GAO Congressional Record, 102nd Congress, House

1. Bill	2. Date	3. Pages
S. ~~576~~ 756	June 4, 1992	H4128-35

4. Action: House passes S. ~~576~~ 756

Copyright Renewal: House passed S. 756, to amend title 17, United States Code, the copyright renewal provisions.

Pages H4128-35

Agreed to the Brooks amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Pages H4131-35

COPYRIGHT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1992

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 756) to amend title 17, United States Code, the copyright renewal provisions, and for other purposes and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

S. 756

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

TITLE I—COPYRIGHT RENEWAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 101. COPYRIGHT RENEWAL PROVISIONS.

(a) DURATION OF COPYRIGHT: SUBSISTING COPYRIGHTS.—Section 304(a) of title 17, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) COPYRIGHTS IN THEIR FIRST TERM ON JANUARY 1, 1978.—(1)(A) Any copyright, the first term of which is subsisting on January 1, 1978, shall endure for 28 years from the date it was originally secured.

"(B) In the case of—

"(i) any posthumous work or of any periodical, cyclopedic, or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or

"(ii) any work copyrighted by a corporate body (otherwise than as assignee or licensee of the individual author) or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire,

the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal and extension of the copyright in such work for the further term of 47 years.

"(C) In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work—

"(i) the author of such work, if the author is still living,

"(ii) the widow, widower, or children of the author, if the author is not living,

"(iii) the author's executors, if such author, widow, widower, or children are not living, or

"(iv) the author's next of kin, in the absence of a will of the author,

shall be entitled to a renewal and extension of the copyright in such work for a further term of 47 years.

"(2)(A) At the expiration of the original term of copyright in a work specified in paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection, the copyright shall endure for a renewed and extended further term of 47 years, which—

"(i) if an application to register a claim to such further term has been made to the Copyright Office within 1 year before the expiration of the original term of copyright, and the claim is registered, shall vest, upon the beginning of such further term, in the proprietor of the copyright who is entitled to claim the renewal of copyright at the time the application is made; or

"(ii) if no such application is made or the claim pursuant to such application is not registered, shall vest, upon the beginning of such further term, in the person or entity that was the proprietor of the copyright as of the last day of the original term of copyright.

"(B) At the expiration of the original term of copyright in a work specified in paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, the copyright shall endure for a renewed and extended further term of 47 years, which—

"(i) if an application to register a claim to such further term has been made to the Copyright Office within 1 year before the expiration of the original term of copyright, and the claim is registered, shall vest, upon the beginning of such further term, in any person who is entitled under paragraph (1)(C) to the renewal and extension of the copyright at the time the application is made; or

"(ii) if no such application is made or the claim pursuant to such application is not registered, shall vest, upon the beginning of such further term, in any person entitled under paragraph (1)(C), as of the last day of the original term of copyright, to the renewal and extension of the copyright.

"(3)(A) An application to register a claim to the renewed and extended term of copyright in a work may be made to the Copyright Office—

"(i) within 1 year before the expiration of the original term of copyright by any person entitled under paragraph (1) (B) or (C) to such further term of 47 years; and

"(ii) at any time during the renewed and extended term by any person in whom such further term vested, under paragraph (2) (A) or (B), or by any successor or assign of such person, if the application is made in the name of such person.

"(B) Such an application is not a condition of the renewal and extension of the copyright in a work for a further term of 47 years.

"(4)(A) If an application to register a claim to the renewed and extended term of copyright in a work is not made within 1 year before the expiration of the original term of copyright in a work, or if the claim pursuant to such application is not registered, then a derivative work prepared under authority of a grant of a transfer or license of copyright that is made before the expiration of the original term of copyright, may continue to be used under the terms of the grant during the renewed and extended term of copyright without infringing the copyright, except that such use does not extend to the preparation during such renewed and extended term of other derivative works based upon the copyrighted work covered by such grant.

"(B) If an application to register a claim to the renewed and extended term of copyright in a work is made within 1 year before its expiration, and the claim is registered, the certificate of such registration shall constitute prima facie evidence as to the validity of the copyright during its renewed and extended term and of the facts stated in the certificate. The evidentiary weight to be accorded the certificate of a registration of a renewed and extended term of copyright made after the end of that 1-year period shall be within the discretion of the court.".

