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Citation: 3 Bernard D. Reams Jr. & William H. Manz Federal Law A Legislative History of the Telecommunications of 1996 Pub. L. No. 104-104 110 Stat. 56 1996 the Communications Decency Act S7926 1997

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THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION AND DEREGULATION ACT OF 1995 COMMUNICATIONS DECENCY ACT OF 1995

DOLE AMENDMENT NO. 1255

Mr. DOLE proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 652) to provide for a pro-competitive, deregulatory national policy framework designed to accelerate rapidly private sector deployment of advanced telecommunications and information technologies and services to all Americans by opening all telecommunications markets to competition, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 9, strike lines 4 through 12 and insert the following:

(c) TRANSFER OF MFJ.—After the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall administer any provision of the Modification of Final Judgment not overridden or superseded by this Act. The District Court for the District of Columbia shall have no further jurisdiction over any provision of the Modification of Final Judgment administered by the Commission under this Act or the Communications Act of 1934. The Commission may, consistent with this Act (and the amendments made by this Act), modify any provision of the Modification of Final Judgment that it administers.

(d) GTE CONSENT DECREE.—This Act shall supersede the provisions of the Final Judgment entered in United States v. GTE Corp., No. 83-1298 (D.C. D.C.), and such Final Judgment shall not be enforced after the effective date of this Act.

On page 40, line 9, strike "to enable them" and insert "which are determined by the Commission to be essential in order for Americans".

On page 40, beginning on line 11, strike "Nation. At a minimum, universal service shall include any telecommunications services that" and insert "Nation, and which".

On page 70, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

(b) GREATER DEREGULATION FOR SMALLER CABLE COMPANIES.—Section 623 (47 U.S.C. 543) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(m) SPECIAL RULES FOR SMALL COMPANIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection 9a), (b), or (c) does not apply to a small cable operator with respect to—

"(A) cable programming services, or

"(B) a basic service tier that was the only service tier subject to regulation as of December 31, 1994,

in any franchise area in which that operator serves 35,000 or fewer subscribers.

"(2) DEFINITION OF SMALL CABLE OPERATOR.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'small cable operator' means a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than 1 percent of all subscribers in the United States and does not, directly or through an affiliate, own or control a daily newspaper or a tier 1 local exchange carrier.".

On page 70, line 22, strike "(b)" and inset "(c)".

On page 71, line 3, strike "(c)" and insert "(d)".

On page 79, strike lines 7 through 11 and insert the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall modify its rules for multiple ownership set forth in 47 CFR 73.3555 by—

(A) eliminating the restrictions on the number of television stations owned under subdivisions (e)(1)(ii) and (iii); and

(B) changing the percentage set forth in subdivision (e)(2)(ii) from 25 percent to 35 percent.

(2) RADIO OWNERSHIP.—The Commission shall modify its rules set forth in 47 CFR 73.3555 by eliminating any provision limiting the number of AM or FM broadcast stations which may be owned or controlled by one entity either nationally or in a particular market. The Commission may refuse to approve the transfer or issuance of an AM or FM broadcast license to a particular entity if it finds that the entity would thereby obtain an undue concentration of control or would thereby harm competition. Nothing in this section shall require or prevent the Commission from modifying its rules contained in 47 CFR 73.3555(c) governing the ownership of both a radio and television broadcast stations in the same market.

On page 79, line 12, strike "(2)" and insert "(3)".

On page 79, line 18, strike "(3)" and insert "(4)".

On page 79, line 21, strike "(4)" and insert "(5)".

On page 79, line 22, strike "modification required by paragraph (1)" and insert "modifications required by paragraphs (1) and (2)".

On page 116, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

(b) DOMINANT INTEREXCHANGE CARRIER.—The Commission, within 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall complete a proceeding to consider modifying its rules for determining which carriers shall be classified as "dominant carriers" and to consider excluding all interexchange telecommunications carriers from some or all of the requirements associated with such classification to the extent that such carriers provide interexchange telecommunications service.

On page 116, line 3, strike "(b)" and insert "(c)".

On page 117, line 1, strike "(c)" and insert "(d)".

On page 117, line 22, strike "**REGULATIONS.**" and insert "**REGULATIONS; ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY REGULATIONS AND FUNCTIONS.**".

