

**FINAL ESPN / USA TODAY TOP
25 POLL—Continued**

January 5, 2000

10. Marshall University	13-0
11. Penn State University	10-3
12. Mississippi State University ...	10-2
13. University of Southern Mis-	
sissippi	9-3
14. University of Florida	9-4
15. University of Miami (FL)	9-4
16. University of Georgia	8-4
17. University of Minnesota	8-4
18. University of Oregon	9-3
19. University of Arkansas	8-4
20. Texas A&M University	8-4
21. Georgia Tech University	8-4
22. University of Mississippi	8-4
23. University of Texas	9-5
24. Stanford University	8-4
25. University of Illinois	8-4

**FINAL ASSOCIATED PRESS TOP
25 POLL**

January 5, 2000

Rank/Team/Record:	
1. Florida State University	12-0
2. Virginia Tech University	11-1
3. University of Nebraska	12-1
4. University of Wisconsin	10-2
5. University of Michigan	10-2
6. Kansas State University	11-1
7. Michigan State University	10-2
8. University of Alabama	10-3
9. University of Tennessee	9-3
10. Marshall University	13-0
11. Penn State University	10-3
12. University of Florida	9-4
13. Mississippi State University ...	10-2
14. University of Southern Mis-	
sissippi	9-3
15. University of Miami (FL)	9-4
16. University of Georgia	8-4
17. University of Arkansas	8-4
18. University of Minnesota	8-4
19. University of Oregon	9-3
20. Georgia Tech University	8-4
21. University of Texas	9-5
22. University of Mississippi	8-4
23. Texas A&M University	8-4
24. University of Illinois	8-4
25. Purdue University	7-5

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and, finally, any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 265) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 265

Whereas Florida State University is a proud member of the Atlantic Coast Conference;

Whereas Florida State University has previously won the Division 1-A collegiate football national championship in 1993;

Whereas the students, alumni, and supporters of Florida State University are to be commended for the dedication, enthusiasm, and admiration they share for their favorite football team;

Whereas Florida State University has one of the most exciting, prolific, and successful college football programs in the country;

Whereas Florida State University's football team won the 1999 Atlantic Coast Conference championship in football and finished the season undefeated and untied with a record of 12-0;

Whereas Florida State University is to be commended for being the first Division 1-A collegiate football team to be ranked number one the entire season by the Associated Press since the preseason rankings began in 1950;

Whereas Florida State University has won 108 football games between 1990 and 1999, more than any other Division 1-A college football team in the Nation during this period;

Whereas Florida State University should be commended for extending their NCAA record streak of top-four finishes in the final Associated Press poll to 13 years in a row, the only Division 1-A college football team to have accomplished this feat;

Whereas Bobby Bowden, Florida State University's legendary head football coach, is to be commended for surpassing the 300-victory plateau this year and for obtaining his first perfect season in 40 years as a head coach;

Whereas Florida State University is to be commended for having 20 of its football players selected to the 1999 All Atlantic Coast Conference football team;

Whereas Florida State University is to be commended for having 4 of its football players honored as 1999 Consensus All-Americans;

Whereas the 1999 Florida State University football team played and beat Louisiana Tech University, 41 to 7; Georgia Tech University, 41 to 35; North Carolina State University, 42 to 11; University of North Carolina, 42 to 10; Duke University, 51 to 23; University of Miami, 31 to 21; Wake Forest University, 33 to 10; Clemson University, 17 to 14; University of Virginia, 35 to 10; University of Maryland, 49 to 10; and University of Florida, 30 to 23;

Whereas Florida State University played Virginia Tech University in the Bowl Championship Series' Nokia Sugar Bowl on January 4, 2000, for the 1999 Division 1-A collegiate football national championship;

Whereas the Virginia Tech University football team and Head Coach Frank Beamer and his staff are to be commended for an outstanding football season, winning the 1999 Big East Conference football championship and for playing in the 1999 Division 1-A collegiate football national championship game;

Whereas Florida State University beat Virginia Tech by the score of 46 to 29 before a sold-out and electrified crowd of 79,280 in the Louisiana Superdome to win the 1999 Division 1-A college football championship; and

Whereas Florida State University now joins an elite group of only 14 Division 1-A collegiate football teams out of 114 Division 1-A universities which have won at least 2 or more Division 1-A collegiate football national championships: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends Florida State University for winning the 1999 Division 1-A collegiate football national championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all the players, coaches, and support staff who were instrumental in helping Florida State University win the 1999 Division 1-A collegiate football national championship and invites them to the United States Capitol Building to be honored;

(3) requests that the President recognize the accomplishments and achievements of

the 1999 Florida State University football team and invite them to Washington, D.C. for the traditional White House ceremony held for national championship teams; and

(4) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available enrolled copies of this resolution to Florida State University for appropriate display and to transmit an enrolled copy of the resolution to each coach and member of the 1999 Division 1-A collegiate national championship football team.

**CLIFFORD P. HANSEN FEDERAL
COURTHOUSE**

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 432, S. 1794.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1794) to designate the Federal Courthouse at 145 East Simpson Avenue in Jackson, Wyoming, as the "Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1794) was read the third time and passed as follows:

S. 1794

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF CLIFFORD P.
HANSEN FEDERAL COURTHOUSE.**

The Federal courthouse at 145 East Simpson Avenue in Jackson, Wyoming, shall be known and designated as the "Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse.

