

resolution offered by our good friend from Arkansas who really made a special effort to get this resolution passed. It is a public-private partnership that he is asking for to plan for the future with a plan for the industrial base and the economy of our people.

I think it is an America first, all American resolution.

I am very proud to support it, and I am proud of the work that he did to get it on the floor.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to close on this side by saying that I appreciate the number of Republicans and Democrats that have joined together to talk about a real issue to the American people. I salute the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. THORNTON] for his hard work on this effort.

Mr. Speaker, what is life like for the children in this country when one child drops out of school once every 8 seconds of the school day? When we are building so many prisons and prison cells in this country and the director of prisons in Indiana will tell me we either send them money later on prison cells or now on preventative measures like Head Start programs?

Mr. Speaker, President Lincoln once said, "When times are new, we must think anew and act anew."

We do not necessarily have to come up with a brand-new idea today. We can incorporate the principles that worked, bringing private and public sectors together, looking long-term rather than short-term 30-second commercials and bind together in a bipartisan way to pass this Marshall plan next Congress.

Mr. Speaker, a history lesson is on today's agenda. One of the most stirring success stories in living memory fades before us, and yet, it should be the centerpiece of congressional debate today.

Mr. Speaker, let us learn a lesson from the aftermath of World War II. An industrial giant was on its knees. A society was devastated. A wealthy world leader found itself floundering in postwar chaos, unable to compete with other, new world leaders. Citizens were willing and able to work, but jobs did not exist, and their future went from doubt and uncertainty to jeopardy to irreparable loss. A world leader consumed itself in indecision, and its people felt leaderless. Jobs were scarce, education became a privilege, the infrastructure crumbled, and a world power could not care for its citizens.

I am speaking of post World War II Europe, Mr. Speaker, but with little stretch of the imagination I could be speaking of the United States today.

Yet, when Europe verged on collapse, the United States showed unprecedented leadership with the Marshall plan. We created an agenda to reorder Europe's domestic priorities, and helped them invest in their own future. Could we not, must we not do the same at home today?

Congress has an absolute responsibility to form and implement a long-term legislative agenda to address the problems that are eating away at our quality of life: infrastruc-

ture, health care, competitiveness, and, perhaps most important of all, education.

Mr. Speaker, education is the cornerstone to America's future. Our children are our future, and our ability to provide opportunity for our children is critical to our survival economically and as a free people.

I have the honor of serving on the Education and Labor Committee in this body. In this capacity, I have the great privilege of working to provide a better educational future for America's young people.

But the truth is that the needs of America's young are impacted by virtually every committee in this House, whether in America's communities, our environment, or the Nation's economy.

Today's bill, House Resolution 284, insists that Congress recognize its responsibility to our youth, and that we recognize that virtually every decision we make impacts on our children, and so on our future.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues participating in this debate today have and will raise many important, timely, and insightful issues. They all carry messages of deep importance to us in Congress, and to our Nation.

They each provide sound and solid reasoning why America can and must enact a domestic Marshall plan.

But it is for our children, Mr. Speaker, that I have come to the well of the House today. We cannot—must not—fail them, for if we do, we fail ourselves.

The Marshall plan for America is the key to our children's future, and therefore to our own. I urge our colleagues to support this plan, and lead the United States back to its rightful place as the undisputed world leader of the free world.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Let me just say to my friends who have promoted this particular provision that it looks to me like it is a bumper strip. It is very general. It says we need to do good things. We need to all work together. It is happy talk.

I do not see anything with respect to IRA's. I do not see anything with respect to the middle class, nothing with respect to capital gains cuts. I remind my friend that blue-collar workers cannot hire themselves. They cannot hire each other.

Most of the jobs in this country are developed by private industry. There is nothing here that will provide economic growth.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 284, and commend my colleague from Arkansas for his leadership on this issue.

The American experience has been referred to as a "glorious experiment." Truly, the course that our Founding Fathers set us upon over 200 years ago has proven to be glorious indeed. As our national Thanksgiving holiday approaches we are all reminded of the many blessings that have been bestowed upon us.

However, the foundation of our Nation is not based upon material prosperity. Rather it is based upon deep principles of freedom and

justice and as a result America is looked to as a beacon of hope by people all over the world.

Just this year, our Nation was called upon to once again be a leader in the fight for freedom. The outstanding performance of our Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf demonstrated that America still retains that can-do spirit.

Therefore, it is only fitting, Mr. Speaker, that we bring this resolution before the House today. House Resolution 284 calls for a reordering of our national priorities. It expresses the sense of Congress that a new Marshall plan for America needs to be developed. We need to recommit ourselves to the goals of education and training, financial stability for our citizens, and a cooperative effort between the public and private sector at all levels.

By working to ensure that our country continues both its economic and military leadership, the ideals of the American experiment will remain as an example to those around us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HALL of Texas). All time has expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 284.

The question was taken, and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2977) to authorize appropriations for public broadcasting, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2977

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 "Public Telecommunications Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AUTHORIZATION.

Section 391 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 391) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "There are authorized to be appropriated \$42,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994, to be used by the Secretary of Commerce to assist in the planning and construction of public telecommunication facilities as provided in this subpart."

SEC. 3. SERVICES FOR UNDERSERVED AUDIENCES.

Section 393(b)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 393(b)(4)) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end the following: ", including services to underserved audiences such as deaf and hearing impaired individuals and blind and visually impaired individuals".

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.

Section 396(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (7);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (10); and

(3) by inserting immediately after paragraph (7) the following new paragraph:

"(8) public television and radio stations and public telecommunications services constitute valuable local community resources for utilizing electronic media to address national concerns and solve local problems through community programs and outreach programs;

"(9) it is in the public interest for the Federal Government to ensure that all citizens of the United States have access to public telecommunications services through all appropriate available telecommunications distribution technologies; and".

SEC. 8. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(a) **REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF MEMBERS.**—(1) Section 396(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(c)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking "10" and inserting in lieu thereof "9"; and

(B) by striking "8" and inserting in lieu thereof "5".

(2) Section 396(c)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(c)(2)) is amended by striking "10" and inserting in lieu thereof "9".

(b) **TERM OF OFFICE.**—Section 396(c)(5) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(c)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

"(5) The term of office of each member of the Board appointed by the President shall be 6 years, except as provided in section 4(c) of the Public Communications Act of 1991. Any member whose term has expired may serve until such member's successor has taken office. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which such member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. No member of the Board shall be eligible to serve in excess of 2 consecutive full terms."

(c) **TRANSITION RULES.**—(1) With respect to the 3 offices whose terms are prescribed by law to expire on March 26, 1992, the term for each such office immediately after the date shall expire on March 26, 1998.