On page 117, line 23, strike "(a) BIENNIAL REVIEW.—" before "Part".

On page 118, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

(b) ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY COMMISSION REGULATIONS AND FUNCTIONS.

(1) REPEAL SETTING OF DEPRECIATION RATES.—The first sentence of section 220(b) (47 U.S.C. 220(b)) is amended by striking "shall prescribe for such carriers" and inserting "may prescribe, for such carriers as it determines to be appropriate,".

(2) USE OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS.—Section 220(c) (47 U.S.C. 220(c)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The Commission may obtain the services of any person licensed to provide public accounting services under the law of any State to assist with, or conduct, audits under this section. While so employed or engaged in conducting an audit for the Commission under this section, any such person shall have the powers granted the Commission under this subsection and shall be subject to subsection (f) in the same manner as if that person were an employee of the Commission.".

(3) SIMPLIFICATION OF FEDERAL-STATE COORDINATION PROCESS.—The Commission shall simplify and expedite the Federal-State coordination process under section 410 of the Communications Act of 1934.

(4) PRIVATIZATION OF SHIP RADIO INSPECTIONS.—Section 385 (47 U.S.C. 385) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In accordance with such other provisions of law as apply to government contracts, the Commission may enter into contracts with any person for the purpose of carrying out such inspections and certifying compliance with those requirements, and may, as part of any such contract, allow any such person to accept reimbursement from the license holder for travel and expense costs of any employee conducting an inspection or certification.".

(5) MODIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION PERMIT REQUIREMENT.—Section 319(d) (47 U.S.C. 319(d)) is amended by striking the third sentence and inserting the following: "The Commission may waive the requirement for a construction permit with respect to a broadcasting station in circumstances in which it deems prior approval to be unnecessary. In those circumstances, a broadcaster shall file any related license application within 10 days after completing construction.".

(6) LIMITATION ON SILENT STATION AUTHORIZATIONS.—Section 312 (47 U.S.C. 312) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) If a broadcasting station fails to transmit broadcast signals for any consecutive 12-month period, then the station license granted for the operation of that broadcast station expires at the end of that period, notwithstanding any provision, term, or condition of the license to the contrary.".

(7) EXPEDITING INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION FIXED SERVICE PROCESSING.—The Commission shall delegate, under section 5(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, the conduct of routine instructional television fixed service cases to its staff for consideration and final action.

(8) DELEGATION OF EQUIPMENT TESTING AND CERTIFICATION TO PRIVATE LABORATORIES.—Section 302 (47 U.S.C. 302) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) The Commission may—

"(1) authorize the use of private organizations for testing and certifying the compliance of devices or home electronic equipment and systems with regulations promulgated under this section;

"(2) accept as prima facie evidence of such compliance the certification by any such organization; and

"(3) establish such qualifications and standards as it deems appropriate for such private organizations, testing, and certification.".

(9) MAKING LICENSE MODIFICATION UNIFORM.—Section 303(f) (47 U.S.C. 303(f)) is amended by striking "unless, after a public hearing," and inserting "unless".

(10) PERMIT OPERATION OF DOMESTIC SHIP AND AIRCRAFT RADIOS WITHOUT LICENSE.—Section 307(e) (47 U.S.C. 307(e)) is amended by—

(A) striking "service and the citizens band radio service" in paragraph (3) and inserting "service, citizens band radio service, domestic ship radio service, domestic aircraft radio service, and personal radio service"; and

(B) striking "service' and 'citizens band radio service'" in paragraph (3) and inserting "service', 'citizens band radio service', 'domestic ship radio service', 'domestic aircraft radio service', and 'personal radio service'".

(11) EXPEDITED LICENSING FOR FIXED MICROWAVE SERVICE.—Section 309(b)(2) (47 U.S.C. 309(b)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (G) as (A) through (F), respectively.

(12) ELIMINATE FCC JURISDICTION OVER GOVERNMENT-OWNED SHIP RADIO STATIONS.—

(A) Section 305 (47 U.S.C. 305) is amended by striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as (b) and (c), respectively.

(B) Section 382(2) (47 U.S.C. 382(2)) is amended by striking "except a vessel of the United States Maritime Administration, the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, or the Panama Canal Company,".

