May 24, 1999

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

10677

cars and buses passed on the street. Now, her cart is in a prime spot on Church Street Marketplace, which became Vermont’s prime shopping area.

Since Lois went into business, downtown Burlington has seen many changes, but the “Hot Dog Lady’s” cart has remained a fixture, even in some of Vermont’s coldest months. She is truly a Burlington institution and is most reliable to members of the downtown crowd who cannot let a lunch hour pass without a lunch from Lois.

WESTPORT VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY SERVICES

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to formally congratulate Westport Volunteer Emergency Services on its 20th Anniversary. The fine men and women who founded, operate, and support this organization have distinguished themselves as one of the pillars on which the principles of community service rest.

The EMS team has truly been an asset to the town of Westport and has had a profound impact on the individuals and families who have benefited from its experience and training. Its quick service and professional response has made it one of the state’s most well-respected EMS corps. We have all been taught that we have an obligation to help our neighbors in need, but this organization has truly taken this credo to heart and has earned commendation for the lives it has saved, the families it has assisted, and the time it has contributed to improving the entire community.

I give special congratulations to the 23 original members and staff of WVE, who remain active today. They should be very proud of the positive impact of this organization, and I am certain that they appreciate more than anyone the growth and development of this outstanding EMS corps.

Westport EMS provides immediate, front-line assistance that is so valuable to our neighbors in need and does so on a volunteer basis. Its efforts have made a difference to children and adults alike over these last two decades and more than its part to prove the Town of Westport. I am confident that Westport Volunteer Emergency Medical Services will continue its sterling record of service far into the future.

SATELLITE HOME VIEWERS IMPROVEMENT ACT

On May 20, 1999, the Senate amended and passed H.R. 1554, the Satellite Home Viewers Improvement Act, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 1554) entitled “An Act to amend the provisions of title 17, United States Code, and the Communications Act of 1934, relating to copyright licensing and carriage of broadcast signals by satellite,” do pass with the following amendment:

TITLE I—SATELLITE HOME VIEWERS IMPROVEMENTS ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE. This title may be cited as the “Satellite Home Viewers Improvements Act”.

SEC. 102. LIMITATION ON EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS; SECONDARY TRANSMISSIONS BY SATELLITE CARRIERS WITHIN LOCAL MARKETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter I of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 121 the following new section:

"§ 122. Limitations on exclusive rights; secondary transmissions by satellite carriers within local markets.

(1) SECONDARY TRANSMISSIONS OF TELEVISION BROADCAST STATIONS BY SATELLITE CARRIERS.—A secondary transmission of a primary transmission made by a television broadcast station into the station’s local market shall be subject to statutory licensing under this section if—

(1) the secondary transmission is made by a satellite carrier;

(2) the secondary transmission is permissible under the rules, regulations, or authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission; and

(3) the satellite carrier makes a direct or indirect charge for the secondary transmission to the public;

(2) EACH SUBSEQUENT LIST.—After the list is submitted, the satellite carrier shall, on the 15th of the month following the date of the list, submit a list identifying (by name and street address, including county and zip code) all subscribers to which the satellite carrier has transmitted the primary transmission by satellite under this subsection.

(3) NO ROYALTY FEE REQUIRED.—A satellite carrier making a direct or indirect charge for a secondary transmission under this subsection shall not be subject toroyalty fees under subsection (a) of title 17, United States Code, or the Communications Act of 1934, relating to copyright licensing and carriage of broadcast signals by satellite.

(4) REQUIREMENTS OF NETWORK STATIONS.—The transmission of a television broadcast station and embodying a performance or display of a work is actionable as an act of infringement under section 501, and is fully subject to the remedies provided by sections 502 through 506 and 509, if the content of the particular program in which the performance or display is embodied, or any commercial advertising or in which the announcement transmitted by the primary transmitter during, or immediately before or after, the transmission of such program, is in any way willfully offered by the network through changes, deletions, or additions, or is combined with programming from any other broadcast source.