(2) With respect to the 2 offices whose terms are prescribed by law to expire on March 1, 1994, the term for each of such offices immediately after that date shall expire on March 26, 2000.

(3) With respect to the 5 offices whose terms are prescribed by law to expire on March 26, 1996—

(A) 1 such office, as selected by the President, shall be abolished on March 26, 1996;

(B) the term immediately after March 26, 1996, for another such office, as designated by the President, shall expire on March 26, 2000; and

(C) the term for each of the remaining 3 such offices immediately after March 26, 1996, shall expire on March 26, 2002.

(4) As used in this subsection, the term "office" means an office as a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SEC. 9. COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

Section 396(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(e)(1)) is amended by striking the fourth sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "No officer of the Corporation, other than the Chairman or a Vice Chairman, may receive any salary or other compensation (except for compensation for services on boards of directors of other organizations that do not receive funds from the Corporation, on committees of such boards, and in similar activities for such organizations) from any sources other than the Corporation for services rendered during the period of his or her employment by the Corporation. Service by any officer on boards of directors of other

organizations, on committees of such boards, and in similar activities for such organizations shall be subject to annual advance approval by the Board and subject to the provisions of the Corporation's Statement of Ethical Conduct."

SEC. 7. CONTENTS OF ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 396(l)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(l)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (B);

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(3) by inserting immediately after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) a listing of each organization that receives a grant from the Corporation to produce programming, the name of the producer of any programming produced under each such grant, the title or description of any program so produced, and the amount of each such grant;"

SEC. 8. CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING AUTHORIZATION.

(a) **EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.**—Section 396(k)(1)(C) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(1)(C)) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$180,000,000 for fiscal year 1981," and all that follows through "\$245,000,000 for fiscal year 1991,";

(2) by striking "and" after "fiscal year 1992,"; and

(3) by inserting immediately after "fiscal year 1993" the following: ", \$310,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$375,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and \$425,000,000 for fiscal year 1996".

(b) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—Section 396(k)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(E) In recognition of the importance of educational programs and services, and the expansion of public radio services, to underserved and underserved audiences, the Corporation, after consultation with the system of public telecommunications entities, shall prepare and submit to the Congress an annual report for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996 on the Corporation's activities and expenditures relating to those programs and services."

SEC. 9. TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Section 396(k)(3)(A)(XII) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(A)(XII)) is amended by inserting immediately after "other than English" the following: "or for assistance in the provision of affordable training programs for employees at public broadcast stations".

SEC. 10. INDEPENDENT PRODUCTION SERVICE.

Section 396(k)(3)(B)(iii)(V) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(B)(iii)(V)) is amended—

(1) by inserting immediately after "expenditures of the independent production service" the following: ", including carriage and viewing information for programs produced or acquired with funds provided pursuant to subclause (I)"; and

(2) by striking "fiscal year 1992" and inserting in lieu thereof "fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995".

SEC. 11. GRANT DISTRIBUTION CRITERIA.

Section 396(k)(6)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(6)(B)) is amended by inserting "(which the Corporation shall review periodically in consultation with public radio and television licensees or permittees, or their designated representatives)" immediately after "eligibility criteria".

SEC. 12. COMPLIANCE WITH EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS BY FUND RECIPIENTS.

(a) **CERTIFICATION AND EMPLOYMENT REPORTS REQUIRED.**—Section 396(k) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(11)(A) Funds may not be distributed pursuant to this subsection for any fiscal year to the licensee or permittee of any public broadcast station if such licensee or permittee—

(i) fails to certify to the Corporation that such licensee or permittee complies with the Commission's regulations concerning equal employment opportunity as published under section 73.2080 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulations thereto; or

(ii) fails to submit to the Corporation the report required by subparagraph (B) for the preceding calendar year.

(B) A licensee or permittee of any public broadcast station with more than 5 full-time employees to file annually with the Corporation a statistical report, consistent with reports required by Commission regulation, identifying by race and sex the number of employees in each of the following full-time and part-time job categories:

"(i) Officials and managers.

"(ii) Professionals.

"(iii) Technicians.

"(iv) Semiskilled operatives.

"(v) Skilled craft persons.

"(vi) Clerical and office personnel.

"(vii) Unskilled operatives.

"(viii) Service workers.

(C) In addition, such report shall state the number of job openings occurring during the course of the year. Where the job openings were filled in accordance with the regulations described in subparagraph (A)(i), the report shall so certify, and where the job openings were not filled in accordance with such regulations, the report shall contain a statement providing reason therefor. The statistical report shall be available to the public at the central office and at every location where more than 5 full-time employees are regularly assigned to work."

(b) **COMPILATION OF REPORTS BY CORPORATION.**—Section 396(m)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(m)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Such report shall include a summary of the statistical reports received by the Corporation pursuant to subsection (k)(1), and a comparison of the information contained in those reports with the information submitted by the Corporation in the previous year's annual report."

SEC. 13. AUDIT REQUIREMENT FOR PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENTITIES.

(a) **ALTERNATIVE TO AUDIT FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES.**—Section 396(l)(3)(B)(ii) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(l)(3)(B)(ii)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the existing test as subclause (I);

(2) by striking "and" at the end of subclause (I), as so redesignated, and inserting in lieu thereof "or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

"(II) to submit a financial statement in lieu of the audit required by subclause (I) if the Corporation determines that the cost burden of such audit on such entity is excessive in light of the financial condition of such entity; and".

(b) **FREQUENCY OF AUDIT.**—Section 396(l)(3)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(l)(3)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii) by striking "biannual" and inserting in lieu thereof "biennial"; and

(2) in clause (iii) by striking "biannually" and inserting in lieu thereof "biennially".

SEC. 14. REPEAL.

Paragraph (4) of section 396(l) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(l)) is repealed.

SEC. 15. CLARIFICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL INTENT.

Section 103(a) of the Children's Television Act of 1990 (47 U.S.C. 303b(a)) is amended by inserting "commercial or noncommercial" immediately before "television broadcast license".

SEC. 16. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 5(a) shall take effect on March 26, 1996. All other provisions of this Act are effective on its date of enactment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RINALDO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY].

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we bring to the floor the authorization for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This legislation is going to ensure for the next 3 years that there is an authorization for the public television and the public radio stations of our country.

As we all know, over the last 30 to 40 years public television and public radio have played a very important role in ensuring that there is at least one quality source of programming on the dial on both the radio and television. But in a modern era, it takes on an even greater importance.

For example, with the advent of cable television, what we are seeing is more and more of a separation of access to information between those who can afford it and those who cannot afford it. Right now upward of 60 percent of all Americans have access to cable television. The other 40 percent do not.

As a result, what we are seeing is a separation in our society between the information rich and the information poor. That is, those who are in the upper income brackets on a continuing basis are seeing an improvement in the overall quality of the information which comes through into their homes.

