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Citation: 1 William H. Manz Federal Copyright Law The Histories of the Major Enactments of the 105th 14550 1999

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that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) other sections of title II of the Act beginning on the date that is 90 days after the Secretary issues final regulations under subsection (b).•

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1284. A bill to amend title 17 to adapt the copyright to the digital, networked environment of the National Information Infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE COPYRIGHT PROTECTION ACT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today, together with my distinguished colleague from Vermont, Senator LEAHY, I am introducing the National Information Infrastructure Copyright Protection Act of 1995, which amends the Copyright Act to bring it up to date with the digital communications age.

The National Information Infrastructure or "NII" is a fancy name for what is popularly known as the "information highway." Probably most people today experience the information highway by means of their computers when they use electronic mail or subscribe to a bulletin board service or use other on-line services. But these existing services are only dirt roads compared to the superhighway of information-sharing which lies ahead.

The NII of the future will link not only computers, but also telephones, televisions, radios, fax machines, and more into an advanced, high-speed, interactive, broadband, digital communications system. Over this information superhighway, data, text, voice, sound, and images will travel, and their digital format will permit them not only to be viewed or heard, but also to be copied and manipulated. The digital format will also ensure that copies will be perfect reproductions, without the degradation that normally occurs today when audio and videotapes are copied.

The NII has tremendous potential to improve and enhance our lives, by providing quick, economical, and high-quality access to information that educates and entertains as well as informs. When linked up to a "Global Information Infrastructure," the NII will broaden our cultural experiences, and allow American products to be more widely disseminated.

Highways, of course, are meant to be used, and in order to be used, they must be safe. That's why we have "rules of the road" on our asphalt highways and that's why we need rules for our digital highway. No manufacturer would ship his or her goods on a highway if his trucks were routinely hijacked and his or her goods plundered. Likewise, no producer of intellectual property will place his or her works on the information superhighway if they are routinely pirated. We might end up having enormous access to very little information, unless we can protect property rights in intellectual works. The piracy problem is particularly acute in the digital age where perfect copies can be made quickly and cheaply.

Protecting the property rights of the owners of intellectual property not only induces them to make their products available, it also encourages the creation of new products. Our copyright laws are based on the conviction that creativity increases when authors can reap benefits of their creative activity.

But the NII also promises to increase creativity in a more dramatic way by providing individual creators with public distribution of their works outside traditional channels. For example, authors who have been unsuccessful in finding a publisher will be able to distribute their works themselves to great numbers of people at very low cost.

The bill that I am introducing today begins the process of designing the rules of the road for the information superhighway. It was drafted by the Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights of the Information Infrastructure Task Force. Chaired by the Honorable Bruce A Lehman, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, the Working Group labored for 2 years examining the intellectual property implications of the NII to determine if changes were necessary to intellectual property law and to recommend appropriate statutory language.

The Working Group drew upon the expertise of 26 departments and agencies of the Federal Government; it heard the testimony of 30 witnesses and received some 70 written statements from all interested parties. On July 7, 1994, it produced a preliminary draft ("Green Paper"), which opened another period of extensive testimony and comment. The Final Report, containing a draft of the legislation that I am introducing today, was unveiled on September 5, 1995.

The length and scope of the Working Group's investigation would alone commend its recommendations to serious attention, but I have also studied the legislation and find it an excellent basis for the Committee on the Judiciary to begin its own examination of the issues with a view to fine-tuning the solutions proposed by the Working Group.

The bill deals with five major areas:

(1) transmission of copies,

(2) exemptions for libraries and the visually impaired,

(3) copyright protection systems,

(4) copyright management information, and

(5) remedies.

In general, the bill provides as follows:

Transmission of Copies. The bill makes clear that the right of public distribution in the Copyright Act applies to transmission of copies and phonorecords of copyrighted works. For example, this means that transmitting a copy of a computer program from one computer to ten other computers without permission of the copyright owner would ordinarily be an infringement.

Exemptions for Libraries and the Visually Impaired. The bill amends the current exemption for libraries to allow the preparation of three copies of works in digital format, and it authorizes the making of a limited number of digital copies by libraries and archives for purposes of preservation.

The bill adds a new exemption for non-profit organizations to reproduce and distribute to the visually impaired—at cost—Braille, large type, audio or other editions of previously published literary works, provided that the owner of the exclusive right to distribute the work in the United States has not entered the market for such editions during the first year following first publication.

Copyright Protection Systems. The bill adds a new section which prohibits the importation, manufacture or distribution of any device or product, or the provision of any service, the primary purpose or effect of which is to deactivate any technological protections which prevent or inhibit the violation of exclusive rights under the copyright law.

