only approximately 5 percent of households today;
Whereas, at the current pace, next-genera-
tion broadband networks will not be univer-
sally available in the United States for more
than 20 years, and, as a result—
(1) households in the United States will not
have access to critical information, services,
and applications;
(2) entrepreneurs and businesses in the
United States will be constrained in devel-
oping new products and services that are
accessed over the Internet and broadband
networks; and
(3) the overall welfare and economy of the
United States will suffer substantially; and
Whereas high-speed Internet and broadband
services to the flood of new, high band-
width applications that are now available
to those with a fast connection. Korea has been the lead-
er in this regard, and 100 megabit connections are
becoming routine in these countries, and it is
true that the United States not only absolutely
needs a policy that ensures the deployment of a
strong broadband network for all Americans.

The first step in going somewhere is to know
where you are going, and the same is true in public policy. We need
a goal. And the goal should be an ambitious,
Yet achievable one. The second step is to decide how to achieve that
goal. We need a roadmap. And, we need it
now. By the end of 2007, we should es-

di bond a national goal and pass a se-
ries of policy actions designed to
achieve our national goal. There will
likely be multiple parts to the plan,
and we will likely need to modify those
parts over time. But if we do not have
a plan, we cannot expect to accomplish
our goal.

So today I am introducing a resolu-
tion calling for two things: A national
goal of 10 megabits per second universal-
ly available in the United States by the
end of 2010, and 100 megabits by the end
of 2015. As I said, that is ambitious,
but achievable. A number of different
wireline and wireless technologies are
today capable of delivering five mega-
bits or more, and their efficacy is con-
stantly increasing. Ten megabits by
2010 is achievable. And by 2015 we can
do much better and achieve true next
generation speeds.

If we do our work, by 2015 we can be-
come a true “100 Megabit Nation.”
Today, speeds of 30 megabits or higher
are available to millions of Americans
due to the healthy competition develop-
ing between telephone companies and
cable television companies, com-
plemented by many forward-thinking
real estate developers and municipali-
ties. They are beginning to offer
“triple play” services, voice, video and data, requiring them to de-
ploy new technologies delivering very
fast speeds. Having general availability of 100 megabits is achievable by 2015 if
we push the technology envelope. We
can do it, and we should resolve today
to do so.

The second part of my resolution says that by the end of this year, 2007,
we will develop and achieve our national goal. I will suggest
 policy actions for inclusion in that
strategy, and many of you will as well.
I think we should have tax incentives to
push the private sector beyond their
development plans, we should offer low-interest loans for the same
purpose, we should reform the Uni-
versal Service Fund to encourage
broadband deployment, we should free
municipalities to deploy as they see
fit, we should ensure the wise use of
wireless spectrum, and the list goes on.

There will be new proposals to deal
with new challenges and new oppor-
tunities. We should develop the first U.S.
national broadband policy by the end
of 2007, and we should revisit it every
year thereafter to modify it as nec-

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND
PROPOSED

SA 1061. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms.
SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended
to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1062, to
amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic
Act to reauthorize and amend the prescrip-
tion drug user fee provisions, and for other
purposes; which was ordered to lie on the
table.

SA 1062. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms.
SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended
to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1062,
supra; which was ordered to lie on the

SA 1063. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms.
SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended
to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1062,
supra; which was ordered to lie on the

SA 1064. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an
amendment intended to be proposed to
amendment SA 1060 submitted by Mr. Ses-

sessions (for himself, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. COCH-
RAN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. SHEVLIN)
and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1062,
supra; which was ordered to lie on the
table.

At the appropriate place in the amend-
ment, insert the following:

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1061. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms.
SNOWE) submitted an amend-
ment intended to be proposed by him
to the bill S. 1062, to amend the Fed-
ereal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to
reauthorize and amend the prescription
derug user fee provisions, and for other
purposes; which was ordered to lie on
the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the amend-
ment, insert the following: