

Commission's rules (47 CFR 22.946, 22.947); except that the time period applicable under section 22.947 of the Commission's rules (or any successor rule) to the applicants identified in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 4(1) shall be 3 years rather than 5 years and the waiver authority of the Commission shall apply to such 3-year period.

CALCULATION OF LICENSE FEE.—

(1) **FEE REQUIRED.**—The Commission shall establish a fee for each of the licenses under the covered rural service area licensing proceeding. In determining the amount of the fee, the Commission shall consider—

(A) the average price paid per person served in the Commission's Cellular Unserved Auction (Auction No. 12); and

(B) the settlement payments required to be paid by the permittees pursuant to the consent decree set forth in the Commission's order, *In re the Tellesis Partners* (7 FCC Rcd 3168 (1992)), multiplying such payments by two.

(2) **NOTICE OF FEE.**—Within 30 days after the date an applicant files the amended application permitted by section 1(a)(2), the Commission shall notify each applicant of the fee established for the license associated with its application.

(d) **PAYMENT FOR LICENSES.**—No later than 18 months after the date that an applicant is granted a license, each applicant shall pay to the Commission the fee established pursuant to subsection (c) of this section for the license granted to the applicant under subsection (a).

(e) **AUCTION AUTHORITY.**—If, after the amendment of an application pursuant to section 1(a)(2) of this Act, the Commission finds that the applicant is ineligible for grant of a license to provide cellular radiotelephone services for a rural service area or the applicant does not meet the requirements under subsection (b) of this section, the Commission shall grant the license for which the applicant is the tentative selectee (pursuant to section 1(a)(1)) by competitive bidding pursuant to section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)).

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION OF TRANSFER.

During the 5-year period that begins on the date that an applicant is granted any license pursuant to section 1, the Commission may not authorize the transfer or assignment of that license under section 310 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 310). Nothing in this Act may be construed to prohibit any applicant granted a license pursuant to section 1 from contracting with other licensees to improve cellular telephone service.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) **APPLICANT.**—The term "applicant" means—

(A) Great Western Cellular Partners, a California general partnership chosen by the Commission as tentative selectee for RSA #492 on May 4, 1989;

(B) Monroe Telephone Services L.P., a Delaware limited partnership chosen by the Commission as tentative selectee for RSA #370 on August 24, 1989 (formerly Cellware Telephone Services L.P.); and

(C) FutureWave General Partners L.P., a Delaware limited partnership chosen by the Commission as tentative selectee for RSA #615 on May 25, 1990.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) **COVERED RURAL SERVICE AREA LICENSING PROCEEDING.**—The term "covered rural service area licensing proceeding" means the

proceeding of the Commission for the grant of cellular radiotelephone licenses for rural service areas #492 (Minnesota 11), #370 (Florida 11), and #615 (Pennsylvania 4).

(4) **TENTATIVE SELECTEE.**—The term "tentative selectee" means a party that has been selected by the Commission under a licensing proceeding for grant of a license, but has not yet been granted the license because the Commission has not yet determined whether the party is qualified under the Commission's rules for grant of the license.

HONORING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE SANTA ANA POLICE EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION AWARDS

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the recipients of the Santa Ana Police Employee Recognition Awards. It is because of their dedication and commitment to law enforcement that the City of Santa Ana is safer for all of its residents.

It is in honor of National Law Enforcement Week that I salute our nation's police officers, and especially those of the 46th Congressional District in Orange County.

Seven hundred thousand police officers serve the U.S. each day. Most Americans probably don't know that our nation loses an average of almost one officer every other day. And that doesn't include the ones who are assaulted and injured each year.

More than 14,000 officers have been killed in the line of duty. The sacrifice of California officers has given our state the highest number of police deaths: 1,205. In Santa Ana alone, we have lost three officers who bravely protected our community.

The calling to serve in law enforcement comes with bravery and sacrifice. The thin blue line protecting our homes, our families and our communities pays a price, and so do the loved ones they leave behind when tragedy strikes.

We cannot replace the officers we've lost. We can't bring them back to their families or departments. All we can do is grieve for their loss.

But as their federal representatives, we have a greater responsibility. We must ensure that our law enforcement agencies—and their officers and staff—have the resources they need to do their jobs safely.

And today, we fulfill the most solemn part of our obligation to America's police force: we promise that when an officer does make that sacrifice, he or she will earn a place of the highest national respect with all due honor from the U.S. government.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1550, the Fire Adminis-

tration Authorization Act of 1999 because it embodies the proper role the federal government can play in the important area of fire prevention.

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) is charged with reducing the number of fires and fire deaths in the United States. In 1997, the number of fires reached 1.79 million, claimed 4,050 lives, and produced \$8.5 billion in damages. Given these large numbers, sometimes the temptation is to forge ahead creating new programs and pouring billions of taxpayer dollars into grants with Federal strings attached despite the expertise and accountability found best at the local level. In my state of Delaware, most of the firefighters are volunteers. They serve as firefighters out of dedication to their communities. In addition, because they are taxpayers in these communities, they make careful, calculated decisions about what investments are really needed in fire prevention. The United States should encourage more of this style of government and less top-down, centralized control.

H.R. 1550 resists that temptation and maintains the proper role of the federal government in these affairs. It increases discretionary funding by \$96 million to a total of \$45.1 million in FY 2000 and \$47.5 million in FY 2001 so USFA can improve its service as a research center and clearinghouse of information for state and local governments to draw upon.

Furthermore, the bill sets aside \$6 million in FY 2000 and \$8 million in FY 2001 to train fire crews for anti-terrorism and response activities. This goes beyond the Clinton Administration's budget request. One of the best areas the federal government can play a role in fire prevention, is in helping states respond to terrorist attacks. The federal government is best suited to provide training or anti-terrorism and response activities due to its expertise in national defense, its strong intelligence capabilities, and the often-international character of terrorism.

More work may be needed in training our state and local governments to respond to terrorism incidents. H.R. 1550 requires USFA to investigate the need for further counter-terrorism training programs. Last year, Congress passed the Rescue and Emergency Services Prepared for Our Nation's Defense Act. It created a commission to assess our nation's weapons of mass destruction domestic response capabilities. I am anxious to read these reports when they are completed and begin to implement the suggestions in a timely manner. As the world's only superpower, the United States is a big target for terrorist attacks. We must accept the reality that comes with being a world superpower and respond accordingly.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this bill as a strong common sense, fiscally responsible measure that preserves the principles of federalism that have helped make the United States a world leader. Firefighting will always be predominantly a local responsibility carried out by dedicated members of the community. The federal government should not interfere in this effort, but provide appropriate support to help on national problems such as terrorism. This bill maintains that important balance.