Copyright Management Information. "Copyright management information" is information that identifies the author of the work, the copyright owner, the terms and conditions for uses of the work, and other information that the Register of Copyrights may prescribe. The bill prohibits the dissemination of copyright management information known to be false and the unauthorized removal or alteration of copyright management information.

Remedies. The bill provides for civil penalties for circumvention of copyright protection systems and for tampering with copyright management information, including injunction, impoundment, actual or statutory damages, costs, attorney's fees, and the modification or destruction of products and devices.

The bill provides criminal penalties for tampering with copyright management information—a fine of not more than $500,000 or imprisonment of not more than 5 years or both.

There is widespread support for the general thrust of the bill among interested parties. However, during the hearing process, I am sure that issues will arise that no one has yet anticipated. Already, some potential discussion points have been identified: the scope of the library exemption and the exemption for the visually impaired, the absence of criminal penalties for circumvention of copyright protection systems, the use of encryption as a copyright protection system, the application of the doctrine of fair use, the development of efficient licensing models, and the liability of on-line service providers.

In the interest of time, it may be that fuller discussion and solution may

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have to be deferred for those points not covered expressly in the bill. The fully commercial information superhighway is not yet here, and we must resign ourselves to a period of experimentation. We want to be on the cutting edge, not the bleeding edge of new technology.

Once again, I would like to commend the Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights of the Information Infrastructure Task Force for providing an excellent model for us to work with. I also recommend to all interested parties that they read the full report of the Working Group. Without endorsing any of the specific language of that report, I believe that it provides useful background material for the recommended changes.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I would like to thank my colleague from Vermont, Senator LEAHY, for joining me in introducing this important legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1284

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "NII Copyright Protection Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. TRANSMISSION OF COPIES.

(a) DISTRIBUTION.—Section 106(3) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by striking "or by rental, lease, or lending" and inserting "by rental, lease, or lending, or by transmission".

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 101 of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the definition of "publication" by striking "or by rental, lease, or lending" in the first sentence and insert "by rental, lease, or lending, or by transmission"; and

(2) in the definition of "transmit" by inserting at the end thereof the following: "To 'transmit' a reproduction is to distribute it by any device or process whereby a copy or phonorecord of the work is fixed beyond the place from which it was sent.".

(c) IMPORTATION.—Section 602 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by inserting "whether by carriage of tangible goods or by transmission," after "Importation into the United States,".

SEC. 3. EXEMPTIONS FOR LIBRARIES AND THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED.

(a) LIBRARIES.—Section 108 of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by deleting "one copy or phonorecord" and inserting in lieu thereof "three copies or phonorecords";

(2) in subsection (a) by deleting "such copy or phonorecord" and inserting in lieu thereof "no more than one of such copies or phonorecords";

(3) by inserting at the end of subsection (a)(3) "if such notice appears on the copy or phonorecord that is reproduced under the provisions of this section";

(4) in subsection (b) by inserting "or digital" after "facsimile" and by inserting "in facsimile form" before "for deposit for research use"; and

(5) in subsection (c) by inserting "or digital" after "facsimile".

(b) VISUALLY IMPAIRED.—Title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new section:

"§108A. Limitations on exclusive rights: Reproduction for the Visually Impaired

"Notwithstanding the provision of section 106, it is not an infringement of copyright for a non-profit organization to reproduce and distribute to the visually impaired, at cost, a Braille, large type, audio or other edition of a previously published literary work in a form intended to be perceived by the visually impaired, provided that, during a period of at least one year after the first publication of a standard edition of such work in the United States, the owner of the exclusive right to distribute such work in the United States has not entered the market for editions intended to be perceived by the visually impaired."

SEC. 4. COPYRIGHT PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND COPYRIGHT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.

Title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 12.—COPYRIGHT PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

"Sec.
"1201. Circumvention of Copyright Protection Systems
"1202. Integrity of Copyright Management Information
"1203. Civil Remedies
"1204. Criminal Offenses and Penalties

§1201. Circumvention of Copyright Protection Systems

"No person shall import, manufacture or distribute any device, product, or component incorporated into a device or product, or offer or perform any service, the primary purpose or effect of which is to avoid, bypass, remove, deactivate, or otherwise circumvent, without the authority of the copyright owner or the law, any process, treatment, mechanism or system which prevents or inhibits the violation of any of the exclusive rights of the copyright owner under section 106.

