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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RADANOVICH).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 16, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable GEORGE P. RADANOVICH to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that States should work more aggressively to attack the problem of violent crimes committed by repeat offenders and criminals serving abbreviated sentences.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1853. An act to amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act.

H. Con. Res. 284. Concurrent resolution revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1999, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 629) "An Act to grant the

consent of the Congress to the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact," disagreed to by the House and agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. THURMOND, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. LEAHY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate, with instructions.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 1853) "An Act to amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act," and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. COATS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the resolution (H. Con. Res. 284) "A concurrent resolution revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1999 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003," and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. BOND, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GREGG, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. SMITH or Oregon, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. DURBIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 21, 1997, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

BRINGING OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, an important step was taken last week in our efforts to assure that America's schools and libraries share in the full power of the Internet. The Federal Communications Commission made its E-rate decision on Friday June 12. To their great credit the commissioners withstood tremendous pressure to end the program and decided to continue funding the discounted rate, the E-rate, but at a reduced level from what was anticipated. The new funding level is an almost 50 percent reduction from what schools and libraries anticipated and planned for based on what the Congress had previously decided.

Organizations from around the country are understandably disappointed. Thirty thousand schools and libraries took Congress at its word and submitted significant effort through their applications to the FCC. But in fairness I think the FCC did the best it could with this difficult situation.

There are several reasons why the political climate has become so charged. Yes, there is considerable confusion, but the solution is clearly not to end or put a hold on the program. We must

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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recognize that much of this controversy is manufactured based on misunderstanding.

It is a misunderstanding about the origin of the program. It did not come from the FCC, it was not an invention of the Vice President, although he was clearly an advocate for Internet access to schools and libraries. This is an element that was part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 passed by a Republican controlled Congress and supported with overwhelming bipartisan votes.

There is some confusion over whether adding subsidies into the telephone rate is actually a new idea. In fact it is not. The E-rate is simply an expansion of the existing universal service program which has been around for 60 years and which was an important tool to assure that rural America had telephone service at affordable rates.

There is some confusion as to the actual cost that is borne by the phone companies, although it is quite clear that as a result of the benefits of deregulation the phone companies have saved in the neighborhood of \$3 billion as a result of deregulation to date, far more than is contemplated by keeping Congress' commitment to our schools and libraries.

There appears to be some confusion over this surcharge on the telephone bills. Is this simply an effort to recoup some of the costs of the E-rate, or are they trying to layoff some of those costs that the phone companies have, in fact, borne since 1934?

There is confusion over what the E-rate can be used for. It is, in fact, very narrowly drafted to include only a few services, not new computers and the so-called goldplating.

There is even confusion on the part of some as to whether or not this program is needed. Well, the allegation is made that most of our schools are already hooked up to the Internet. This, of course, misses the point completely since those connections in the vast majority of cases are simply to an administrator, a principal's office. Fully three-quarters of our classrooms are yet to be hooked up to the Internet.

We in Congress need to make sure that we fulfill this commitment.

I agree that legislation may be needed, but that is why I have introduced a Truth in Billing Act, H.R. 4018, to have a GAO study to clarify exactly what the telephone companies have saved, how much has been passed on to consumers and what additional costs, if any, have resulted from the Telecommunications Act. We in Congress will provide that information to those who need it in order to make the informed decisions. And under my legislation companies that want to put extra line item charges on the telephone bills could do so, but they would also have to fully disclose all the savings that have resulted.

This is not a debate about over whether or not phone bills are going to go high, because in fact telephone bills

are at their lowest point in history as a result of deregulation. What this debate is about is whether we as a Nation are going to meet the commitment we made to share the benefits of the deregulated telecommunication industry with the education system and our libraries and keep the commitment to those 30,000 schools and libraries.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, campaign finance reform has been a major topic for months on the House floor and, I understand, will continue to be a major debate. The last time the Congress has passed any major reforms dealing with campaigning was in the 1970s, and every problem that we had back then we have today, only it is much worse. Today, in order to comply with the law, we fill out tens of thousands of pages of forms, there is total misunderstanding of what the rules and regulations are, there are numerous fines being levied against many Members and many candidates, there are many inaccuracies put into the record mainly because a lot of people cannot even understand the rules and regulations, and I would not be surprised if just about everybody who ever filled out a financial reform at one time or the other inadvertently had some inaccuracies. All the challenges to these records have always been done by opponents and usually politicized, and it has not been motivated for the best of reasons.

New reforms are now being proposed, and I predict they will be no more successful than the numerous rules and regulations that we imposed on candidates in the 1970s. The reason I say this is that we are treating a symptom and not the cause. The symptom, of course, is very prevalent. Everybody knows there is a lot of big money that influences politics. I understand that there is \$100 million a month spent by the lobbyists trying to influence our votes on the House floor and hundreds of millions of dollars trying to influence our elections. So some would conclude, therefore, that is the case, we have to regulate the money, the money is the problem.

But I disagree. Money is not the problem. The basic problem is that there is so much to be gained by coming to Washington, lobbying Congress and influencing legislation. The problem is not that we have too much freedom. The problem is that we have too much government, and if we think that just more regulations and more government will get rid of the problem, we are kidding ourselves. What we need is smaller government, less influence of the government on everything that we do in our personal lives as well as our economic lives. The Congress is always being involved.

Not only domestically, but Congress is endlessly involved in many affairs overseas. We are involved by passing out foreign aid, getting involved in programs like the IMF and World Bank. We are interfering in internal affairs militarily in over a hundred countries at the present time. So there is a tremendous motivation for people to come here and try to influence us. They see it as a good investment.

More rules and regulations, I believe, will do one thing if the size of government is not reduced. What we will do is drive the influence under ground. That is a natural consequence as long as there is an incentive to invest.

Under the conditions that we have today the only way we can avoid the influence is not ourselves, we, the Members of Congress, being a good investment. We should be independent, courageous and do the things that are right rather than being influenced by the money. But the rules and the regulations will not do very much to help solve this problem. Attacking basic fundamental rights would certainly be the wrong thing to do, and that is what so much of this legislation is doing. It is attacking the fundamental right to speak out to petition the government to spend one's money the way he sees fit, and this will only make the problems much worse.

Mr. Speaker, government is too big, our freedoms are being infringed upon, and then we come along and say those individuals who might want to change even for the better, they will have their rights infringed upon.

There are many groups who come to Washington who do not come to buy influence, but they come to try to influence their government, which is a very legitimate thing. Think of the groups that come here who want to defend the Second Amendment. Think of the groups that want to defend right to life. Think of the groups that want to defend the principles of the American Civil Liberties Union and the First Amendment. And then there are groups who would defend property rights, and there will be groups who will come who will be lobbyist types and influential groups, and they want to influence elections, and they may be adamantly opposed to the United Nations and interference in foreign policies overseas. They have a legitimate right to come here.

Sometimes I wonder if those individuals who are now motivated to put more regulations on us might even fear the fact that some of the good guys, some of the good groups who are coming here to influence Washington to reduce the size of government are no longer able to.

CBO'S INDEPENDENCE THREATENED BY PARTISAN POLITICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from