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RENEWAL OF COPYRIGHT IS UNCHANGED.—The renewal and extension of a copyright for a further term of 47 years as provided under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 304(a) of title 17, United States Code, (as amended by subsection (a) of this section) shall have the same effect with respect to any grant, before the effective date of this section, of a transfer or license of the further term as did the renewal of a copyright before the effective date of this section under the law in effect at the time of such grant.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 304(c) of title 17, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "second proviso of subsection (a)" and inserting "subsection (a)(1)(C)".

(d) REGISTRATION PERMISSIVE.—Section 408(a) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by striking "At" and all that follows through "unpublished work," and inserting "At any time during the subsistence of the first term of copyright in any published or unpublished work in which the copyright was secured before January 1, 1978, and during the subsistence of any copyright secured on or after that date,".

(e) FALSE REPRESENTATION.—Section 506(e) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by inserting after "409," the following: "in the application for a renewal registration,".

(f) COPYRIGHT OFFICE FEES.—Section 708(a)(2) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "in its first term"; and

(2) by striking "$12" and inserting "$20".

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE; COPYRIGHTS AFFECTED BY AMENDMENT.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), this section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The amendments made by this section shall apply only to those copyrights secured between January 1, 1963, and December 31, 1977. Copyrights secured before January 1, 1963, shall be governed by the provisions of section 304(a) of title 17, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the effective date of this section.

(3) This section and the amendments made by this section shall not affect any court proceedings pending on the effective date of this section.

SEC. 102. REPEAL OF COPYRIGHT REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 108(i) of title 17, United States Code, is repealed.

TITLE II—FILM PRESERVATION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "National Film Preservation Act of 1991".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) motion pictures are an indigenous American art form that has been emulated throughout the world;

(2) certain motion pictures represent an enduring part of our Nation's historical and cultural heritage;

(3) because of deterioration or loss, less than one-half of the feature-length films produced in the United States before 1951, including only 20 percent of the silent films, still exist and many of the films produced after 1951 are deteriorating at an alarming rate; and

(4) it is appropriate and necessary for the Federal Government to—

(A) recognize motion pictures as a significant American art form deserving of protection, including preservation and restoration; and

(B) establish a National Film Registry of films that represent an enduring part of our national, historical, and cultural heritage, which Registry should be established and maintained in the Library of Congress; and

(5) to the extent possible, and with the permission of the copyright owners, films selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry should be made widely available to the American public in their Registry versions.

SEC. 203. NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Librarian of Congress (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Librarian") shall establish a National Film Registry under the provisions of this Act, for the purposes of recognizing and preserving films that are culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant.

SEC. 204. DUTIES OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

(a) DUTIES.—The Librarian shall, after consultation with the Board established under section 205—

(1) after completion of the study required under section 212, establish a comprehensive national film preservation program for films, in conjunction with other major film archives, with the objectives of—

(A) coordinating activities to assure that ongoing efforts of archivists and copyright owners, and others in the public and private sector are effective and complementary;

(B) generating public awareness of and support for those activities;

(C) increasing accessibility of films for educational purposes; and

(D) improving nationwide activities in the preservation of works in other media such as videotape;

(2) establish criteria and procedures pursuant to which films may be included in the National Film Registry, except that no film shall be eligible for inclusion in the Nation-

al Film Registry until 10 years after such film's first publication;

(3) establish procedures whereby the general public may make recommendations to the Board regarding the inclusion of films in such National Film Registry;

(4) establish procedures for the examination by the Library of Congress of copies of films named for inclusion in the National Film Registry to determine eligibility for the use of the seal of the National Film Registry;

(5) determine which films satisfy the criteria developed under paragraph (2) and qualify to be included in the National Film Registry, except that the Librarian shall not select more than 25 films each year for inclusion in such Registry;

(6) publish in the Federal Register the name of each film that is selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry;

(7) provide a seal to indicate that a film is included in the National Film Registry;

(8) to the extent practicable, ensure, subject to the rights of copyright owners, that there is a Registry version of each film selected for the National Film Registry;

(9) publish in the Federal Register the standards for preservation or restoration that shall qualify films for use of the seal; and

(10) submit an annual report to the appropriate committees of the Congress, listing films included in the National Film Registry and describing the activities of the Board.