(5) VIOLATION OF TERRITORIAL RESTRICTIONS ON STATUTORY LICENSE FOR TELEVISION BROADCAST STATIONS.—

(6) INDIVIDUAL VIOLATIONS.—The willful or repeated secondary transmission of a work to the public by a satellite carrier of a primary transmission made by a television broadcast station and embodying a performance or display of a work to the public by a subscriber who does not reside in that station’s local market, and is not subject to statutory licensing under section 119, is actionable as an act of infringement under section 501 and is fully subject to the remedies provided by sections 502 through 506 and 509, except that—

(A) no damages shall be awarded for such act of infringement if the satellite carrier took corrective action by promptly withdrawing service from the ineligible subscriber; and

(B) any statutory damages shall not exceed $5 for such subscriber for each month during which the violation occurred.

PATTERN OF VIOLATIONS.—If a satellite carrier engages in a willful or repeated pattern or practice of secondarily transmitting to the public a primary transmission made by a television broadcast station and embodying a performance or display of a work to subscribers who do not reside in that station’s local market, and are not subject to statutory licensing under section 119, then in addition to the remedies under paragraph (1)—

(A) if the pattern or practice has been carried out on a substantially nationwide basis, the court shall order a permanent injunction barring the secondary transmission of the satellite carrier of the primary transmissions of that television broadcast station (and if such television broadcast station is in the local market of a television broadcast station affiliated with such network), and the court may order statutory damages not exceeding $250,000 for each 6-month period during which the pattern or practice was carried out; and

(B) if the pattern or practice has been carried out on a local or regional basis with respect to more than one television broadcast station and if such television broadcast station is a network station, all other television broadcast stations affiliated with such network, the court shall order a permanent injunction barring the secondary transmission of the satellite carrier of the primary transmissions of any television broadcast station, and
section (b)(1)(D)(ii) shall be reduced by 45 percent.

(5) PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE AS AGENT.—For purposes of section 802, with respect to royalty fees paid by satellite carriers for retransmission of the Public Broadcasting Service satellite feed, the Public Broadcasting Service shall be the agent for all public television copyright claimants and all Public Broadcasting Service members.

SEC. 105. DEFINITIONS.

Section 119(d) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (10) and inserting the following:

(10) UNSERVED HOUSEHOLD.—The term 'unserved household', with respect to a particular television network, means a household that cannot receive, through the use of a conventional outdoor rooftop receiving antenna, an over-the-air signal of grade B intensity (as defined by the Federal Communications Commission) of a primary transmission made by a broadcast station, or is not otherwise eligible to receive directly from a satellite carrier a signal of that television network (other than a signal provided under section 122) in accordance with section 338 of the Communications Act of 1934.

SEC. 106. PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE SATELLITE FEED.

(a) SECONDARY TRANSMISSIONS.—Section 119(d)(1) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the paragraph heading and inserting "(1) SUPERSTATIONS AND PBS SATELLITE FEED .—The term 'superstation' includes the following:

(A) SUPERSTATION.—The term 'superstation', with respect to a television network, means a television broadcast station holding a copyright or license through which secondary transmissions of the Federal Communications Commission relating to carriage of television broadcast signals are transmitted to locations in the United States that receive directly from a satellite carrier a signal of that television network (other than a signal provided under section 122) in accordance with section 338 of the Communications Act of 1934.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 119(d) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (9) to read as follows:

(9) SUPERSTATION.—The term 'superstation'—

(A) means a television broadcast station, other than a network station, licensed by the Federal Communications Commission that is secondarily transmitted by a satellite carrier; and

(B) includes the Public Broadcasting Service satellite feed.

(2) by adding at the end the following:

(12) PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE SATELLITE FEED.—The term 'Public Broadcasting Service satellite feed' means the national satellite feed distributed by the Public Broadcasting Service consisting of educational and informational programming intended for private home viewing, to which the Public Broadcasting Service holds national terrestrial broadcasting rights.

SEC. 107. APPLICATION OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REGULATIONS.