On the other hand, what we are seeing is a development of a trend where there is a deterioration in the quality of programming going to the remainder of the homes. This trend is something which, as a Congress, we have to be very, very concerned about, because as we all know, since 1934, we have used the principles of diversity, of localism, of universal service as the basis for constructing a telecommunications policy in our country.

More and more, however, what we are seeing is that there is an exclusive group of people within the country, those who can afford it, whose information sources are continuing to im-

prove, and there are others who are seeing a deterioration.

Enter the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Here what we are ensuring is that there will be one source that will continue to maintain a high quality of programming, who will commit to ensuring that regardless of income, regardless of race, regardless of ethnicity or religion, that this programming will go into the home at the same high quality that it traditionally has.

It plays a critically important role in our society. I would hope that the House this evening could accept this 3-year authorization.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RINALDO] as usual has played his splendid role in ensuring that the legislation is put together on a bipartisan fashion, often helped in the construction of the legislation by Larry Irving, by Lisa Gursky, and by Chris Sallemme, who have helped me throughout the process and here this evening to make this presentation to the floor.

I would hope, as would the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] and all the Members on the Democratic side, that this legislation would be given positive reception this evening.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2977, the Public Telecommunications Act of 1991.

This bill addresses the authorization levels for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB] for fiscal years 1994 through 1996. Under H.R. 2977, CPB will be authorized at \$310 million for fiscal year 1994, \$375 million for fiscal year 1995, and \$425 million for fiscal year 1996.

These levels, although greater than the levels authorized previously, are less than requested. I think the levels are justified in light of assurances made to the committee by CPB that a significant portion of the appropriated funds will be directed toward educational programs and services, as well as the expansion of radio services.

I applaud CPB's recommitment to its educational roots and the expansion of public broadcasting's capacity and ability to improve education's services. As we all know, it has become increasingly apparent in recent years that it is those countries which strongly support their educational programs that will take the lead in today's competitive global economy.

By using combinations of television, satellite, computer, videodisc, and telephone technology, the Public Broadcasting System is developing the new American classroom, bringing quality educational opportunities to students regardless of geographic or economic location. Clearly, as President Bush

has stated, the days of the little red schoolhouse are over.

Recognizing the importance of CPB's proposed educational and radio expansion initiative, this bill directs CPB, in consultation with the Public Telecommunications System, to report annually to Congress regarding its activities and expenditures relating these areas. In addition, CPB's annual report is expected to list every organization that receives a grant from CPB for any programming and list the producer, title, and description of each program produced under such grants.

H.R. 2977 also reduces the number of CPB board members from 10 to 9 and staggers their terms in office. The bill contains an amendment to the Children's Television Act of 1990 which clarifies that the act's renewal requirements apply to noncommercial as well as commercial stations.

The bill requires that no CPB funds would be distributed to a station unless the station certifies to CPB that it has complied with the FCC's Equal Employment Opportunity [EEO] regulations and submits to CPB a copy of its EEO report for the prior year. Finally, the bill expands CPB's reporting requirements with respect to the activities and expenditures relating to the Independent Production Service [ITVS] to include carriage and viewing information in order to ensure that programming produced with these funds reaches the audience it is intended to reach.

Overall, Mr. Speaker, the Public Television Communications Act of 1991 provides fiscally responsible authorization levels for public broadcasting which will enable the system to fulfill its commitment to providing much-needed educational and radio expansion services.

I would like to personally and particularly commend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY], the chairman of the subcommittee, for working with the minority and the minority staff; for ensuring that our views were heard; for working to produce this type of bipartisan legislation that people on both sides of the aisle can support.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], the chairman of the full committee, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. LENT], the ranking minority member, for advancing through their leadership this bipartisan authorization practice.

I urge my colleagues to vote favorably on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR].

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and compliment him and the distinguished minority leader for their wonderful work on this.

I think public broadcasting is one of the most important assets in the communication network that our people have. When one thinks of how it all began, the private donations, the contributions that people make, individual people own the company, literally, by their contributions, and this authorization complements what individuals do.

In my own city of Cleveland we are very proud of our public radio station and our public TV station, and I think the caliber, the level of communication, the level of programming is on a very lofty level. That is why I think it is so important to our Nation's culture to have it. So I want to compliment the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY].

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisville, KY, Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. To show you how long I have been here in the House, I remember years ago when the idea of public broadcasting was very, very controversial. We used to have long and very bitter debates over whether or not there should be any public money devoted to the question of public broadcasting. I think it is to the credit of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY] and others before him that we have reached the point where public broadcasting is part of the educational and entertainment firmament, and it is almost unthinkable not to have it available to our people.

I would just point out that the blockbuster entertainment of "The Civil War", which just appeared this year, which broke every viewership record that was ever had, I think young Ken Burns deservedly won every sort of award for that. I would also like to mention my friend, Bob Edwards, who broadcasts for NPR, who happens to be a graduate of my high school and a fellow Louisvillian. So we wish excellent work for the next 3 years on the part of public broadcasting.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RITTER], a member of the committee.

(Mr. RITTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY], our distinguished chairman, and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RINALDO], the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor and for leadership in telecommunications policy issues in general.

Mr. Speaker, over the years the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and PBS have provided the country with a great variety of high quality entertainment and educational programming. Public television has also been at the

forefront of technological innovation, merging video presentation and teaching.

For the most part I feel that the money Congress spends on CPB is money well spent. The programs produced by the Children's Television Workshop, such as "Sesame Street", watched by my own children as they grew up, have been helping all American children learn for decades.

Over the years I have also enjoyed watching quality programming, such as "Jewel in the Crown", "Riley, Ace of Spies", "Smiley's People", "The Civil War", and so much else that was not available on commercial TV.

However, there is another side to PBS programming. I am concerned about the way in which PBS distributes programs to PBS member stations.

First, there is very little, if any, input from member stations to PBS central and I think we need more.

PBS's programming decisions have become too centralizing, deciding what programs are suitable for a very diverse America without seeking the opinions of the audience they are trying to reach. On some very controversial political issues, PBS has shown over the years some bias. We saw it on Central America programming over the decade of the 1980's.

The latest issue has been the political hot potato of global warming.

PBS has distributed to its stations programs airing the "Doomsday" side of this controversy. Shows like "After the Warming," "Global Change," and other programs showed public television viewers the alarmist side of global warming; however, PBS refused to distribute "The Greenhouse Conspiracy," a critically acclaimed documentary that uses science to virtually take apart the alarmist global theories that are the basis for the programs distributed by PBS.

On September 17, 1991, PBS once again distributed "After the Warming" to its stations. Some of these stations, knowing that PBS has been one-sided on this issue, went out and individually purchased "The Greenhouse Conspiracy" and aired it prior to "After the Warming."

