

of the main goals of the Telecommunications Act was to open the local phone markets to competition to ensure non-discriminatory access and safeguard against anti-competitive behavior. However, certain networks unaffected by the Act remain closed to competitors and other closed networks could be just around the corner. Under this scenario, a consumer who wants high-speed broadband service, whether by cable, satellite, or copper wire, would be forced to buy it from their access provider's ISP. If they wanted service from AOL or another ISP, they would either not be able to receive it or would essentially have to pay twice.

A closed network also provides undue leverage over Internet content, since one company would possess the ability to give content providers preferential access to their "hostage" customers. This ability to leverage its monopoly vertically can curtail competition and innovation in the content market and raise prices for such information or programs. It could also limit the variety and availability of content that has made the Internet so successful.

This legislation preserves competition among broadband Internet providers without involving the heavy-handed bureaucracy of the FCC. The bill achieves this goal by giving a private right of action to ISPs who have been unable to compete fairly against other ISPs by broadband transport providers. For example, if a company limits the ability of an ISP to offer its services over their facilities on the same terms and conditions that the cable company offers to another ISP, the first ISP would be able to seek relief in the courts.

The section also preserves competition among ISPs by using existing antitrust law. Under this section, evidence in a civil action that a broadband access transport provider with market power has limited the ability of an Internet service provider to compete in the ISP marketplace would be presumed to have violated the Sherman Act. This section recognizes that each type of broadband transport provider technology is unique, whether two-way cable, copper wire, sport-beam satellite or wireless transmission. Each technology is recognized under this bill as a separate type of broadband market, and therefore providers cannot under current antitrust law abuse that power to limit the competitive marketplace of Internet service providers.

The second section would also ensure openness and competition among broadband Internet transport providers by ensuring that the same rules apply to the incumbent phone companies, which are already required to open their networks to ISPs. In return for removing rate and price regulations on data traffic for local phone companies after meeting certain rollout requirements, this section would presume a Sherman Act violation if the phone company failed to make its "local loop" available to other carriers who wanted to compete in the provision of DSL broadband technology.

Finally, the Internet Freedom Act encourages open consumer access for consumers by making the Internet a more user-friendly environment. The third section addresses the problem of illegal mass e-mail, also known as "spamming." This section would make it a federal crime for a person to knowingly use another person's Internet e-mail address, or "domain name," to send unsolicited mass e-mails. The penalty for violating the section would be the actual monetary loss and damages of

\$15,000 per violation or up to \$10 per message, whichever is greater.

The principles of free-market competition, low government regulation, and open consumer access have guided the growth of the Internet. If this growth is to continue, we must ensure that public policy reflects the best interests of the consumer. The environment that has nurtured the early growth of the Internet must be preserved and strengthened to spur continued innovation and ensure that the Internet and information-based economy continue to flourish. But, there are several inefficiencies currently in the marketplace that could stifle the continued development and innovation of the Internet and the growth of our economy. We must fix these problems now, before they require heavy-handed regulations that slow down the Internet, drive up costs, hinder consumer access to information, and cause this engine of potential economic growth and future prosperity to sputter and fail.

CONGRATULATING FRESNO RESCUE MISSION ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Fresno Rescue Mission on occasion of its 50th anniversary, and its plans for expansion. The mission has long served the homeless and downtrodden of Fresno.

The Rescue Mission began in 1949 as a non-profit religious organization to be an arm of the churches of Fresno County. Over the past 50 years, the mission has been open 24-hours-a-day 365-days-a-year helping the destitute of Fresno, with three meals a day, shelter, clothing, bedding, appliances and furniture, all free of charge.

Though it began as a "men only" organization, over the years, the mission has progressed to helping families who are in need of emergency shelter. The mission works with the Fresno County Department of Human Social Services in "Rescue the Children/Craycroft Youth" a collaborative effort to service, abused, neglected and abandoned children.

There is also a year-long live-in recovery program for men with various dependency problems. After completion of the program, a transition home provides housing, and employment as staff members of the mission. At the home, men are encouraged to save their money so they can be reunited with their families, or be able to afford their own housing.

Most important to the mission is its primary purpose, to provide love, and bring the Gospel of Jesus Christ to those who have nothing left in this world. In front of the mission building hangs a sign which reads, "If you don't have a friend in the world, you will find one here."

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Fresno Rescue Mission on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. The services provided are a boon to the community, and a blessing to those in most need. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in wishing the Fresno Rescue Mission many years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO JERRY ZREMSKI

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1999

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements of one of Capitol Hill's most hard-working and talented reporters.

As a member of the Washington Bureau of The Buffalo News, Jerry Zremski's Washington dispatches are an important and invaluable source of information for my constituents on the activities of this Congress.

Jerry was recently named a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University, a prestigious honor afforded to only 12 journalists throughout the United States of America. Jerry will begin his fellowship at Harvard in the fall, at the world's oldest mid-career fellowship program for journalists.

A graduate of Syracuse University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in journalism, and American University, where he received his Master's Degree in Political Science, Jerry Zremski has distinguished himself in his profession, and I ask that this House of Representatives join me in honoring Jerry's achievement in earning the Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF CARMEL CASABONA AFTER 20 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1999

Mr. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, tonight we celebrate Carmel Casabona, who retired from Area Cooperative Educational Services (ACES) on January 22, 1999 after 20 years of dedicated service. As a committed vocational education teacher with ACES' Secondary Program and later as a Job Coach with the ACCESS program, she has worked tirelessly to assist adult clients with disabilities, and engage them in their community. It is with tremendous pleasure that I rise today to salute this incredible woman, who has been a dear friend to me and has contributed so much to the Greater New Haven area.

For more than two decades, ACES has been a crucial source of support and assistance for people with a range of disabilities. Many individuals have benefitted from the nurturing, caring environment, and innovative approach that ACES offers. From employment opportunities to residential skills, this institution is an invaluable resource for the disabled. Carmel certainly reflects these goals.

Carm's long career with ACES is characterized by a lifetime of dedication to her adult clients. Although supervising 28-30 clients, Carm carefully assessed each person's abilities, and chose the appropriate work experience. By focusing on each individual's specific needs, she has helped her clients reach their full potential, while providing positive reinforcement. She also offered each participant increased independence, encouragement and dignity.

Aside from her daily work responsibilities, Carm offered her personal time in organizing