(b) SEAL.—A seal provided for a film under subsection (a)(7) may be used on any copy of the Registry version of such film as defined in section 211(6). Before such seal may be used, the Library of Congress shall have examined and approved the print from which the copy was made. In the case of copyrighted works, only the copyright owner or his duly authorized licensee may place or authorize the placement of a seal on a copy of a film selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry. In the case of works no longer protected by copyright, the Library may affix a seal. The person authorized by this subsection to place a seal on a copy of a film selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry may accompany such seal with the following language: "This film is included in the National Film Registry, which is maintained by the Library of Congress, and was preserved under the National Film Preservation Act of 1991.".

SEC. 206. NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION BOARD.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—(1) The Librarian shall establish in the Library of Congress a National Film Preservation Board to be comprised of 17 members, selected by the Librarian in accordance with the provisions of this section. Each organization listed in subparagraphs (A) through (P) shall submit a list of not less than three qualified candidates to the Librarian. With the exception of the member listed in subparagraph (Q), the Librarian shall appoint 1 member from each such list submitted by the following organizations, and shall designate from that list an alternate who may attend those meetings to which the individual appointed to the Board cannot attend. Such organizations shall include—

(A) the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences;

(B) the Directors Guild of America;

(C) the Writers Guild of America East and West, appointed in accordance with paragraph (2);

(D) the National Society of Film Critics;

(E) the Society for Cinema Studies;

(F) the American Film Institute;

(G) the Department of Theatre, Film and Television, College of Fine Arts at the University of California, Los Angeles;

(H) the Department of Film and Television at New York University Tisch School of the Arts;

(I) the University Film and Video Association;

(J) the Motion Picture Association of America;

(K) the National Association of Broadcasters;

(L) the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers;

(M) the Screen Actors Guild of America;

(N) the National Association of Theater Owners;

(O) the American Society of Cinematographers and the International Photographers Guild, appointed in accordance with paragraph (2)(B);

(P) the United States Members of the International Federation of Film Archives; and

(Q) a member at large.

(2)(A) Each organization under paragraph (1)(C) shall nominate 3 candidates. The Librarian shall appoint a candidate from 1 organization as a member of the Board, and shall select a candidate from the other organization as an alternate.

(B) The American Society of Cinematographers and the International Photographers Guild shall jointly nominate 3 candidates.

(3) The member at large listed in paragraph (1)(Q) shall be chosen by the Librarian from names submitted by organizations in the film industry, creative artists, producers, film critics, film preservation organizations, academic institutions with film study programs, and others with knowledge of copyright law and of the importance, use, and dissemination of films. The Librarian shall also select from the names submitted in this paragraph an alternate member at large who may attend those meetings which the member at large cannot attend.

(b) CHAIRPERSON.—The Librarian shall appoint 1 member to serve as Chairperson.

(c) TERM OF OFFICE.—(1) The term of each member of the Board shall be 3 years. There shall be no limit to the number of terms that any individual member may serve.

(2) A vacancy on the Board shall be filled in the manner prescribed by the Librarian, except that no entity listed in subsection (a) may have more than 1 nominee on the Board at any time.

(d) QUORUM.—Nine members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(e) BASIC PAY.—Members of the Board shall serve without pay. While away from their home or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Board, members of the Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed expenses under section 5701 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at least once each calendar year. Meetings shall be at the call of the Librarian.

(g) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—The Librarian shall establish rules and procedures to address any potential conflict of interest between a member of the Board and responsibilities of the Board.

SEC. 206. POWERS OF THE BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Board may, for the purpose of carrying out its duties, hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Librarian and Board considers appropriate.

