

cults, Hitler, and even devil worship is wrong, out of touch, and needs some common sense.

It is time for Congress to look in the mirror, and it is time for Congress to allow local school boards to make those decisions.

TIME FOR REFORM OF THE SATELLITE HOME VIEWERS ACT

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, the Second Congressional District of Nevada is a vast area containing about 110,000 square miles and 1.2 million people, many of whom are spread out over a large portion of rural Nevada.

So today I rise to support meaningful reform of the Satellite Home Viewers Act. Every American, no matter where they live, deserves access to their local television networks. Our office has received thousands of phone calls and letters from frustrated constituents in my home State. These honest, hard-working Nevadans are frustrated over the current Federal law which prevents them from receiving local programming with a satellite dish. They often ask, "Why will the Federal Government not let me watch my local news?" The only answer is because of outdated, misconstrued Federal regulations.

We need to reform the Satellite Home Viewers Act to reflect the changes in technology, to change the mistakes of the Federal Government and adhere to the needs of the American people. Today I urge my colleagues to join me in helping reform the Satellite Home Viewers Act.

WE MUST NOT PRIVATIZE SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, conservatives in the Republican Party are proposing that Congress privatize Social Security, turning it over to Wall Street, even though Social Security will be solvent at least until 2034.

Privatization in many parts of government has simply gone too far. The purpose of public prisons, for example, is to protect the public, to punish and to rehabilitate. The purpose of privatized prisons is to maximize profit by reducing staff and too often cutting back on security. The purpose of public medical systems is to provide the best health care possible to all people. The purpose of privatized medical systems is to maximize profit, often meaning that the quality of care is compromised.

The purpose of a public pension system, a public Social Security system is to provide a bedrock source of income for the elderly to keep them out of poverty. A privatized Social Security sys-

tem would end that guaranteed income.

Mr. Speaker, we must not privatize Social Security. Let us keep Social Security the very important public program that it has been for 60 years.

MILITARY READINESS

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the dishonest demagoguery about Social Security has begun. However, I continue to be troubled by the state of our military readiness. For years the Clinton administration has reduced spending for national defense while sending our troops on more and more deployments. The result, our military readiness has declined.

Case in point: A Lieutenant Junior Grade in our Navy was recently quoted as saying, and I quote, "It took us two days to complete what should have been a two-hour procedure for all of these reasons: We could not get a hydraulic test stand that worked correctly. The support equipment people could not fix the hydraulic test stand because they did not have the correct publications. The publications had not been updated to reflect the new tool requirements. Nobody knew how to operate the new test equipment. If we do not have the people or tools to fix the aircraft, then the aircraft cannot fly."

Mr. Speaker, we need to commit to restoring our military to a level capable of defending the United States of America. We need to support our troops, our young sons and daughters who lay their lives on the line to defend this great country.

WELCOME TO DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY

(Mrs. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to welcome Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated to Delta Days on Capitol Hill. If my colleagues will look up in the viewing area, there are some 550 Deltas here on the Hill. This is our tenth anniversary, and we have come to talk about issues that impact the African American community. Delta Sigma Theta is a sorority of 180,000 women nationwide with some 900 chapters.

Our colors are crimson and cream and red and white. Our national president is Marcia Fudge. The head of our Social Action Committee is Devarieste Curry.

There are two Members of the House that are members of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. They are my colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) and myself. On behalf of the Congress, we welcome you to the Hill and we hope to hear all you have to tell us.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is reminded not to refer to the gallery, but to address the Chair.

KEEP U.S. TROOPS OUT OF KOSOVO

(Mr. KUYKENDALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share some thoughts of one of my 12-year-old constituents on Kosovo, and I quote:

"I would like to know why our government is thinking about sending troops to Kosovo. This sounds a lot like a Vietnam type of war which lasted 9 years. I am 12 now, and if this lasts for 6 more years, then I might be drafted and have to go to war. In my parents' generation almost everyone knows someone who served in the Vietnam War. Not too many people speak highly of our involvement in Vietnam. I want to be a successful person and a good citizen when I grow up. I want to uphold those great ideals I read about in Washington, D.C. that our Founding Fathers set down in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, as well as many other places. I would like my country to be seen as doing the 'right thing' or fighting for a 'noble' cause. Right now in Kosovo it does not look like that to all of the nations of the world.

"I visited the Vietnam War Memorial and the Korean War Memorial and toured Arlington National Cemetery. I saw monuments to thousands of Americans who gave their lives for freedom. My father spoke with me about the meaning of these monuments and the sacrifices Americans made during these conflicts. How Kosovo a part of that duty?"

To Justin Kawahara, I say that is an excellent question.

COMMITMENT TO END VIOLENCE IN OUR NATION

(Mr. MARKEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy in Colorado has saddened our country and has highlighted a deadly mix of violent imagery and guns. Addressing the cumulative effects of years of violent imagery means addressing issues on TV, in the movies, and on the Internet.

Dealing with children's access to guns and explosive materials is something we must do as a society. An effective, proactive response must include a willingness on the part of industry leaders to deal pragmatically with access to certain content on the Internet.

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I strongly encourage the industry to begin a dialogue with parents and community leaders on this issue.

The reality is that the Internet has a Dickensian quality to it. It is the best of wires and the worst of wires, simultaneously. It has the ability to ennoble and enable, and at the same time to debase and degrade. It is time for our country to begin the discussion as to how we are going to resolve this tension in favor of the children in our society.

CANCER RESEARCH VITALLY IMPORTANT

(Mr. TAUZIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this moment for very personal reasons. At this moment my mother, Enola, is recovering in a hospital in New Orleans, Ochsner Clinic, from her third very important cancer surgery.