(13) MODIFICATION OF AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION PROCEDURES.—

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(A) Section 4(f)(H)(N) (47 U.S.C. 4(f)(4)(B)) is amended by striking "transmissions, or in the preparation or distribution of any publication used in preparation for obtaining amateur station operator licenses," and inserting "transmission".

(B) The Commission shall modify its rules governing the amateur radio examination process by eliminating burdensome record maintenance and annual financial certification requirements.

(14) STREAMLINE NON-BROADCAST RADIO LICENSE RENEWALS.—The Commission shall modify its rules under section 309 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309) relating to renewal of nonbroadcast radio licenses so as to streamline or eliminate comparative renewal hearings where such hearings are unnecessary or unduly burdensome.

On page 117, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

(d) REGULATORY RELIEF.—

(1) STREAMLINED PROCEDURES FOR CHANGES IN CHARGES, CLASSIFICATIONS, REGULATIONS, OR PRACTICES.—

(A) Section 204(a) (47 U.S.C. 204(a)) is amended—

(i) by striking "12 months" the first place it appears in paragraph (2)(A) and inserting "5 months";

(ii) by striking "effective," and all that follows in paragraph (2)(A) and inserting "effective."; and

(iii) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(3) A local exchange carrier may file with the Commission a new or revised charge, classification, regulation, or practice on a streamlined basis. Any such charge, classification, regulation, or practice shall be deemed lawful and shall be effective 7 days (in the case of a reduction in rates) or 15 days (in the case of an increase in rates) after the date on which it is filed with the Commission unless the Commission takes action under paragraph (1) before the end of that 7-day or 15-day period, as is appropriate.".

(B) Section 208(b) (47 U.S.C. 208(b)) is amended—

(i) by striking "12 months" the first place it appears in paragraph (1) and inserting "5 months"; and

(ii) by striking "filed," and all that follows in paragraph (1) and inserting "filed.".

(2) EXTENSIONS OF LINES UNDER SECTION 214; ARMIS REPORTS.—Notwithstanding section 306, the Commission shall permit any local exchange carrier—

(A) to be exempt from the requirements of section 214 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the extension of any line; and

(B) to file cost allocation manuals and ARMIS reports annually, to the extent such carrier is required to file such manuals or reports.

(3) FOREBEARANCE AUTHORITY NOT LIMITED.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission or a State to waive, modify, or forebear from applying any of the requirements to which reference is made in paragraph (1) under any other provision of this Act other law.

On page 118, line 20, strike the closing quotation marks and the second period.

On page 118, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

"(c) CLASSIFICATION OF CARRIERS.—In classifying carriers according to 47 CFR 32.11 and in establishing reporting requirements pursuant to 47 CFR part 43 and 47 CFR 64.903, the Commission shall adjust the revenue requirements to account for inflation as of the release date of the Commission's Report and Order in CC Docket No. 91-141, and annually thereafter. This subsection shall take effect on the date of enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1995.".

On page 119, line 4, strike "may" and insert "shall".

On page 120, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

"(c) END OF REGULATION PROCESS.—Any telecommunications carrier, or class of telecommunications carriers, may submit a petition to the Commission requesting that the Commission exercise the authority granted under this section with respect to that carrier or those carriers, or any service offered by that carrier or carriers. Any such petition shall be deemed granted if the Commission does not deny the petition for failure to meet the requirements for forebearance under subsection (a) within 90 days after the Commission receives it, unless the 90-day period is extended by the Commission. The Commission may extend the initial 90-day period by an additional 60 days if the Commission finds that an extension is necessary to meet the requirements of subsection (a). The Commission may grant or deny a petition in while or in part and shall explain its decision in writing.

On page 120, line 4, strike "(c) and insert "(d)".

STEVENS AMENDMENT NO. 1256

Mr. STEVENS proposed an amendment to the bill S. 652, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill insert the following:

SEC. . SPECTRUM AUCTIONS.