Section 119(a) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting "is permissible under the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission," after "satellite carrier to the public for private home viewing,"); and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting "is permissible under the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission," after "satellite carrier to the public for private home viewing,");

(3) by striking the paragraph heading and inserting "(1) after "satellite carrier to the public for private home viewing,");

(4) by inserting "is permissible under the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission," after "satellite carrier to the public for private home viewing,"); and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

(11) STATUTORY LICENSE CONTINGENT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REMEDIAL STEPS.—The willful or repeated secondary transmission to the public by a satellite carrier of a primary transmission made by a broadcast station licensed by the Federal Communications Commission is actionable as an act of infringement under section 501, and is fully subject to the remedies provided by sections 502 through 509, if, at the time of such transmission by the satellite carrier is not in compliance with the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission concerning the carriage of television broadcast station signals.

SEC. 108. TELEVISION BROADCAST STATION STANDING.

Section 501 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) With respect to any secondary transmission that is made by a satellite carrier of a primary transmission made by a broadcasting station, or is otherwise eligible to receive directly from a satellite carrier, a signal of that television network (other than a signal provided under section 122) in accordance with section 338 of the Communications Act of 1934.

SEC. 109. MORATORIUM ON COPYRIGHT LIABILITY.

Until December 31, 1999, no subscriber, as defined under section 119(d)(8) of title 17, United States Code, located within the predicted Grade B contour of a local network television broadcast station shall have service of a distant network signal affiliated with the same network terminated, if that subscriber received satellite service of such network signal before July 11, 1998, as a result of section 119 of title 17, United States Code.

SEC. 110. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect on January 1, 1999, except the amendments made by section 104 shall take effect on July 1, 1999.

TITLE II—SATELLITE TELEVISION ACT OF 1999

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Satellite Television Act of 1999.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992, Congress stated its policy of promoting competition in cable services and making available to the public a diversity of views and information through cable television and other video media.

(2) In the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Congress stated its policy of securing lower prices and higher quality service for American telecommunications consumers and encouraging the rapid deployment of new telecommunications technologies.

(3) In most places throughout America, cable television system operators still do not face effective competition from other providers of multichannel video service.

(4) Absent effective competition, the market power exercised by cable television operators enables them to raise the price of cable service to consumers, and to control the price and availability of cable programming services to other noncable channel video service providers. Current Federal Communications Commission rules have been inadequate in constraining cable price increases.

(5) Direct-to-home satellite service has over 8 million subscribers and constitutes the most significant competitive alternative to cable television service.

(6) Direct-to-home satellite service currently suffers from a number of statutory, regulatory, and technical barriers that keep it from being
an effective competitor to cable television in the provision of public interest and video services.

(7) The most prominent of these barriers is the inability to provide subscribers with local television broadcast signals by satellite.

(8) The costs of direct-to-home satellite service providers to continue existing carriage of a distant network station to any subscriber domestic satellite service providers in 10 or more States.

(9) Due to capacity limitations and in the interest of providing service in as many markets as possible, satellite television service, unlike cable television systems, cannot at this time carry all local television broadcast signals in all the local television markets they seek to serve.

(10) It would be in the public interest for providers of direct-to-home satellite service to fully comply with the mandatory signal carriage rules at the earliest possible date. In the interim, requiring full compliance with the mandatory signal carriage rules would substantially limit the ability of direct-to-home satellite service providers to continue existing carriage of multichannel video services and would not serve the public interest.

(11) Maintaining the viability of free, local, over-the-air television is a matter of preeminent public interest.

(12) All subscribers to multichannel video services should be able to receive the signal of at least one station affiliated with each of the major broadcast television networks.

(13) Millions of subscribers to direct-to-home satellite service currently receive the signals of network-affiliated stations not located in those subscribers' local television markets. Where conventional rooftop antennas cannot provide satisfactory reception of local stations, distant network signals may be these subscribers' only source of network television service.

(14) The widespread carriage of distant network stations in local network affiliates' markets could harm the local stations' ability to serve their local community.

(15) Abrupt termination of satellite carriers' provision of distant network signals could have a negative impact on the ability of direct-to-home satellite service to compete effectively in the provision of multichannel video services.

(16) This Act would be served by permitting direct-to-home satellite service providers to continue existing carriage of a distant network affiliate station's signal where—

(A) the local affiliate is a network affiliate; or

(B) the local network affiliate cannot be adequately received off-air; or

(C) continued carriage would not harm the local network station.