I applaud these individual station efforts to provide a more balanced approach to this critical environmental issue; however, the fact that PBS would distribute "After the Warming" and not "The Greenhouse Conspiracy" is disturbing. Why should an individual station have to go out and purchase another program to achieve the kind of balance that PBS is itself supposed to provide?

In authorizing the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Congress said that CPB was to:

Facilitate the full development of Public Telecommunications in which programs of high quality, diversity, creativity, excellence, and innovation, which are obtained from diverse sources, will be made available to public telecommunications enti-

ties with strict adherence to objectivity and balance in all programs or series of programs of a controversial nature.

It is apparent that some of the stations have taken that statutory mandate for balance seriously in spite of PBS's oft-times disregard for balance.

The members stations have behaved well. It is PBS central which causes my concern.

As the distribution arm of America's Public Television, PBS has a very special responsibility to provide the public with balanced programming on controversial issues. That is a statutory requirement. This balance has been ignored on a key environmental issue, and there is nothing in this legislation to change that.

The same statute that requires CPB and, therefore, PBS to be balanced, has no enforcement mechanism, and that is probably a good thing, because none of us want to stand here and censor public television.

But PBS is using taxpayer money to distribute only one side of a subject with a potentially enormous impact on our jobs and our very way of life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RITTER. PBS simply refuses to distribute scientifically responsible programming that does not agree with their bias, and that is wrong.

For a decade the leftist view has dominated on PBS without any balance from the other side. This is wrong.

There needs to be some sort of accountability for PBS, and this is not in any way meant to censor them, only to have them live up to the spirit, if not the letter of the law. They simply have not done so.

During the energy and Commerce Committee markup, I attached an amendment to this authorization that strengthens the reporting requirements for the independent television service [ITVS], a new service that is supposed to provide alternative program from independent producers. As a result of my amendment, the bill expands CPB's reporting requirement with respect to its activities and expenditures to include carriage and viewing information in order to ensure that programming produced with these funds reach the audiences for which it is intended.

This kind of reporting will be helpful to understand just how our taxpayer dollars are spent. We need to ensure that the dollars we give to ITVS are used to fulfill the congressional intent. We, in the Congress will continue to monitor public broadcasting closely and to expect PBS to live up to its congressional mandate, or at least the spirit of the statute that authorizes them.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM].

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, come here to support this bill, as an attorney who used to represent the public broadcasting station in Pittsburgh and as a very strong supporter of public broadcasting and in the work in particular of WQED in Pittsburgh that has done a fantastic job not only in "Mr. Roger's Neighborhood" but many other local programs. I heartily support this endeavor.

It is unfortunate, however, that we are here discussing public broadcasting instead of doing something very substantive about the growth and the need for economic growth here in this country.

When I walked back up the aisle after the last time I took the well, a few of my colleagues were surprised at the fact that I said that the President of the United States would actually sign this economic growth package, the growth package that we brought to the floor a few days ago.

I will repeat that for members on both sides of the aisle. The President of the United States said this evening that he will sign this economic growth package.

I know there are many Members on the Democratic side of the aisle, because I have talked to many of them, who are anxious to do something about this economy. They are anxious because they know there are problems out there in the economy. They know that people are desperate. They know that this economy needs a jump start. They realize that.

But Mr. Speaker, we are not going to get a chance under the current rules, we are not going to get a chance to vote on an economic growth package before this Congress adjourns for the end of this year.

Now, I would plead with Members from this side of the aisle and Members from that side of the aisle, to the Speaker of the House, please, for the American public, give this economic growth opportunity a chance. Have it debated. Put up your own economic growth package. Let us talk about both of them. Let us have a debate here. Before we take a month and a half off for our vacation time, let us have a debate on the floor of the House before we leave. Let us have a discussion on economic growth.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add that Craig Margolis of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance of the Committee on Energy and Commerce helped us very much in the drafting of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2977, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on H.R. 2977, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

OMNIBUS INSULAR AREAS ACT OF 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1688) entitled the "Omnibus Insular Areas Act of 1991", as amended. The Clerk read as follows.

H.R. 1688

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 "Omnibus Insular Areas Act of 1991".

TITLE I—INSULAR AREAS DISASTER SURVIVAL AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1991

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Insular Areas Disaster Survival and Recovery Act of 1991".

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title—

(1) the term "insular area" means any of the following: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands;

(2) the term "disaster" means a declaration of a major disaster by the President after September 1, 1989, pursuant to section 401 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170); and

(3) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 103. AUTHORIZATION.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to—

(1) construct essential public facilities necessitated by disasters in the insular areas occurring prior to the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) enhance the survivability of essential infrastructure in the event of disasters in the insular areas.

except that with respect to the disaster declared by the President in the case of Hurricane Hugo, September 1989, amounts for any fiscal year shall not exceed 25 percent of the estimated aggregate amount of grants to be made under sections 403 and

406 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b, 5172) for such disaster. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 104. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) Upon the declaration by the President of a disaster in an insular area, the President, acting through the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall assess, in cooperation with the Secretary and chief executive of such insular area, the capability of the insular government to respond to the disaster, including the capability to assess damage; coordinate activities with Federal agencies, particularly the Federal Emergency Management Agency; develop recovery plans, including recommendations for enhancing the survivability of essential infrastructure; negotiate and manage reconstruction contracts; and prevent the misuse of funds. If the President finds that the insular government lacks any of these or other capabilities essential to the recovery effort, then the President shall provide technical assistance to the insular area which the President deems necessary for the recovery effort.

(b) One year following the declaration by the President of a disaster in an insular area, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the status of the recovery effort, including an audit of Federal funds expended in the recovery effort and recommendations on how to improve public health and safety, survivability of infrastructure, recovery efforts, and effective use of funds in the event of future disasters.

SEC. 105. HAZARD MITIGATION.

The total of contributions under the last sentence of section 404 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c) for the insular areas shall not exceed 10 percent of the estimated aggregate amounts of grants to be made under sections 403, 406, 407, 408, and 411 of such Act with respect to any major disaster: *Provided*, That the President shall require a 50 percent local match for assistance in excess of 10 percent of the estimated aggregate amount of grants to be made under section 406 of such Act for any disaster.

SEC. 106. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 102 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122) are each amended by inserting after "American Samoa," the following: "The Northern Mariana Islands."

TITLE II—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. AMERICAN SAMOA WATER, SEWERAGE, AND POWER NEEDS.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a comprehensive study or, as appropriate, review and update existing studies to determine the current and long-term water, power, and wastewater needs of American Samoa. Such study shall be conducted in consultation with the American Samoa Government and those Federal agencies which have recent experience with the water, power, and wastewater needs of American Samoa.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall report the results of the study conducted under subsection (a) to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the

resolution offered by our good friend from Arkansas who really made a special effort to get this resolution passed. It is a public-private partnership that he is asking for to plan for the future with a plan for the industrial base and the economy of our people.