In 1960 she was operated on for breast cancer, and survived that awful plague. In 1980 she was operated on for lung cancer, and survived that awful condition. Today the doctors reported to me just a few minutes ago that Mom has come through successful uterine cancer surgery with at least a 90 percent chance of recovery.

Mom, to you and to all the cancer survivors across America, what an inspiration you are to your family and to this country in the fights you wage against this awful disease.

To all who struggle in the fields of research, and who raise the monies and spend those critically short dollars to find a cure for this awful disease, I ask them to keep up their great work. They have given me my mother all these years, and I deeply appreciate them.

Mom, God bless you, and a speedy recovery, dear.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

SATELLITE COPYRIGHT, COMPETITION, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1554) to amend the provisions of title 17, United States Code, and the

Communications Act of 1934, relating to copyright licensing and carriage of broadcast signals by satellite, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1554

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 "Satellite Copyright, Competition, and Consumer Protection Act of 1999".

TITLE I—SATELLITE COMPETITION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Satellite Competition and Consumer Protection Act".

SEC. 102. RETRANSMISSION CONSENT.

Section 325(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 325(b)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraphs (1) and (2) to read as follows:

"(b)(1) No cable system or other multichannel video programming distributor shall retransmit the signal of a television broadcast station, or any part thereof, except—

"(A) with the express authority of the originating station;

"(B) pursuant to section 614, in the case of a station electing, in accordance with this subsection, to assert the right to carriage under such section; or

"(C) pursuant to section 338, in the case of a station electing, in accordance with this subsection, to assert the right to carriage under such section.

"(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply—

"(A) to retransmission of the signal of a noncommercial television broadcast station;

"(B) to retransmission of the signal of a television broadcast station outside the station's local market by a satellite carrier directly to its subscribers, if—

"(i) such station was a superstation on May 1, 1991;

"(ii) as of July 1, 1998, such station was retransmitted by a satellite carrier under the statutory license of section 119 of title 17, United States Code; and

"(iii) the satellite carrier complies with all network nonduplication, syndicated exclusivity, and sports blackout rules adopted by the Commission pursuant to section 712 of this Act;

"(C) until 7 months after the date of enactment of the Satellite Competition and Consumer Protection Act, to retransmission of the signal of a television network station directly to a satellite antenna, if the subscriber receiving the signal is located in an area outside the local market of such station; or

"(D) to retransmission by a cable operator or other multichannel video provider, other than a satellite carrier, of the signal of a television broadcast station outside the station's local market if such signal was obtained from a satellite carrier and—

"(i) the originating station was a superstation on May 1, 1991; and

"(ii) as of July 1, 1998, such station was retransmitted by a satellite carrier under the statutory license of section 119 of title 17, United States Code.";

(2) by adding at the end of paragraph (3) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) Within 45 days after the date of enactment of the Satellite Competition and Consumer Protection Act, the Commission shall commence a rulemaking proceeding to revise the regulations governing the exercise by television broadcast stations of the right to grant retransmission consent under this sub-

section, and such other regulations as are necessary to administer the limitations contained in paragraph (2). The Commission shall complete all actions necessary to prescribe such regulations within one year after such date of enactment. Such regulations shall—

"(i) establish election time periods that correspond with those regulations adopted under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph; and

"(ii) until January 1, 2006, prohibit television broadcast stations that provide retransmission consent from engaging in discriminatory practices, understandings, arrangements, and activities, including exclusive contracts for carriage, that prevent a multichannel video programming distributor from obtaining retransmission consent from such stations.";

(3) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following new sentence: "If an originating television station elects under paragraph (3)(C) to exercise its right to grant retransmission consent under this subsection with respect to a satellite carrier, the provisions of section 338 shall not apply to the carriage of the signal of such station by such satellite carrier.";

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking "614 or 615" and inserting "338, 614, or 615"; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(7) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'television broadcast station' means an over-the-air commercial or noncommercial television broadcast station licensed by the Commission under subpart E of part 73 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, except that such term does not include a low-power or translator television station."

SEC. 103. MUST-CARRY FOR SATELLITE CARRIERS RETRANSMITTING TELEVISION BROADCAST SIGNALS.

Title III of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by inserting after section 337 (47 U.S.C. 337) the following new section:

"SEC. 338. CARRIAGE OF LOCAL TELEVISION SIGNALS BY SATELLITE CARRIERS.

"(a) CARRIAGE OBLIGATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the limitations of paragraph (2), each satellite carrier providing secondary transmissions to subscribers located within the local market of a television broadcast station of a primary transmission made by that station shall carry upon request all television broadcast stations located within that local market, subject to section 325(b), by retransmitting the signal or signals of such stations that are identified by Commission regulations for purposes of this section.

"(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—No satellite carrier shall be required to carry local television broadcast stations under paragraph (1) until January 1, 2002.

"(b) GOOD SIGNAL REQUIRED.—

"(1) COSTS.—A television broadcast station asserting its right to carriage under subsection (a) shall be required to bear the costs associated with delivering a good quality signal to the designated local receive facility of the satellite carrier or to another facility that is acceptable to at least one-half the stations asserting the right to carriage in the local market.

"(2) REGULATIONS.—The regulations issued under subsection (g) shall set forth the obligations necessary to carry out this subsection.

"(c) DUPLICATION NOT REQUIRED.—

"(1) COMMERCIAL STATIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), a satellite carrier shall not be required to carry upon request the signal of any local commercial television broadcast station that substantially duplicates the signal of another local commercial television broadcast station which is secondarily transmitted by the satellite carrier