SEC. 203. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to promote competition in the provision of multichannel video services while protecting the availability of free, local, over-the-air television, particularly for the benefit of direct-to-home satellite service providers to continue existing carriage of distant network stations without retransmitting television broadcast signals.

SEC. 204. APPLICATION OF MANDATORY CARRIAGE TO SATELLITE CARRIERS.—The mandatory carriage provisions of sections 614 and 615 of this Act will apply in a local market no later than January 1, 2002, to satellite carriers retransmitting any television broadcast station in that local market pursuant to the compulsory license provided by section 122 of title 17, United States Code.

(b) GOOD SIGNAL REQUIRED.—

(1) COSTS.—A television broadcast station eligible for carriage under subsection (a) may be retransmitted only with full compliance with the requirement of delivering a good quality signal to the designated local receive facility of the satellite carrier. The selection of a local receive facility by a satellite carrier shall not be made in a manner that frustrates the purposes of this Act. The Commission shall implement the requirements of this section without imposing any undue economic burden on any party.

(2) RULEMAKING REQUIRED.—The Commission shall adopt rules implementing paragraph (1) within 180 days after the date of enactment of the Satellite Television Act of 1999.

(c) CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM DIGITAL SIGNAL CARRIAGE NOT COVERED.—Nothing in this section applies to the carriage of the digital signals of television broadcast stations by cable television systems.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) TELEVISION BROADCAST STATION.—The term 'television broadcast station' means a full power television broadcast station.

(2) NETWORK STATION.—The term 'network station' means a television broadcast station that is owned or operated by, or affiliated with, a broadcasting network.

(3) BROADCASTING NETWORK.—The term 'broadcasting network' means a television network in the United States which offers an interconnected program service on a regular basis for 15 or more hours per week to at least 25 affiliated broadcast stations in 10 or more States.

(4) DISTANT TELEVISION STATION.—The term 'distant television station' means any television broadcast station that originates and operates on a channel regularly assigned to the local television market in which a subscriber to a direct-to-home satellite service is located.

(5) LOCAL MARKET.—The term 'local market' means the designated market area in which a station is located. For a noncommercial educational television broadcast station, the local market shall be the designated market area as defined by the Federal Communications Commission.

(6) RULEMAKING REQUIRED.—The Commission shall conclude a single rulemaking, pursuant to paragraph (a), that set minimum standards, or by the local station, if the local station's signal meets the prescribed standards.

(7) COSTS.—A television broadcast station eligible for carriage under subsection (a) may be retransmitted only with full compliance with the requirement of delivering a good quality signal to the designated local receive facility of the satellite carrier. The selection of a local receive facility by a satellite carrier shall not be made in a manner that frustrates the purposes of this Act. The Commission shall implement the requirements of this section without imposing any undue economic burden on any party.

(8) RULEMAKING REQUIRED.—The Commission shall adopt rules implementing paragraph (1) within 180 days after the date of enactment of the Satellite Television Act of 1999.

(9) CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM DIGITAL SIGNAL CARRIAGE NOT COVERED.—Nothing in this section applies to the carriage of the digital signals of television broadcast stations by cable television systems.

(10) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) TELEVISION BROADCAST STATION.—The term 'television broadcast station' means a full power television broadcast station.

(2) NETWORK STATION.—The term 'network station' means a television broadcast station that is owned or operated by, or affiliated with, a broadcasting network.

(3) BROADCASTING NETWORK.—The term 'broadcasting network' means a television network in the United States which offers an interconnected program service on a regular basis for 15 or more hours per week to at least 25 affiliated broadcast stations in 10 or more States.

(11) DISTANT TELEVISION STATION.—The term 'distant television station' means any television broadcast station that originates and operates on a channel regularly assigned to the local television market in which a subscriber to a direct-to-home satellite service is located.

(12) LOCAL MARKET.—The term 'local market' means the designated market area in which a station is located. For a noncommercial educational television broadcast station, the local market shall be the designated market area as defined by the Federal Communications Commission.

(13) RULEMAKING REQUIRED.—The Commission shall conclude a single rulemaking, pursuant to paragraph (a), that set minimum standards, or by the local station, if the local station's signal meets the prescribed standards.