§1202. Integrity of Copyright Management Information

"(a) FALSE COPYRIGHT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.—No person shall knowingly provide copyright management information that is false, or knowingly publicly distribute or import for public distribution copyright management information that is false.

"(b) REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF COPYRIGHT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.—No person shall, without authority of the copyright owner or the law, (i) knowingly remove or alter any copyright management information, (ii) knowingly distribute or import for distribution copyright management information that has been altered without authority of the copyright owner or the law, or (iii) knowingly distribute or import for distribution copies or phonorecords from which copyright management information has been removed without authority of the copyright owner or the law.

"(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this chapter, "copyright management information" means the name and other identifying information of the author of a work, the name and other identifying information of the copyright owner, terms and conditions for uses of the work, and such other information as the Register of Copyrights may prescribe by regulation.

§1203. Civil Remedies

"(a) CIVIL ACTIONS.—Any person injured by a violation of Sec. 1201 or 1202 may bring a civil action in an appropriate United States district court for such violation.

"(b) POWERS OF THE COURT.—In an action brought under subsection (a), the court—

"(1) may grant temporary and permanent injunctions on such terms as it deems reasonable to prevent or restrain a violation;

"(2) at any time while an action is pending, may order the impounding, on such terms as it deems reasonable, of any device or product that is in the custody or control of the alleged violator and that the court has reasonable cause to believe was involved in a violation;

"(3) may award damages under subsection (c);

"(4) in its discretion may allow the recovery of costs by or against any party other than the United States or an officer thereof;

"(5) in its discretion may award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party; and

"(6) may, as part of a final judgment or decree finding a violation, order the remedial modification or the destruction of any device or product involved in the violation that is in the custody or control of the violator or has been impounded under subsection (2).

"(c) AWARDS OF DAMAGES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a violator is liable for either (i) the actual damages and any additional profits of the violator, as provided by subsection (2) or (ii) statutory damages, as provided by subsection (3).

"(2) ACTUAL DAMAGES.—The court shall award to the complaining party the actual damages suffered by him or her as a result of the violation, and any profits of the violator that are attributable to the violation and are not taken into account in computing the actual damages, if the complaining party elects such damages at any time before final judgment is entered.

"(3) STATUTORY DAMAGES.—

"(A) At any time before final judgment is entered, a complaining party may elect to recover an award of statutory damages for each violation of section 1201 in the sum of not less than $200 or more than $2,500 per device, product, offer or performance of service, as the court considers just.

"(B) At any time before final judgment is entered, a complaining party may elect to recover an award of statutory damages for each violation of section 1202 in the sum of not less than $2,500 or more than $25,000.

"(4) REPEATED VIOLATIONS.—In any case in which the injured party sustains the burden of proving, and the court finds, that a person has violated section 1201 or 1202 within three years after a final judgment was entered against that person for another such violation, the court may increase the award of damages up to triple the amount that would otherwise be awarded, as the court considers just.

"(5) INNOCENT VIOLATIONS.—The court in its discretion may reduce or remit altogether the total award of damages in any case in which the violator sustains the burden of proving, and the court finds, that the violator was not aware and had no reason to believe that its acts constituted a violation.

§1204. Criminal Offenses and Penalties

"Any person who violates section 1202 with intent to defraud shall be fined not more than $500,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

SEC. 5. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 108 the following:

"108A. Limitations on exclusive rights: Reproduction for the Visually Impaired."

(b) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The table of chapters for title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"12. COPYRIGHT PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ..... 1201".

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SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I join today in the introduction of the "NII Copyright Protection Act." This bill reflects the effort of the Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights, chaired by Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Bruce A. Lehman. The Working Group included key Federal agencies in consultation with the private sector, public interest groups and State and local governments. Its examination of the intellectual property implications of the National Information Infrastructure forms a critical component of the Information Infrastructure Task Force, created in early 1993 by President Clinton and Vice President Gore.

This legislative proposal confronts fundamental questions about the role of copyright in the next century. On July 7, 1995, the Working Group released its preliminary draft report. Following additional hearings, public comment and consultation, the Administration released its long-awaited "White Paper," or final report, on copyright protection in the digital, electronic information age on September 5, 1995. This 238-page report, "Intellectual Property and the National Information Infrastructure," culminates in legislative recommendations that are incorporated in this bill. This bill takes important steps toward answering questions about the structure of copyright protection for decades to come.

Increasing the accessibility to computer networks is of vital importance to our Nation's continued economic health and growth. Computers have already been integrated into virtually everything we do from getting cash at bank ATMs, paying for our groceries at the local market, and sending e-mail messages to friends, to making a simple telephone call that is directed by the telephone companies' computers.

