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component life spans. Dr. Kathy Chuang of NASA Glenn joined representatives from the Maverick Corporation to accomplish this feat of engineering.

Last, but certainly not least, versatile new lubricant products pioneered by NASA Glenn are now being used to improve commercial steam valves and furnace conveyors. Dr. Christopher Dellacorte and Brian Edmonds, both NASA Glenn researchers, made these lubricants possible.

I extend my most sincere congratulations to everyone involved with each of NASA Glenn's award-winning projects and also thank NASA Glenn's AeroSpace Frontiers newsletter for bringing these wonderful accomplishments to my attention.

CAN-SPAM ACT

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I want to add my congratulations to the authors of the CAN-SPAM Act. This is an important topic, and I am pleased that the Senate passed this bill.

The Internet is a medium that in under a decade has completely changed the way we live in this country. And it still has enormous untapped potential to enrich our lives and improve and expand communications and commerce for all of our citizens. E-mail has been called the "killer application" of the Internet, and it is truly ubiquitous in our daily lives in a way that no one could have predicted only a few short years ago. But over the past few years, the spam problem has come to threaten the utility of e-mail in very serious way. By passing this bill, the Senate has begun to address some of the worst abuses false and misleading headers and subject lines, fraudulent and pornographic solicitations, the harvesting of addresses and the hijacking of addresses to send unsolicited e-mail.

I am pleased also that the bill will allow legitimate commercial e-mail to continue to be sent as long as the sender provides a way for the recipients to indicate that they do not want to receive such e-mail in the future. Not all unsolicited commercial e-mail is bad. E-mail is an inexpensive way for businesses to advertise their products and we should not try to stamp out all such communications.

At the same time, some people don't want to receive such e-mails at all and they should be able to make that fact known and have their wishes respected. In addition to requiring that unsolicited commercial e-mail give consumers the ability to opt out of future such communications, I am pleased that portions of Senator SCHUMER's bill, which I have cosponsored, will be incorporated into this bill because I believe a Do-Not-Email List, modeled on the very popular Do-Not-Call List recently activated by the FTC, is something that should be created. Senator SCHUMER's proposal is a sensible and measured approach that I think will help get a Do-Not-Email List off the ground promptly.

It is time to stop spam from bogging down the great promise of the Internet

and e-mail. I am pleased to have voted for this important bill, and I appreciate all the efforts of the Senators who have brought us to this point.

FRANCE, THE EU, AND ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, yesterday in my opening statement at a hearing of the Committee on Foreign Relations on anti-Semitism in Europe, I criticized the European Union for not having included in its Brussels summit's so-called "Presidency Conclusions" a denunciation of the Malaysian Prime Minister's vile anti-Semitic remarks.

I also recognized that French President Chirac wrote a personal letter to the Malaysian Prime Minister, but I said that I doubted that many Muslims would have access to his criticisms.

This morning, however, I was informed by my friend the French Ambassador that President Chirac's letter had, in fact, been made public.

I am happy to learn this, and I applaud President Chirac for his personal condemnation of the Malaysian Prime Minister's disgusting speech.

This does not, however, change my opinion that the European Union should have included a condemnation in the catalog of external issues delineated in its "Presidency Conclusions."

Most importantly, as yesterday's hearing pointed out, it is imperative that both the European Union and the United States resolutely and publicly oppose the cancer of anti-Semitism wherever in the world it raises its ugly head.

HEALTHY FORESTS RESTORATION ACT

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, 73 million acres of national forests are at unnaturally high risk of catastrophic wildfires because of unhealthy forest conditions. Efforts by the Forest Service to restore forest health and prevent catastrophic wildfires have been frustrated by requirements for detailed documentation, administrative appeals of proposed forest treatment projects, lawsuits and injunctions.

The U.S. Forest Service recognizes that it must be able to move more quickly to achieve results on the ground. One of its reports, "The Process Predicament: How Statutory, Regulatory, and Administrative Factors Affect National Forest Management," dated June, 2002, cited a study conducted by the National Academy of Public Administration where it was estimated that planning and assessment consume 40 percent of total direct work at the national forest level, representing an expenditure of more than \$250 million per year.

We cannot continue to shuffle paper while our forests burn. Federal land management must address dangerous fuel loads and declining forest health before we can ever hope to stem the wildfires that have plagued Arizona

and other parts of our country. H.R. 1904 allows the Federal land management agencies to take action in protecting forest health.

It would streamline the administrative process by allowing the Federal land management agencies, in their preparation of environmental assessments or environmental impact statements, to describe a proposed action, an alternative of no action, and one additional action alternative if the additional alternative is proposed during scoping or the collaborative process and meets the purpose and need of the project.

The legislation would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to issue interim final regulations which will serve as the sole means by which administrative review may be sought for authorized hazardous fuel reduction projects. It further directs that authorized hazardous fuel reduction projects be subject to judicial review only in U.S. District Court where the Federal land to be treated is located. It would encourage the court to expedite proceedings with the goal of rendering a decision as soon as practicable. It would further direct the court in its consideration of injunctive relief to balance the short and long-term effects to the ecosystem of undertaking the project versus the short and long-term effects to the ecosystem of not undertaking the project.

H.R. 1904 would authorize hazardous fuel reduction projects to protect wildland-urban interface areas, municipal watersheds or water supply systems, and areas where windthrow, blowdown, ice storm damage, or the extinction of insects or disease poses a significant threat to ecosystems or forests or rangeland resources on Federal land or adjacent non-Federal land, or contain threatened and endangered species habitat.

It outlines a path to unlock the gridlock that has precluded our Federal land managers from moving forward to protect our forest health.

Unfortunately, it appears that even at this date, after the bill has been reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and following lengthy bipartisan discussions, some Members of this Senate remain unwilling to move this vital legislation forward. If we fail to act, our communities and our forests will continue to be at risk from insect damage and fire that threatens our citizens and their homes and property.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 1904, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act. I commend the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, THAD COCHRAN, and his staff who have worked tirelessly since this legislation was reported out of Committee to reach a compromise with members on both sides of the aisle who have concerns about this legislation.

In the South forest fires pale in comparison to forest fires of the West. In

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