(14) COSTS.—A television broadcast station eligible for carriage under subsection (a) may be retransmitted only with full compliance with the requirement of delivering a good quality signal to the designated local receive facility of the satellite carrier. The selection of a local receive facility by a satellite carrier shall not be made in a manner that frustrates the purposes of this Act. The Commission shall implement the requirements of this section without imposing any undue economic burden on any party.

(15) CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM DIGITAL SIGNAL CARRIAGE NOT COVERED.—Nothing in this section applies to the carriage of the digital signals of television broadcast stations by cable television systems.

(16) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) TELEVISION BROADCAST STATION.—The term 'television broadcast station' means a full power television broadcast station.

(2) NETWORK STATION.—The term 'network station' means a television broadcast station that is owned or operated by, or affiliated with, a broadcasting network.

(3) BROADCASTING NETWORK.—The term 'broadcasting network' means a television network in the United States which offers an interconnected program service on a regular basis for 15 or more hours per week to at least 25 affiliated broadcast stations in 10 or more States.

(4) DISTANT TELEVISION STATION.—The term 'distant television station' means any television broadcast station that originates and operates on a channel regularly assigned to the local television market in which a subscriber to a direct-to-home satellite service is located.

(5) LOCAL MARKET.—The term 'local market' means the designated market area in which a station is located. For a noncommercial educational television broadcast station, the local market shall be the designated market area as defined by the Federal Communications Commission.

(6) RULEMAKING REQUIRED.—The Commission shall conclude a single rulemaking, pursuant to paragraph (a), that set minimum standards, or by the local station, if the local station's signal meets the prescribed standards.

(7) COSTS.—A television broadcast station eligible for carriage under subsection (a) may be retransmitted only with full compliance with the requirement of delivering a good quality signal to the designated local receive facility of the satellite carrier. The selection of a local receive facility by a satellite carrier shall not be made in a manner that frustrates the purposes of this Act. The Commission shall implement the requirements of this section without imposing any undue economic burden on any party.

(8) RULEMAKING REQUIRED.—The Commission shall adopt rules implementing paragraph (1) within 180 days after the date of enactment of the Satellite Television Act of 1999.

(9) CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM DIGITAL SIGNAL CARRIAGE NOT COVERED.—Nothing in this section applies to the carriage of the digital signals of television broadcast stations by cable television systems.

(10) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) TELEVISION BROADCAST STATION.—The term 'television broadcast station' means a full power television broadcast station.

(2) NETWORK STATION.—The term 'network station' means a television broadcast station that is owned or operated by, or affiliated with, a broadcasting network.

(3) BROADCASTING NETWORK.—The term 'broadcasting network' means a television network in the United States which offers an interconnected program service on a regular basis for 15 or more hours per week to at least 25 affiliated broadcast stations in 10 or more States.

(4) DISTANT TELEVISION STATION.—The term 'distant television station' means any television broadcast station that originates and operates on a channel regularly assigned to the local television market in which a subscriber to a direct-to-home satellite service is located.

(5) LOCAL MARKET.—The term 'local market' means the designated market area in which a station is located. For a noncommercial educational television broadcast station, the local market shall be the designated market area as defined by the Federal Communications Commission.

(6) RULEMAKING REQUIRED.—The Commission shall conclude a single rulemaking, pursuant to paragraph (a), that set minimum standards, or by the local station, if the local station's signal meets the prescribed standards.

(7) COSTS.—A television broadcast station eligible for carriage under subsection (a) may be retransmitted only with full compliance with the requirement of delivering a good quality signal to the designated local receive facility of the satellite carrier. The selection of a local receive facility by a satellite carrier shall not be made in a manner that frustrates the purposes of this Act. The Commission shall implement the requirements of this section without imposing any undue economic burden on any party.

(8) RULEMAKING REQUIRED.—The Commission shall adopt rules implementing paragraph (1) within 180 days after the date of enactment of the Satellite Television Act of 1999.
to Congress on methods of facilitating the deliver-
y of local signals in local markets, especially small-
ners.”.