(a) 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 megaherts 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 megaherts of additional spectrum, for a total of 264 megaherts, 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 megaherts 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 under section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration states that, of the 235 megaherts of spectrum identified for reallocation from governmental to non-governmental or mixed use—

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

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

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

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

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

(6) the 165 megaherts of spectrum that are not yet reallocated, combined with 80 megaherts 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;

(8) a significant portion of the reallocated spectrum will not yet be assigned to non-governmental users before that authority expires;

(9) the transfer of Federal governmental users from certain valuable radio frequencies to other reserved frequencies could be expedited if Federal governmental users are permitted to accept reimbursement for relocation costs from non-governmental users; and

(10) non-governmental reimbursement of Federal governmental users relocation costs would allow the market to determine the most efficient use of the available spectrum.

(b) EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF AUCTION AUTHORITY.—Section 309(j) (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—If mutually exclusive applications or requests are accepted for any initial license or construction permit which will involve a use of the electromagnetic spectrum, then the Commission shall grant such license or permit to a qualified applicant through a system of competitive bidding that meets the requirements of this subsection. The competitive bidding authority granted by this subsection shall not apply to licenses or construction permits issued by the Commission for public safety radio services or for licenses or construction permits for new terrestrial digital television services assigned by the Commission to existing terrestrial broadcast licensees to replace their current television licenses.";

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and renumbering paragraphs (3) through (13) as (2) through (12), respectively; and

(3) by striking "1998" in paragraph (10), as renumbered, and inserting in lieu thereof "2000".

(c) REIMBURSEMENT OF FEDERAL RELOCATION COSTS.—Section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Act (47 U.S.C. 923) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(f) RELOCATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to expedite the efficient use of the electromagnetic spectrum and notwithstanding section 3302(b) of title 31, United States Code, any Federal entity which operates a Federal Government station may accept reimbursement from any person for the costs incurred by such Federal entity for any modification, replacement, or reissuance of equipment, facilities, operating manuals, regulations, or other expenses incurred by that entity in relocating the operations of its Federal Government station or stations from one or more radio spectrum frequencies to any other frequency or frequencies. Any such reimbursement shall be deposited in the account of such Federal entity in the Treasury of the United States. Funds deposited according to this section shall be available, without appropriation or fiscal year limitation, only for the operations of the Federal entity for which such funds were deposited under this section.

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should vote. Other opponents have threatened to filibuster to prevent a final vote.

It is time for the Senate to act. By now it is obvious that Dr. Foster is a highly principled physician and educator who has devoted his life and his career to the service of others. His record is outstanding. He has been widely praised for his contributions to the quality of health care for his patients, for his service to his community, and for his research and teaching and medicine. We do a disservice to Dr. Foster, the Senate and the Nation as a whole by prolonging this process.

The Nation has now been without a Surgeon General for 6 months, and there is no justification for further delay. Only one issue is holding up this nomination. Many other issues have been raised as a smokescreen, but they are easily dispelled. The real issue delaying this nomination is the issue of abortion. The diehard opponents of a woman's right to choose are doing all they can to block this nomination because Dr. Foster participated in a small number of abortions during his 38-year career. But Dr. Foster is a baby doctor, not an abortion doctor. He has delivered thousands of healthy babies, often in the most difficult circumstances of poverty and neglect. As one commentator has observed, "Dr. Foster has saved more babies than Operation Rescue."

In any event, abortion is a legal medical procedure and a constitutionally protected right. It is not a disqualification for the office of Surgeon General of the United States. And there is no justification for some of our Republican colleagues to try to make it one.

Dr. Foster is an obstetrician and a gynecologist, and it is no surprise to anyone that he has participated in abortions. Those who have heard Dr. Foster describe his vision for health care and have examined his record know about the lives he has saved, the hundreds of young doctors he has trained, his outstanding research on sickle-cell anemia and infant mortality, his model program on maternal and infant care, and his groundbreaking work to combat teenage pregnancy. President George Bush thought so highly of Dr. Foster's "I Have a Future Program" in Nashville that he honored it with the designation as one of his thousand points of light.

With this nomination, the Nation has an unprecedented opportunity to deal more effectively with some of the more difficult challenges facing us in health care today and to do it under the leadership of an outstanding physician and an outstanding human being who has devoted his life to providing health care and for opportunity to those who need the help most.