Our dependence on computers only grows. Businesses both large and small depend on computers to communicate, manage and improve their delivery of goods and services. In fact, small businesses can use computers successfully to keep up with their bigger competitors.

We have to make sure that all of us feel as comfortable with using computers as we did, in my youth, using a typewriter. We have to make sure that we appreciate all the advantages that networked communities, such as the Internet, have to offer. Computer networks will increasingly become the means of transmitting copyrighted works in the years ahead. This presents great opportunities but also poses significant risks to authors and our copyright industries.

I believe that we can legislate in ways that promote the use of the Internet, both by content providers and users. We must and will update our copyright laws to protect the intellectual property rights of creative works available online. The future growth of computer networks like the Internet and of digital, electronic communications requires it. Otherwise, owners of intellectual property will be unwilling to put their material online. If there is no content worth reading online, the growth of this medium will be stifled, and public accessibility will be retarded.

The Report of the Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights put it this way:

Thus, the full potential of the NII will not be realized if the education, information and entertainment products protected by intellectual property laws are not protected effectively when disseminated via the NII. Creators and other owners of intellectual property will not be willing to put their interests at risk if appropriate systems—both in the U.S. and internationally—are not in place to permit them to set and enforce the terms and conditions under which their works are made available in the NII environment. Likewise, the public will not use the services available on the NII and generate the market necessary for its success unless a wide variety of works are available under equitable and reasonable terms and conditions, and the integrity of those works is assured. All the computers, telephones, fax machines, scanners, cameras, keyboards, televisions, monitors, printers, switches, routers, wires, cables, networks, and satellites in the world will not create a successful NII, if there is no content. What will drive the NII is the content moving through it.

The emergence of the computer networks forming the backbone of the National Information Infrastructure in this country and the Global Information Infrastructure worldwide hold enormous promise. They also present an enormous challenge to those of us in government and in the private sector to make sure it is accessible and affordable to all.

I support a balanced approach to digital communications and have already proposed a series of other bills to foster the continued growth of electronic communications while encouraging creativity. Together with this NII Copyright Protection Act, they will go a long way toward creating an environment for growth of digital networks.

When we consider information providers we cannot leave out the Federal Government. Government databases hold vast amounts of information that is not restricted by copyright and is legally required by the Freedom of Information Act to be available to the public, who paid for its collection. Earlier this year I introduced, along with Senators Hank BROWN and John KERRY, the "Electronic Freedom of Information Improvement Act of 1995," S.1090, to require federal agencies to make more information available in electronic form and online so that it can be readily accessible to students and scholars doing research, companies who need the data for business purposes or simply curious members of the public.

Government ought to be using technology to make itself more accountable and government information more accessible to the public. Individual federal agencies are already contributing to the development of the much heralded National Information Infrastructure by using technology to make Government information more easily accessible to our citizens. For example, the Internet Multicasting Service [IMS] now posts massive government data archives, including the Securities and Exchange Commission EDGAR database and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office database on the Internet free of charge. Similarly, FedWorld, a bulletin board available on the Internet, provides a gateway to more than 60 Federal agencies.

The Electronic Freedom of Information Improvement Act would contribute to that information flow by increasing online access to Government information, including agency regulations, opinions, and policy statements, and FOIA-released records that are the subject of repeated requests. This bill passed the Senate in the last Congress and I hope to see it through both Houses of this Congress.

Our increasing reliance on networked computers for business and socializing also makes us more vulnerable to hackers and computer criminals. Anyone who has had to deal with the aftermath of a computer virus knows what havoc can be. Having previously been active in legislation to prevent computer crime and abuse, I have this year introduced the National Information Infrastructure Protection Act, S.982, with Senators KYL and GRASSLEY to increase protection for both government and private computers, and the information on those computers, from the growing threat of computer crime. This bill would increase protection against computer thieves, hackers and blackmailers and protecting computer systems used in interstate and foreign commerce and communications from destructive activity. It also serves to increase personal privacy, a matter on which I feel most strongly.

Finally, I note my recent introduction with Senator FEINGOLD of the Criminal Copyright Improvement Act of 1995, S.1122. This bill is designed to close a significant loophole in our copyright law and encourage the continued growth of the NII by insuring better protection of the creative works available online.

Under current law, a defendant's willful copyright infringement must be for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain to be the subject of criminal prosecution. As exemplified by the recent case of United States v. LaMacchia, this presents an enormous loophole in criminal liability for willful infringers who can use digital technology to make exact copies of copyrighted software or other digitally encoded works, and then use computer networks for quick, inexpensive and

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mass distribution of pirated, infringing works.