SEC. 205. RETRANSMISSION CONSENT.
(a) AMENDMENT OF SECTION 325(b).—Section
325(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47
U.S.C. 325(b)) is amended by striking the sub-
section designation and paragraphs (1) and (2)
and inserting the following:

(1) No cable system or other multichannel
video programming distributor shall retransmit
the signal of a broadcasting station, or any part
thereof, except—
(A) with the express authority of the station;
or
(B) pursuant to section 614 or section 615, in
the case of a station electing, in accordance
with this subsection, to assert the right to car-
vage under that section.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall
not apply to—
(A) retransmission of the signal of a tele-
vision broadcast station outside the station’s
local market by a satellite carrier directly to
subscribers if—
(i) that station was a superstation on May 1,
1991;
(ii) as of July 1, 1998, such station’s signal
was transmitted under the compulsory license of
section 119 of title 17, United States Code, by
satellite carriers directly to at least 250,000 sub-
scribers; and
(iii) the satellite carrier complies with any
program exclusivity rules that may be adopted
by the Federal Communications Commission
pursuant to section 338.
(B) retransmission of the distant signal of a
broadcasting station that is owned or operated
by, or affiliated with, a broadcasting network
directly to a home satellite antenna, if the sub-
scriber resides in an unserved household;
or
(C) retransmission by a cable operator or
other multichannel video programming dis-
tributor (other than by a satellite carrier direct
ly to its subscribers) of the signal of a television
broadcast station outside the station’s local
market, if that signal was obtained from a sat-
eellite carrier and—
(i) that station was a superstation on May 1,
1991; and
(ii) the originating station was a network
station on December 31, 1997, and its signal
was retransmitted by a satellite carrier directly to
subscribers.

(3) Any term used in this subsection that is
defined in section 337(d) of this Act has the
meaning given to it by that section.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
by subsection (a) take effect on January 1, 1999.

SEC. 206. DESIGNATED MARKET AREAS.
Nothing in this title, or in the amendments
made by this title, prevents the Federal Commun-
ications Commission from revising the listing of
designated market areas or realigning those
areas if the revision or realignment is done in
the same manner and to the same extent as the
Commission’s cable television mandatory car-
vage rules provide.

SEC. 207. SEVERABILITY.
If any provision of this title or section 325(b)
or 337 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47
U.S.C. 325(b) or 337, respectively), or the appli-
cation of that provision to any person or cir-
cumstance, is held by a court of competent juris-
diction to violate any provision of the Constitu-
tion of the United States, then the other provi-
sions of that section, and the application of that
provision to other persons and circumstances,
shall not be affected.

SEC. 208. DEFINITIONS.
In this title:

(1) TERMS DEFINED IN COMMUNICATIONS ACT
OF 1934.—Any term used in this title that is de-
fined in section 337(d) of the Communications
Act of 1934, as added by section 204 of this title,
has the meaning given to it by that section.

(2) DESIGNATED MARKET AREA.—The term
“designated market area” means a designated
market area, as determined by Nielsen Media
Research and published in the DMA Market
and Demographic Report.

ORDERS FOR MAY 25, 1999

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Sen-
ate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30
on Tuesday, May 25. I further ask consent that on Tuesday, immediately fol-
lowing the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date, the
morning hour be deemed to have ex-
pired, the time for the two leaders be
reserved, and the Senate then resume
consideration of S. 1059 as under that
order.

I further ask unanimous consent that
at the hour of 12:30 p.m. the Senate
stand in recess until the hour of 2:15
p.m. in order for the party caucuses to
meet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask
unanimous consent that no additional
amendments be in order, other than
the amendments agreed to in the pre-
vious consent, prior to the votes at 2:15
p.m. on Tuesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. WARNER. For the information of
all Senators, the Senate will resume
consideration of the Defense Author-
ization bill tomorrow. Under the order,
the Senate will debate several amend-
ments, with the votes on those amend-
ments occurring in a stacked sequence
beginning at 2:15 p.m. Tuesday after-
noon. All Senators should, therefore,
expect at least three votes occurring at
2:15. It is the intention of the majority
leader to complete action on this bill as
early as possible this week.