I think it is an America first, all American resolution.

I am very proud to support it, and I am proud of the work that he did to get it on the floor.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to close on this side by saying that I appreciate the number of Republicans and Democrats that have joined together to talk about a real issue to the American people. I salute the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. THORNTON] for his hard work on this effort.

Mr. Speaker, what is life like for the children in this country when one child drops out of school once every 8 seconds of the school day? When we are building so many prisons and prison cells in this country and the director of prisons in Indiana will tell me we either send them money later on prison cells or now on preventative measures like Head Start programs?

Mr. Speaker, President Lincoln once said, "When times are new, we must think anew and act anew."

We do not necessarily have to come up with a brand-new idea today. We can incorporate the principles that worked, bringing private and public sectors together, looking long-term rather than short-term 30-second commercials and bind together in a bipartisan way to pass this Marshall plan next Congress.

Mr. Speaker, a history lesson is on today's agenda. One of the most stirring success stories in living memory fades before us, and yet, it should be the centerpiece of congressional debate today.

Mr. Speaker, let us learn a lesson from the aftermath of World War II. An industrial giant was on its knees. A society was devastated. A wealthy world leader found itself floundering in postwar chaos, unable to compete with other, new world leaders. Citizens were willing and able to work, but jobs did not exist, and their future went from doubt and uncertainty to jeopardy to irreparable loss. A world leader consumed itself in indecision, and its people felt leaderless. Jobs were scarce, education became a privilege, the infrastructure crumbled, and a world power could not care for its citizens.

I am speaking of post World War II Europe, Mr. Speaker, but with little stretch of the imagination I could be speaking of the United States today.

Yet, when Europe verged on collapse, the United States showed unprecedented leadership with the Marshall plan. We created an agenda to reorder Europe's domestic priorities, and helped them invest in their own future. Could we not, must we not do the same at home today?

Congress has an absolute responsibility to form and implement a long-term legislative agenda to address the problems that are eating away at our quality of life: infrastruc-

ture, health care, competitiveness, and, perhaps most important of all, education.

Mr. Speaker, education is the cornerstone to America's future. Our children are our future, and our ability to provide opportunity for our children is critical to our survival economically and as a free people.

I have the honor of serving on the Education and Labor Committee in this body. In this capacity, I have the great privilege of working to provide a better educational future for America's young people.

But the truth is that the needs of America's young are impacted by virtually every committee in this House, whether in America's communities, our environment, or the Nation's economy.

Today's bill, House Resolution 284, insists that Congress recognize its responsibility to our youth, and that we recognize that virtually every decision we make impacts on our children, and so on our future.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues participating in this debate today have and will raise many important, timely, and insightful issues. They all carry messages of deep importance to us in Congress, and to our Nation.

They each provide sound and solid reasoning why America can and must enact a domestic Marshall plan.

But it is for our children, Mr. Speaker, that I have come to the well of the House today. We cannot—must not—fail them, for if we do, we fail ourselves.

The Marshall plan for America is the key to our children's future, and therefore to our own. I urge our colleagues to support this plan, and lead the United States back to its rightful place as the undisputed world leader of the free world.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Let me just say to my friends who have promoted this particular provision that it looks to me like it is a bumper strip. It is very general. It says we need to do good things. We need to all work together. It is happy talk.

I do not see anything with respect to IRA's. I do not see anything with respect to tax-free savings accounts for the middle class, nothing with respect to capital gains cuts. I remind my friend that blue-collar workers cannot hire themselves. They cannot hire each other.

Most of the jobs in this country are developed by private industry. There is nothing here that will provide economic growth.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 284, and commend my colleague from Arkansas for his leadership on this issue.

The American experience has been referred to as a "glorious experiment." Truly, the course that our Founding Fathers set us upon over 200 years ago has proven to be glorious indeed. As our national Thanksgiving holiday approaches we are all reminded of the many blessings that have been bestowed upon us.

However, the foundation of our Nation is not based upon material prosperity. Rather it is based upon deep principles of freedom and

justice and as a result America is looked to as beacon of hope by people all over the world.

Just this year, our Nation was called upon to once again be a leader in the fight for freedom. The outstanding performance of our Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf demonstrated that America still retains that can do spirit.

Therefore, it is only fitting, Mr. Speaker, that we bring this resolution before the House today. House Resolution 284 calls for a reordering of our national priorities. It expresses the sense of Congress that a new Marshall plan for America needs to be developed. We need to recommit ourselves to the goals of education and training, financial stability for our citizens, and a cooperative effort between the public and private sector at all levels.

By working to ensure that our country continues both its economic and military leadership, the ideals of the American experiment will remain as an example to those around us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HALL of Texas). All time has expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 284.

The question was taken, and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2977) to authorize appropriations for public broadcasting, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2977

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 "Public Telecommunications Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AUTHORIZATION.

Section 391 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 391) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "There are authorized to be appropriated \$42,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994, to be used by the Secretary of Commerce to assist in the planning and construction of public telecommunication facilities as provided in this subpart."

SEC. 3. SERVICES FOR UNDERSERVED AUDIENCES.

Section 393(b)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 393(b)(4)) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end the following: ", including services to underserved audiences such as deaf and hearing impaired individuals and blind and visually impaired individuals".

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.

Section 396(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (7);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (10); and

(3) by inserting immediately after paragraph (7) the following new paragraphs:

(8) public television and radio stations and public telecommunications services constitute valuable local community resources for utilizing electronic media to address national concerns and solve local problems through community programs and outreach programs;

(9) it is in the public interest for the Federal Government to ensure that all citizens of the United States have access to public telecommunications services through all appropriate available telecommunications distribution technologies; and".

SEC. 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(a) REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—

(1) Section 396(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(c)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking "10" and inserting in lieu thereof "9"; and

(B) by striking "6" and inserting in lieu thereof "5".

(2) Section 396(c)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(c)(2)) is amended by striking "10" and inserting in lieu thereof "9".

(b) TERM OF OFFICE.—Section 396(c)(5) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(c)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

"(5) The term of office of each member of the Board appointed by the President shall be 6 years, except as provided in section 4(c) of the Public Communications Act of 1991. Any member whose term has expired may serve until such member's successor has taken office. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which such member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. No member of the Board shall be eligible to serve in excess of 2 consecutive full terms."

(c) TRANSITION RULES.—(1) With respect to the 3 offices whose terms are prescribed by law to expire on March 26, 1992, the term for each such office immediately after the date shall expire on March 26, 1998.

