 31, unless we act. This legislation renews the satellite license for five years.

These compulsory copyright licenses were designed to facilitate investment in new creative works by the satellite and cable industries by eliminating direct negotiation with the copyright owners for the use of distant signal programming. These companies pay copyright royalty fees to a pool, at a rate set by statute, and are then distributed to the copyright owners by the United States Copyright Office.

In the five years since we last addressed these issues, the cable and satellite industries

have changed dramatically. The country underwent a transition from analog to digital television, the cable industry has grown and consolidated, and the satellite industry has expanded its reach, signing up more subscribers and providing more markets with local-into-local service.

This legislation reflects the recent transition to digital television by clarifying that the compulsory licenses apply to digital streams instead of just analog streams, and by providing for an updated technological model to predict the eligibility of satellite subscribers for distant signals under the Section 119 license. It also takes into account the advent of multicasting, which is a direct result of the new capacity created by the transition to digital signals and was not contemplated by the previous licensing schemes.

One important purpose of the Section 119 license is to ensure that consumers who live in markets that may be missing certain network affiliates can receive the full complement of network programming. The new language clarifies the ways in which the license can be used by satellite companies to accomplish this.

Changes in the cable television marketplace have resulted in confusion over the proper way to calculate royalties under the Section 111 cable compulsory license. This so-called “phantom signal” uncertainty has chilled both the cable and content industries, creating legal ambiguity that deters investment and growth, and threatens to raise cable price and disrupt cable service. This legislation alters the way the royalty rates are calculated to restore certainty to the marketplace and make the compensation for copyrighted content more fair.

This legislation also gives television and cable providers the flexibility they need to assist the United States Government in times of national emergency. Previously, during national emergencies, the compulsory licenses precluded cable and satellite companies from broadcasting certain distant signals to government organizations. Now the licensees can provide the government with the information it needs to monitor and respond to a natural disaster or man-made catastrophe.

This legislation also attempts to help rural markets that are currently not receiving “local-into-local” service. To incentivize satellite companies to serve these disadvantaged markets, the legislation restores the section 119 license to DISH network, which lost its license three years ago for noncompliance, on the condition that DISH enter all television markets in the United States. It is anticipated that this change will spur price and market competition between the major satellite providers to broaden and improve service to consumers.

The legislation streamlines and updates the compulsory license system in several other ways. It substantially heightens the penalties for copyright infringement. It provides a verification right for copyright owners to ensure that they are being properly compensated for the use of their intellectual property. It corrects and updates provisions related to rate-setting proceedings before the Copyright Royalty Judges. It adds a royalty filing fee to defray the administrative costs of disbursing the copyright payments to the pool. And it moves provisions for low power television and “significantly viewed” stations from Section 119 to Section 122 to reflect the “local” nature of those signals.