rapid growth because it is at the edge of the Southern California urban area. Community leaders are working hard to maintain their small-town community even as they plan for growth that is expected to nearly double the population of 26,000 by 2010.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that the citizens and leaders of San Juan will help their town continue to be a warm and welcoming place that combines a respect for the history of California with an eye to the state's booming future. Please join me in congratulating them on their 115th birthday, and wish them well in the years to come.

HONORING LULAC
HON. SAM FARR
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 3, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the League of United and Latin American Citizens (LULAC) and in particular the local Monterey County LULAC Council 2055. LULAC is the largest and oldest Hispanic community organization in the United States. LULAC Council 2055 reflects that tradition and has enjoyed a distinguished 25-year history of community service.

LULAC Council 2055 has worked cooperatively and collaboratively with a wide array of people, organizations, and businesses to promote and advance the economic, educational, political and civil rights of the Latino population of my Central California district. Mr. Speaker, as many people from my district and in this body are aware, I am a firm believer in the power of collaboration to achieve great ends. I believe that LULAC Council 2055's continuous activism and partnership with other neighboring organizations is one example of the power of teamwork.

For the past 5 years LULAC Council 2055 has raised more than $100,000 in scholarship money for deserving high school students. In November 2002, the League worked to pass several important local school bond measures that will bring $30 million to middle schools in Salinas, California. In the upcoming years, middle students will learn in new, renovated, and modernized classrooms. This will mean great progress in relieving student overcrowding. Among the same lines, LULAC Council 2055 helped pass a bond measure to renovate Hartnell Community College, which serves the people of the Salinas Valley.

LULAC Council 2055 continues to work with various civil rights organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union; Coalition of Minority Organizations; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Salinas Action League; and the United Farm Workers of America to achieve equality, justice, and peace for all people.

Furthermore, LULAC embraces diversity by organizing social and cultural events for the Latino community such as the Orgullo Latino Dance, Cinco de Mayo, 16-de septiembre, and Teatro Campesino night.

I applaud the efforts of LULAC and those who support their mission to advance and maintain the rights of the Latino community as well as others. Mr. Speaker, I hope that all my colleagues will join me today in applauding the 25 years of public service that LULAC Council 2055 has brought to the community.

FCC TRIENNIAL REVIEW DECISION
HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 3, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to express my concern over the Federal Communications Commission recent Triennial Review decision. The revival of the telecommunications industry is critically important to revival of the overall U.S. economy. The FCC proceeding was an opportunity to restore regulatory certainty in the telecommunications industry.

The Triennial Review deals with rules for when competitors can share facilities of incumbent local phone companies. The courts had directed that its regulations so that competitors could compete and so that incumbents would not be burdened with unnecessary, costly regulations when competitors no longer need to share those facilities.

Instead of carrying out its responsibilities, the FCC passed the buck to the 50 states. Now, these issues will be argued in 50 states and, no doubt, appealed in 50 state courts. Meanwhile, incumbents and competitors will have to wait to learn under what rules they must operate and what their costs will be. Incumbents understandably will hesitate to spend on maintaining and improving their facilities because of this uncertainty. In addition, generation of new services and manufacturing jobs will be delayed.

Because the FCC has forced the rulemaking job onto the states, incumbent phone companies, competitors and the states will have to pay for endless public utility commission and court proceedings. Of course, in the end, consumers in California and across the Nation will foot the bill. In the days following the FCC's decision, the telecommunications industry lost 15 billion dollars of capital value. A shudder went through the manufacturing sector, which has been waiting anxiously and desperately for incumbent telephone companies to increase their purchasing of equipment. Wall Street analysts downgraded the outlook for telecommunications service and manufacturing companies.

In its Triennial Review decision, the FCC indicated that it may impose less regulation on broadband deployment than it has done on the traditional, copper, local telephone network. I would expect nothing less with the vigorous broadband competition that currently exists between phone companies and cable companies, and because broadband services are the future for the telecommunications industry.

It is time for the FCC to remove the unnecessary burdensome regulations—actions that should have taken place with the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.