(2) With respect to the 2 offices whose terms are prescribed by law to expire on March 1, 1994, the term for each of such offices immediately after that date shall expire on March 26, 2000.

(3) With respect to the 5 offices whose terms are prescribed by law to expire on March 26, 1996—

(A) 1 such office, as selected by the President, shall be abolished on March 26, 1996;

(B) the term immediately after March 26, 1996, for another such office, as designated by the President, shall expire on March 26, 2000; and

(C) the term for each of the remaining 3 such offices immediately after March 26, 1996, shall expire on March 26, 2002.

(4) As used in this subsection, the term "office" means an office as a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SEC. 4. COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

Section 396(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(e)(1)) is amended by striking the fourth sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "No officer of the Corporation, other than the Chairman or a Vice Chairman, may receive any salary or other compensation (except for compensation for services on boards of directors of other organizations that do not receive funds from the Corporation, on committees of such boards, and in similar activities for such organizations) from any sources other than the Corporation for services rendered during the period of his or her employment by the Corporation. Service by any officer on boards of directors of other

organizations, on committees of such boards, and in similar activities for such organizations shall be subject to annual advance approval by the Board and subject to the provisions of the Corporation's Statement of Ethical Conduct."

SEC. 7. CONTENTS OF ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 396(i)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(i)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (B);

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(3) by inserting immediately after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) a listing of each organization that receives a grant from the Corporation to produce programming, the name of the producer of any programming produced under each such grant, the title or description of any program so produced, and the amount of each such grant;"

SEC. 8. CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING AUTHORIZATION.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.—Section 396(k)(1)(C) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(1)(C)) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$180,000,000 for fiscal year 1981," and all that follows through "\$245,000,000 for fiscal year 1991,";

(2) by striking "and" after "fiscal year 1992,"; and

(3) by inserting immediately after "fiscal year 1993" the following: ", \$310,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$375,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and \$425,000,000 for fiscal year 1996".

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 396(k)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(E) In recognition of the importance of educational programs and services, and the expansion of public radio services, to underserved and underserved audiences, the Corporation, after consultation with the system of public telecommunications entities, shall prepare and submit to the Congress an annual report for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996 on the Corporation's activities and expenditures relating to those programs and services."

SEC. 9. TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Section 396(k)(3)(A)(i)(II) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(A)(i)(II)) is amended by inserting immediately after "other than English" the following: "or for assistance in the provision of affordable training programs for employees at public broadcast stations".

SEC. 10. INDEPENDENT PRODUCTION SERVICE.

Section 396(k)(3)(B)(iii)(V) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(3)(B)(iii)(V)) is amended—

(1) by inserting immediately after "expenditures of the independent production service" the following: ", including carriage and viewing information for programs produced or acquired with funds provided pursuant to subclause (I)"; and

(2) by striking "fiscal year 1992" and inserting in lieu thereof "fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995".

SEC. 11. GRANT DISTRIBUTION CRITERIA.

Section 396(k)(6)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)(6)(B)) is amended by inserting "(which the Corporation shall review periodically in consultation with public radio and television licensees or permittees, or their designated representatives)" immediately after "eligibility criteria".

SEC. 12. COMPLIANCE WITH EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS BY FUND RECIPIENTS.

(a) CERTIFICATION AND EMPLOYMENT REPORTS REQUIRED.—Section 396(k) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(k)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(11)(A) Funds may not be distributed pursuant to this subsection for any fiscal year to the licensee or permittee of any public broadcast station if such licensee or permittee—

(i) fails to certify to the Corporation that such licensee or permittee complies with the Commission's regulations concerning equal employment opportunity as published under section 73.2080 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulations thereto; or

(ii) fails to submit to the Corporation the report required by subparagraph (B) for the preceding calendar year.

"(B) A licensee or permittee of any public broadcast station with more than 5 full-time employees to file annually with the Corporation a statistical report, consistent with reports required by Commission regulation, identifying by race and sex the number of employees in each of the following full-time and part-time job categories:

"(i) Officials and managers.

"(ii) Professionals.

"(iii) Technicians.

"(iv) Semiskilled operatives.

"(v) Skilled craft persons.

"(vi) Clerical and office personnel.

"(vii) Unskilled operatives.

"(viii) Service workers.

"(C) In addition, such report shall state the number of job openings occurring during the course of the year. Where the job openings were filled in accordance with the regulations described in subparagraph (A)(i), the report shall so certify, and where the job openings were not filled in accordance with such regulations, the report shall contain a statement providing reason therefor. The statistical report shall be available to the public at the central office and at every location where more than 5 full-time employees are regularly assigned to work."

(b) COMPILATION OF REPORTS BY CORPORATION.—Section 396(m)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(m)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Such report shall include a summary of the statistical reports received by the Corporation pursuant to subsection (k)(11), and a comparison of the information contained in those reports with the information submitted by the Corporation in the previous year's annual report."

SEC. 13. AUDIT REQUIREMENT FOR PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENTITIES.

(a) ALTERNATIVE TO AUDIT FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES.—Section 396(l)(3)(B)(ii) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(l)(3)(B)(ii)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the existing test as subclause (I);

(2) by striking "and" at the end of subclause (I), as so redesignated, and inserting in lieu thereof "or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

"(II) to submit a financial statement in lieu of the audit required by subclause (I) if the Corporation determines that the cost burden of such audit on such entity is excessive in light of the financial condition of such entity; and".

(b) FREQUENCY OF AUDIT.—Section 396(l)(3)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(l)(3)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii) by striking "biannual" and inserting in lieu thereof "biennial"; and

(2) in clause (iii) by striking "biannually" and inserting in lieu thereof "biennially".

SEC. 14. REPEAL.

Paragraph (4) of section 396(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396(1)) is repealed.

SEC. 15. CLARIFICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL INTENT.

Section 103(a) of the Children's Television Act of 1990 (47 U.S.C. 303b(a)) is amended by inserting "commercial or noncommercial" immediately before "television broadcast license".

SEC. 16. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 5(a) shall take effect on March 26, 1996. All other provisions of this Act are effective on its date of enactment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RINALDO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY].

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we bring to the floor the authorization for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This legislation is going to ensure for the next 3 years that there is an authorization for the public television and the public radio stations of our country.

As we all know, over the last 30 to 40 years public television and public radio have played a very important role in ensuring that there is at least one quality source of programming on the dial on both the radio and television. But in a modern era, it takes on an even greater importance.

For example, with the advent of cable television, what we are seeing is more and more of a separation of access to information between those who can afford it and those who cannot afford it. Right now upward of 60 percent of all Americans have access to cable television. The other 40 percent do not.

As a result, what we are seeing is a separation in our society between the information rich and the information poor. That is, those who are in the upper income brackets on a continuing basis are seeing an improvement in the overall quality of the information which comes through into their homes.

