

voting rights for Wyoming women and in celebrating the 75th anniversary of the 19th Amendment guaranteeing the right to vote to all women in the United States.

"Section 2. That the Secretary of State of Wyoming transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress and to the Wyoming Congressional Delegation."

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. STEVENS:

S. 888. A bill to extend the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to use auctions for the allocation of radio spectrum frequencies for commercial use, to provide for private sector reimbursement of Federal governmental user costs to vacate commercially valuable spectrum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 889. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Wolf Gang II*, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KOHL (for himself, Mr. SPENCER, Mr. SIMON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CHAFFEE, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 890. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to gun free schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 891. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to convey certain real property at Ford Ord, California, to the City of Seaside, California, in order to foster the economic development of the City, which has been adversely impacted by the closure of Fort Ord; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. COATS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. NICKLES):

S. 892. A bill to amend section 1464 of title 18, United States Code, to punish transmission by computer of indecent material to minors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 893. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for charitable contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. STEVENS:

S. 888. A bill to extend the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to use auctions for the allocation of radio spectrum frequencies for commercial use, to provide for private sector reimbursement of Federal governmental user costs to vacate commercially valuable spectrum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

THE SPECTRUM AUCTION ACT OF 1995

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I wish to send to the desk this morning a bill to extend the Federal Communications

Commission's authority to use auctions to award radio spectrum licenses. I want to state to the Senate that for several Congresses, I had suggested spectrum auctions to deal with the problem of allocating this very valuable space in our airways. Congress did not pass those bills, but finally, in the last Congress, Congress did accept the amendment that I had offered. Since that time, the Federal Government has received over \$9 billion in money that has been bid for the use of this spectrum which is allocated by the FCC.

I am introducing this bill now so that the Senate will be aware of it, because I intend to offer it as an amendment to the telecommunications bill when it is presented to the Senate. This bill will raise an estimated minimum amount of \$4.5 billion over a 5-year period. It will be used to partially offset the cost of the telecommunications bill as computed by the Congressional Budget Office.

I might say on the bright side, the Congressional Budget Office has stated that enactment of the telecommunications bill will result in a \$3 billion reduction in the payments, that are made by the private sector I might add, for universal service in this country. But there is still a remaining expenditure that will be made in the 7-year period of the budget that is before the Congress, and in order that that budget may remain in balance and still have us be able to enact the telecommunications bill, we are presenting amendments that will provide offsetting revenues on the Federal side.

It is a strange thing about this, Mr. President, because it is the private sector that makes the support payments under existing law and will continue to make smaller payments under the telecommunications bill as the Commerce Committee will present it. But there is no question that the CBO has decided it still has a budgetary impact as far as the economy is concerned, and, therefore, an offset is required.

I urge Senators to review this proposed bill, which, as I said, will become an amendment to be offered by me to the telecommunications bill when it is on the floor.

This bill has five sections. Section 1 is the short title, which is the "Spectrum Auction Act of 1995." Section 2 contains findings drawn from two NTIA reports, which state that the U.S. will need at least 180 megahertz of additional spectrum for cellular, PCS, and satellite services over the next 10 years, and that less than that amount will be available without the bill. Section 3 extends the FCC's auction authority from 1998 until 2002, and would allow the FCC to use auctions for all licenses except public safety radio services and new digital TV licenses. Section 4 of the bill allows federal agencies to accept reimbursement from private parties for the costs of relocating to new spectrum frequencies, so that the private sector can pay to move government stations off valuable frequencies; it also requires NTIA to move

government stations if all costs are paid and the new frequency and facilities are comparable. Section 5 requires the Secretary of Commerce to submit a plan to reallocate three additional frequency bands that NTIA has identified for transfer from government to private use.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 888

*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 "Spectrum Auction Act of 1995".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce recently submitted to the Congress a report entitled "U.S. National Spectrum Requirements" as required by section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923);

(2) based on the best available information the report concludes that an additional 179 megahertz of spectrum will be needed within the next ten years to meet the expected demand for land mobile and mobile satellite radio services such as cellular telephone service, paging services, personal communication services, and low earth orbiting satellite communications systems;

(3) a further 85 megahertz of additional spectrum, for a total of 264 megahertz, is needed if the United States is to fully implement the Intelligent Transportation System currently under development by the Department of Transportation;

(4) as required by Part B of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) the Federal Government will transfer 235 megahertz of spectrum from exclusive government use to non-governmental or mixed governmental and non-governmental use between 1994 and 2004;

(5) the Spectrum Reallocation Final Report submitted to Congress by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration states that, of the 235 megahertz of spectrum identified for reallocation from governmental to non-governmental or mixed use—

(A) 50 megahertz has already been reallocated for exclusive non-governmental use,

(B) 45 megahertz will be reallocated in 1995 for both exclusive non-governmental and mixed governmental and non-governmental use,

(C) 25 megahertz will be reallocated in 1997 for exclusive non-governmental use,

(D) 70 megahertz will be reallocated in 1999 for both exclusive non-governmental and mixed governmental and non-governmental use, and

(E) the final 45 megahertz will be reallocated for mixed governmental and non-governmental use by 2004;

(6) the 165 megahertz of spectrum that are not yet reallocated, combined with 80 megahertz that the Federal Communications Commission is currently holding in reserve for emerging technologies, are less than the best estimates of projected spectrum needs in the United States;

(7) the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to assign radio spectrum frequencies using an auction process expires on September 30, 1998;