As Dr. Foster has stated, his first priority will be to deal with the Nation's overwhelming problem of teenage pregnancy, and he is just what the doctor ordered to lead this important battle.

Teenage pregnancy is a crisis of devastating proportions. The United States has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in the industrial world. More than a million U.S. teenagers become pregnant every year, and every day the problem gets worse. Dr. Foster can be the national spokesman we need on this issue to educate teenagers about the risks of pregnancy.

Every day, every week, every month, every year, the number of teenagers lost to this epidemic grows further out of control. With Dr. Foster's leadership, we have an unparalleled opportunity to deal more effectively with this cruel cycle of teenage pregnancy, dependency and hopelessness.

Dr. Foster's "I Have a Future Program" has been a beacon of hope to inner-city teenagers. His program provides the guidance they need to make responsible, sensible decisions about their health and their future and to put themselves on the road to self-sufficiency and productivity and away from dependency, violence and poverty. He has taught them to say no to early sex and yes to their futures and to their education and to their dreams.

Dr. Foster has devoted his life to giving people a chance, giving women the chance for healthy babies, giving babies a healthy childhood, giving teenagers a chance for successful futures.

Now Dr. Foster deserves a chance of his own, a chance to be voted on by the entire Senate. I urge the majority leader to do the right thing and bring this nomination up before the Senate and a vote by the entire Senate.

Mr. President, I heard earlier during the debate and discussion that we have legislation before us that is going to be necessary to pass by October. I daresay that every day that we delay in terms of approving Dr. Foster is a day when this Nation is lacking in the leadership of this extraordinary human being who can do something about today's problems, not problems and challenges that the States are going to face in the fall, but today's problems, tomorrow's problems, on the problems of teenage pregnancy and the problems of child and maternal care, and all the range of public health problems that are across this country.

That individual ought to be approved. We ought to have a debate. If the majority leader was looking for something to do on a Friday, we ought to be debating that today and voting on it today, instead of debating the issue that is going to deny working families income to put bread on the table.

We can ask what our priorities are. The majority has selected to debate Davis-Bacon, not to debate the qualifications of Dr. Foster. As much as I am sympathetic to where we might be in the fall, I am concerned about the public health conditions of the American public today. There is no excuse—no excuse whatsoever—not to bring him up, other than the power of those who have expressed their views about the issues on abortion. That is what is behind this delay, and it is wrong.

Dr. Foster has appeared before the committee, answered the questions, has been reported out, and he is entitled to a vote. Even two members of our committee who voted in opposition indicated that they believe the Senate ought to vote on this.

We have to ask ourselves, how much longer do we have to wait? This is a timely, important, sensitive position, and this country is being denied the leadership of Dr. Foster, and we have no adequate explanation about why that is the case. The nominees are entitled to be debated and to be reported out and, once reported out, they are entitled to be voted on in the U.S. Senate.

So, Mr. President, I hope that we will have an opportunity the next time the majority is looking around for something because we are not ready to deal with the welfare reform issues, and we are not prepared to deal with some other issue, that we can move ahead on the Dr. Foster nomination. We are ready to debate it. The committee is ready to debate it. We are entitled, he is entitled, and the country is entitled to have a vote on that nomination, and I hope that it will be very soon.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION AND DEREGULATION ACT

SECTION 252(a)(2)(A)

Mr. PACKWOOD. Section 252(a)(2)(A) requires a separate subsidiary for all information services except those that were being offered before July 24, 1991. Since that date literally hundreds of information services have been initiated and offered, because July 24, 1991, is the day before the information services line of business restriction was lifted by the MFJ court. This means that all of those services have to be shifted to a separate subsidiary on the date of enactment of this act.

Are there not two problems in your view: First, the bill does not grandfather all existing information services. Second, it will be impractical for Bell operating companies to transfer existing information services to a separate subsidiary prior to the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. PRESSLER. Yes; I agree. It is my intention to address these problems in conference.

ROTARY PEACE PROGRAM ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I have recently been contacted by Mr. David Stovall, a constituent from Cornélia, GA. In addition to his professional work at Habersham Bank and his community service with the chamber of commerce and the Georgia Mountains Private Industry and Local Coordinating Committee, Mr. Stovall serves in the Habersham County Rotary Club and as governor of Rotary District 6910.

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