The Report of the Working Group recognizes that the LaMacchia case demonstrates that the current law is insufficient to prevent flagrant copyright violations in the NII context and generally supports the amendments to the copyright law and the criminal law (which sets out sanctions for criminal copyright violations) set forth in S.1122, introduced in the 104th Congress by Senators LEAHY and FEINGOLD following consultations with the Justice Department. This increasingly important problem must be solved and the Criminal Copyright Improvement Act, S.1122, is a necessary component of the legal changes we need to adapt to the emerging digital environment.

Today I join in sponsoring a bill that will help update our copyright law to the emerging electronic and digital age by revising basic copyright law definitions to take electronic transmissions into account. Further it endorses the use of copyright protection systems so that we may take fullest advantage of the technological developments that can be used to protect copyright and provide incentives for creativity. The bill provides graduated civil and criminal remedies for the circumvention of copyright protection systems through the use of false copyright management information.

Finally, it suggests certain limited exemptions for libraries and the visually impaired. In this bill and others we need carefully to construct the proper balance that will respect copyright, encourage and reward creativity and serve the needs of public access to works.

I believe that technological developments, such as the development of the Internet and remote computer information databases, are leading to important advancements in accessibility and affordability of information and entertainment services. We see opportunities to break through barriers previously facing those living in rural settings and those with physical disabilities. Democratic values can be served by making more information and services available.

The public interest requires the consideration and balancing of such interests. In the area of creative rights that balance has rested on encouraging creativity by ensuring rights that reward it while encouraging its public performance, distribution and display.

The Constitution speaks in terms of promoting the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. Technological developments and the emergence of the Global Information Infrastructure hold enormous promise and opportunity for creators, artists, copyright industries and the public. There are methods of distribution emerging that dramatically affect the role of copyright and the accessibility of art, literature, music, film and information to all Americans.

I was pleased to work with Chairman HATCH, Senator THURMOND, Senator FEINSTEIN, Senator THOMPSON and others earlier this year to craft a bill creating a performance right in sound recordings, a matter that had been a source of contention for more than 20 years. That bill, The Digital Performance Rights in Sound RECORDings Act of 1995, S.227, deals with digital transmissions, has already passed the Senate and should soon be the law of the land.

Senator HATCH and I have also previously joined to cosponsor the Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995, S.1136, to add law enforcement tools against counterfeit goods and to protect the important intellectual property rights associated with trademarks. I anticipate prompt hearings on that important measure and its enactment this Congress.

I look forward to working with Chairman HATCH, the Chairman of the Judiciary, and others to adapt our copyright laws to the needs of the NII and the global information society, as well. The amendment of our copyright laws is an important and essential effort, one that merits our time and attention. I hope and trust that we will soon begin hearings on this important measure so that we may be sure to understand its likely impact both domestically and internationally. We must carefully balance the authors' interest in protection along with the public's interest in the accessibility of information.

Ours is a time of unprecedented challenge to copyright protection. Copyright has been the engine that has traditionally converted the energy of artistic creativity into publicly available arts and entertainment. Historically, Government's role has been to encourage creativity and innovation by protecting copyrights that create incentives for the dissemination to the public of new works and forms of expression. That is the tradition that I intend to continue in this bill, the NII Copyright Protection Act of 1995.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 44

At the request of Mr. MACK, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 44, a bill to amend title 4 of the United States Code to limit State taxation of certain pension income.

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] were added as cosponsors of S. 44, supra.

S. 112

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 112, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of certain amounts received by a cooperative telephone company.

S. 704

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 704, a bill to establish the Gambling Impact Study Commission.

S. 771

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 771, a bill to provide that certain Federal property shall be made available to States for State use before being made available to other entities, and for other purposes.

S. 960

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 960, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to exempt qualified current and former law enforcement officers from State laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed handguns, and for other purposes.

S. 1049

At the request of Mr. HEFLIN, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1049, a bill to amend the National Trails Systems Act to designate the route from Selma to Montgomery as a National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

S. 1086

At the request of Mr. MACK, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1086, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a family-owned business exclusion from the gross estate subject to estate tax, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1086, supra.

S. 1088

At the request of Mr. COHEN, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON] were added as cosponsors of S. 1088, a bill to provide for enhanced penalties for health care fraud, and for other purposes.

S. 1144

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1144, a bill to reform and enhance the management of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 1166

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. PACKWOOD] were added as cosponsors of S. 1166, a bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, to improve the registration of pesticides, to provide minor use crop protection, to improve

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