**OPEN-MARKET REORGANIZATION
FOR THE BETTERMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNI-
CATIONS ACT—CONFERENCE RE-
PORT**

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee on conference on the bill (S. 376) to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to promote competition and privatization in satellite communications, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 376) have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by all of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report. (The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of today, March 2, 2000.)

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I extend my sincere appreciation to Senate Commerce Committee Chairman MCCAIN, Senator HOLLINGS, House Commerce Committee Chairman BLILEY, Representative MARKEY, and all of the other Members of the Senate-House conference for working together in a bi-partisan manner on satellite reform legislation. Through the dedication of the conference, and in particular Chairman BLILEY, the 106th Congress can now present President Clinton with the opportunity to sign into law a meaningful bill that will enhance market competition and benefit consumers everywhere.

When I undertook the challenge of guiding legislation through the Senate that would encourage genuine competition in the rapidly evolving international satellite communications industry through deregulation, I declared five basic principles that would serve as the foundation for my effort.

(1) The legislation must enhance competition in the global satellite communications market;

(2) The legislation must be consistent with the United States' existing treaty obligations;

(3) The legislation must enhance global satellite connectivity to all areas, including remote and rural;

(4) The legislation must ultimately increase consumers' choices, enable technological innovation and lower costs; and

(5) The legislation cannot impose any unnecessary new regulatory schemes on this vibrant global industry.

These principles were incorporated into The Open Market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act, known as ORBIT, S. 376 which the Senate swiftly and unanimously passed. I am very pleased to note that the conference agreement now before the Senate retains the core principles reflected in ORBIT while accommodating the concerns articulated by Chairman BLILEY and his House colleagues.

This compromise legislation represents the desire of Congress to inject more competition and more privatization into the international satellite communications market. Specifically, the conference agreement achieves these important objectives by:

Establishing definite and reasonable criteria and dates certain for the privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat.

Calling for an IPO of the privatized INTELSAT of October 1, 2001, but pru-

dently recognizing that market conditions must be taken into account and therefore, allowing the IPO date to be extended to no later than December 31, 2002.

Eliminating INTELSAT's and COMSAT's privileges and immunities while protecting COMSAT for action taken in response to instructions of the U.S. Government in carrying out its responsibilities as the U.S. signatory.

Eliminating upon enactment the antiquated ownership and board restrictions on the U.S. signatory to INTELSAT, thereby allowing Lockheed Martin to complete its acquisition of COMSAT upon enactment of this bill without conditions.

Creating a competitive, level playing field in the satellite industry.

Removing the intrusive role of government in the commercial satellite industry.

Using access to the U.S. market as a strong incentive to keep INTELSAT's privatization effort moving forward without delay.

I am especially pleased that the conference agreement rejects any notion that the government should be interfering in the contractual arrangements between COMSAT and either its customers or INTELSAT. The government should not be permitting, let alone encouraging, abrogation or modification of any such arrangement. Among my serious concerns, I concluded long ago that this would be contrary to the Fifth Amendment's Takings Clause. The bill before us is very clear on this point. This legislation in no way directs the FCC to take any action that would impair private contracts or agreements.

On a related point, the conference agreement also flatly rejects "Level IV direct access" in any form. Permitting or requiring Level IV direct access would have unfairly forced a divestiture of COMSAT's INTELSAT assets. I am pleased that the conference agreement flatly rejects Level IV direct access.

Let me also commend Senator STEVENS and our good friend, Mr. DINGELL, in the other body for improving this bill in conference with the addition of language to preserve our national security interests. The conference has produced an agreement that will encourage expeditious privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat and allow Lockheed Martin to reinvigorate COMSAT as a competitor in the international satellite marketplace.

At the end of the day, the conference agreement will lead to enhanced competition in telecommunications services, resulting in real consumer benefits of more choices, lower prices and new services. For this, we should all be very proud. I strongly urge my colleagues to adopt this conference report.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the conference

report be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the conference report be printed in the RECORD.

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

The conference report was agreed to.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 5

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 5 be placed on the calendar.

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

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REESTABLISHMENT OF ITS INDEPENDENCE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Con. Res. 91 introduced earlier today by Senators DURBIN, GORTON, LOTT, HELMS, and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 91) congratulating the Republic of Lithuania on the tenth anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence from the rule of the former Soviet Union.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, March 11 will mark the 10th anniversary of the declaration of independence of Lithuania from the domination of the Soviet Union. Lithuania led the way for other Soviet Republics to throw off the yolk of Soviet Communist imperialism, resulting in the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

This declaration was not without cost—in January 1991, Soviet paratroopers stormed the Press House in Vilnius, injuring four people. Barricades were set up in front of the Lithuanian Parliament, the Seimas. Soviet forces attacked the television station and tower in Vilnius, killing 13 Lithuanians. One woman was killed when she tried to block a Soviet armored personnel carrier.

But these courageous Lithuanians did not suffer and die in vain. Lithuania has now become a vibrant democracy. It has established a free-market economy and the rule of law. Lithuania wants to be fully integrated into Europe, and is seeking membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO.

This year we also celebrate the 60th anniversary of the U.S. Congress' insistence that Soviet domination of the