On the other hand, what we are seeing is a development of a trend where there is a deterioration in the quality of programming going to the remainder of the homes. This trend is something which, as a Congress, we have to be very, very concerned about, because as we all know, since 1934, we have used the principles of diversity, of localism, of universal service as the basis for constructing a telecommunications policy in our country.

More and more, however, what we are seeing is that there is an exclusive group of people within the country, those who can afford it, whose information sources are continuing to im-

prove, and there are others who are seeing a deterioration.

Enter the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Here what we are ensuring is that there will be one source that will continue to maintain a high quality of programming, who will commit to ensuring that regardless of income, regardless of race, regardless of ethnicity or religion, that this programming will go into the home at the same high quality that it traditionally has.

It plays a critically important role in our society. I would hope that the House this evening could accept this 3-year authorization.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RINALDO] as usual has played his splendid role in ensuring that the legislation is put together on a bipartisan fashion, often helped in the construction of the legislation by Larry Irving, by Lisa Gursky, and by Chris Sallemme, who have helped me throughout the process and here this evening to make this presentation to the floor.

I would hope, as would the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] and all the Members on the Democratic side, that this legislation would be given positive reception this evening.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2977, the Public Telecommunications Act of 1991.

This bill addresses the authorization levels for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB] for fiscal years 1994 through 1996. Under H.R. 2977, CPB will be authorized at \$310 million for fiscal year 1994, \$375 million for fiscal year 1995, and \$425 million for fiscal year 1996.

These levels, although greater than the levels authorized previously, are less than requested. I think the levels are justified in light of assurances made to the committee by CPB that a significant portion of the appropriated funds will be directed toward educational programs and services, as well as the expansion of radio services.

I applaud CPB's recommitment to its educational roots and the expansion of public broadcasting's capacity and ability to improve education's services. As we all know, it has become increasingly apparent in recent years that it is those countries which strongly support their educational programs that will take the lead in today's competitive global economy.

By using combinations of television, satellite, computer, videodisc, and telephone technology, the Public Broadcasting System is developing the new American classroom, bringing quality educational opportunities to students regardless of geographic or economic location. Clearly, as President Bush

has stated, the days of the little red schoolhouse are over.

Recognizing the importance of CPB's proposed educational and radio expansion initiative, this bill directs CPB, in consultation with the Public Telecommunications System, to report annually to Congress regarding its activities and expenditures relating to these areas. In addition, CPB's annual report is expected to list every organization that receives a grant from CPB for any programming and list the producer, title, and description of each program produced under such grants.

H.R. 2977 also reduces the number of CPB board members from 10 to 9 and staggers their terms in office. The bill contains an amendment to the Children's Television Act of 1990 which clarifies that the act's renewal requirements apply to noncommercial as well as commercial stations.

The bill requires that no CPB funds would be distributed to a station unless the station certifies to CPB that it has complied with the FCC's Equal Employment Opportunity [EEO] regulations and submits to CPB a copy of its EEO report for the prior year. Finally, the bill expands CPB's reporting requirements with respect to the activities and expenditures relating to the Independent Production Service [ITVS] to include carriage and viewing information in order to ensure that programming produced with these funds reaches the audience it is intended to reach.

Overall, Mr. Speaker, the Public Television Communications Act of 1991 provides fiscally responsible authorization levels for public broadcasting which will enable the system to fulfill its commitment to providing much-needed educational and radio expansion services.

I would like to personally and particularly commend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY], the chairman of the subcommittee, for working with the minority and the minority staff; for ensuring that our views were heard; for working to produce this type of bipartisan legislation that people on both sides of the aisle can support.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], the chairman of the full committee, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. LENT], the ranking minority member, for advancing through their leadership this bipartisan authorization practice.

I urge my colleagues to vote favorably on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR].

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and compliment him and the distinguished minority leader for their wonderful work on this.

I think public broadcasting is one of the most important assets in the communication network that our people have. When one thinks of how it all began, the private donations, the contributions that people make, individual people own the company, literally, by their contributions, and this authorization complements what individuals do.

In my own city of Cleveland we are very proud of our public radio station and our public TV station, and I think the caliber, the level of communication, the level of programming is on a very lofty level. That is why I think it is so important to our Nation's culture to have it. So I want to compliment the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY].

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisville, KY, Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. To show you how long I have been here in the House, I remember years ago when the idea of public broadcasting was very, very controversial. We used to have long and very bitter debates over whether or not there should be any public money devoted to the question of public broadcasting. I think it is to the credit of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY] and others before him that we have reached the point where public broadcasting is part of the educational and entertainment firmament, and it is almost unthinkable not to have it available to our people.

I would just point out that the blockbuster entertainment of "The Civil War", which just appeared this year, which broke every viewership record that was ever had, I think young Ken Burns deservedly won every sort of award for that. I would also like to mention my friend, Bob Edwards, who broadcasts for NPR, who happens to be a graduate of my high school and a fellow Louisvillian. So we wish excellent work for the next 3 years on the part of public broadcasting.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RITTER], a member of the committee.

(Mr. RITTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY], our distinguished chairman, and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RINALDO], the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor and for leadership in telecommunications policy issues in general.

Mr. Speaker, over the years the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and PBS have provided the country with a great variety of high quality entertainment and educational programming. Public television has also been at the

forefront of technological innovation, merging video presentation and teaching.

For the most part I feel that the money Congress spends on CPB is money well spent. The programs produced by the Children's Television Workshop, such as "Sesame Street", watched by my own children as they grew up, have been helping all American children learn for decades.

Over the years I have also enjoyed watching quality programming, such as "Jewel in the Crown", "Riley, Ace of Spies", "Smiley's People", "The Civil War", and so much else that was not available on commercial TV.

However, there is another side to PBS programming. I am concerned about the way in which PBS distributes programs to PBS member stations.

First, there is very little, if any, input from member stations to PBS central and I think we need more.

PBS's programming decisions have become too centralizing, deciding what programs are suitable for a very diverse America without seeking the opinions of the audience they are trying to reach. On some very controversial political issues, PBS has shown over the years some bias. We saw it on Central America programming over the decade of the 1980's.

The latest issue has been the political hot potato of global warming.

PBS has distributed to its stations programs airing the "Doomsday" side of this controversy. Shows like "After the Warming," "Global Change," and other programs showed public television viewers the alarmist side of global warming; however, PBS refused to distribute "The Greenhouse Conspiracy," a critically acclaimed documentary that uses science to virtually take apart the alarmist global theories that are the basis for the programs distributed by PBS.

On September 17, 1991, PBS once again distributed "After the Warming" to its stations. Some of these stations, knowing that PBS has been one-sided on this issue, went out and individually purchased "The Greenhouse Conspiracy" and aired it prior to "After the Warming."

I applaud these individual station efforts to provide a more balanced approach to this critical environmental issue; however, the fact that PBS would distribute "After the Warming" and not "The Greenhouse Conspiracy" is disturbing. Why should an individual station have to go out and purchase another program to achieve the kind of balance that PBS is itself supposed to provide?

In authorizing the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Congress said that CPB was to:

Facilitate the full development of Public Telecommunications in which programs of high quality, diversity, creativity, excellence, and innovation, which are obtained from diverse sources, will be made available to public telecommunications enti-

ties with strict adherence to objectivity and balance in all programs or series of programs of a controversial nature.

It is apparent that some of the stations have taken that statutory mandate for balance seriously in spite of PBS's oft-times disregard for balance.

The members stations have behaved well. It is PBS central which causes my concern.

As the distribution arm of America's Public Television, PBS has a very special responsibility to provide the public with balanced programming on controversial issues. That is a statutory requirement. This balance has been ignored on a key environmental issue, and there is nothing in this legislation to change that.

The same statute that requires CPB and, therefore, PBS to be balanced, has no enforcement mechanism; and that is probably a good thing, because none of us want to stand here and censor public television.

But PBS is using taxpayer money to distribute only one side of a subject with a potentially enormous impact on our jobs and our very way of life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RITTER. PBS simply refuses to distribute scientifically responsible programming that does not agree with their bias, and that is wrong.

For a decade the leftist view has dominated on PBS without any balance from the other side. This is wrong.

There needs to be some sort of accountability for PBS, and this is not in any way meant to censor them, only to have them live up to the spirit, if not the letter of the law. They simply have not done so.

During the energy and Commerce Committee markup, I attached an amendment to this authorization that strengthens the reporting requirements for the independent television service [ITVS], a new service that is supposed to provide alternative program from independent producers. As a result of my amendment, the bill expands CPB's reporting requirement with respect to its activities and expenditures to include carriage and viewing information in order to ensure that programming produced with these funds reach the audiences for which it is intended.

This kind of reporting will be helpful to understand just how our taxpayer dollars are spent. We need to ensure that the dollars we give to ITVS are used to fulfill the congressional intent. We, in the Congress will continue to monitor public broadcasting closely and to expect PBS to live up to its congressional mandate, or at least the spirit of the statute that authorizes them.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM].

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, come here to support this bill, as an attorney who used to represent the public broadcasting station in Pittsburgh and as a very strong supporter of public broadcasting and in the work in particular of WQED in Pittsburgh that has done a fantastic job not only in "Mr. Roger's Neighborhood" but many other local programs. I heartily support this endeavor.

It is unfortunate, however, that we are here discussing public broadcasting instead of doing something very substantive about the growth and the need for economic growth here in this country.

When I walked back up the aisle after the last time I took the well, a few of my colleagues were surprised at the fact that I said that the President of the United States would actually sign this economic growth package, the growth package that we brought to the floor a few days ago.

I will repeat that for members on both sides of the aisle. The President of the United States said this evening that he will sign this economic growth package.

I know there are many Members on the Democratic side of the aisle, because I have talked to many of them, who are anxious to do something about this economy. They are anxious because they know there are problems out there in the economy. They know that people are desperate. They know that this economy needs a jump start. They realize that.

But Mr. Speaker, we are not going to get a chance under the current rules, we are not going to get a chance to vote on an economic growth package before this Congress adjourns for the end of this year.

Now, I would plead with Members from this side of the aisle and Members from that side of the aisle, to the Speaker of the House, please, for the American public, give this economic growth opportunity a chance. Have it debated. Put up your own economic growth package. Let us talk about both of them. Let us have a debate here. Before we take a month and a half off for our vacation time, let us have a debate on the floor of the House before we leave. Let us have a discussion on economic growth.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add that Craig Margolis of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance of the Committee on Energy and Commerce helped us very much in the drafting of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2977, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on H.R. 2977, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

OMNIBUS INSULAR AREAS ACT OF 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1688) entitled the "Omnibus Insular Areas Act of 1991", as amended.

The Clerk read as follows.

H.R. 1688

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 "Omnibus Insular Areas Act of 1991".

TITLE I—INSULAR AREAS DISASTER SURVIVAL AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1991

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Insular Areas Disaster Survival and Recovery Act of 1991".

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title—

(1) the term "insular area" means any of the following: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands;

(2) the term "disaster" means a declaration of a major disaster by the President after September 1, 1989, pursuant to section 401 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170); and

(3) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 103. AUTHORIZATION.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to—

(1) construct essential public facilities necessitated by disasters in the insular areas occurring prior to the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) enhance the survivability of essential infrastructure in the event of disasters in the insular areas.

except that with respect to the disaster declared by the President in the case of Hurricane Hugo, September 1989, amounts for any fiscal year shall not exceed 25 percent of the estimated aggregate amount of grants to be made under sections 403 and

406 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b, 5172) for such disaster. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 104. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) Upon the declaration by the President of a disaster in an insular area, the President, acting through the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall assess, in cooperation with the Secretary and chief executive of such insular area, the capability of the insular government to respond to the disaster, including the capability to assess damage; coordinate activities with Federal agencies, particularly the Federal Emergency Management Agency; develop recovery plans, including recommendations for enhancing the survivability of essential infrastructure; negotiate and manage reconstruction contracts; and prevent the misuse of funds. If the President finds that the insular government lacks any of these or other capabilities essential to the recovery effort, then the President shall provide technical assistance to the insular area which the President deems necessary for the recovery effort.

(b) One year following the declaration by the President of a disaster in an insular area, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the status of the recovery effort, including an audit of Federal funds expended in the recovery effort and recommendations on how to improve public health and safety, survivability of infrastructure, recovery efforts, and effective use of funds in the event of future disasters.

SEC. 105. HAZARD MITIGATION.

The total of contributions under the last sentence of section 404 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c) for the insular areas shall not exceed 10 percent of the estimated aggregate amounts of grants to be made under sections 403, 406, 407, 408, and 411 of such Act with respect to any major disaster. Provided, That the President shall require a 50 percent local match for assistance in excess of 10 percent of the estimated aggregate amount of grants to be made under section 406 of such Act for any disaster.

SEC. 106. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 102 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122) are each amended by inserting after "American Samoa," the following: "The Northern Mariana Islands,".

TITLE II—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. AMERICAN SAMOA WATER, SEWERAGE, AND POWER NEEDS.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a comprehensive study or, as appropriate, review and update existing studies to determine the current and long-term water, power, and wastewater needs of American Samoa. Such study shall be conducted in consultation with the American Samoa Government and those Federal agencies which have recent experience with the water, power, and wastewater needs of American Samoa.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall report the results of the study conducted under subsection (a) to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the