(b) NOMINATION OF FILMS.—The Board shall consider, for inclusion in the National Film Registry, nominations submitted by the general public as well as representatives of the film industry, such as the guilds and societies representing actors, directors, screenwriters, cinematographers and other creative artists, producers, film critics, film preservation organizations and representatives for academic institutions with film study programs.

(c) SELECTION OF FILMS.—The Board shall review nominations of films submitted to it for inclusion in the National Film Registry and consult with the Librarian and make recommendations with respect to the selection of films for the Registry and the preservation of these and other films that are culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant. The Board shall recommend and the Librarian shall select not more than 25 films a year for inclusion in the Registry.

SEC. 207. NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(a) COPY OF FILM.—The Librarian shall endeavor to obtain, by gift from the owner, an archival quality copy of a Registry version of each film included in the National Film Registry. Whenever possible the Librarian shall endeavor to obtain the best surviving materials, including preprint materials.

(b) ADDITIONAL MATERIALS.—In addition, the Librarian shall endeavor to obtain, for educational and research purposes, additional materials related to each film, such as background materials, production reports, shooting scripts (including continuity scripts) and other similar materials. Such materials shall become a part of the collection described in subsection (d).

(c) PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES.—All copies of films, and other materials, received by the Librarian shall become the property of the United States Government, except that nothing in this title shall infringe on the copyright owners' rights under title 17, United States Code.

(d) REGISTRY COLLECTION.—All copies of films received by the Librarian shall be maintained in a special collection in the Library of Congress to be known as the "National Film Registry Collection of the Library of Congress". The Librarian shall, by regulation, subject to the limitations of title 17, United States Code—

(1) provide for reasonable access to films in such collection for scholarly and research purposes; and

(2) to the extent practicable, and with the permission of the copyright owners, endeavor to exhibit or encourage the exhibition of such films to the public.

SEC. 208. SEAL OF THE NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY.

(a) USE OF THE SEAL.—No person shall knowingly distribute or exhibit to the public a copy of a film which bears a seal as described under section 204(a)(7) if such film—

(1) is not included in the National Film Registry; or

(2) is included in the National Film Registry, but the print from which such copy was made was not examined and approved for use of the seal by the Library of Congress pursuant to section 204(b).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE SEAL.—The use of the seal as described in this section shall be effective for each film after publication by the Librarian in the Federal Register of the name of that film selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry.

SEC. 209. REMEDIES.

(a) JURISDICTION.—The several district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown, to prevent and restrain violations of section 208 upon the application of the Librarian to the Attorney General of the United States acting

through the several United States Attorneys in their several districts.

(b) RELIEF.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), relief shall be limited to the prospective removal of the seal of the National Film Registry.

(2) In any case in which the Librarian finds a pattern or practice of the willful violation of this title, the United States District Courts may order civil fines of not more than $10,000 and appropriate injunctive relief.

(c) EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES.—The remedies provided under this section shall be the exclusive remedies under this title or any other Federal or State law, regarding the use of the seal as described by section 204(a)(7).

SEC. 210. STAFF OF BOARD; EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.

(a) STAFF.—The Librarian may appoint and fix the pay of such personnel as the Librarian considers appropriate.

(b) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Librarian may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule, and in no case may a Board member be paid as an expert or consultant.

SEC. 211. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this title:

(1) The term "Board" means the National Film Preservation Board.

(2) The term "copy" used in reference to a film means a copy fixed on film stock, not on other media such as videotapes or laser disks.

(3) The term "film" means a motion picture as defined in section 101 of title 17, United States Code, except that such term excludes any works not originally fixed on film stock, such as videotapes or laser disks.

(4) The term "Librarian" means the Librarian of Congress.

(5) The term "publication" means a publication as defined in section 101 of title 17, United States Code.

(6) The term "Registry version" means, with respect to a film, the version of the film first published or as complete a version as bona fide preservation and restoration activities by the Library of Congress or another archive acting pursuant to section 204 can compile.

SEC. 212. STUDY BY THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The Librarian, after consultation with the Board, shall conduct a study on the state of film preservation and restoration, including the activities of the Library of Congress and the other major film archives in the United States. The Librarian shall consult with film archivists, educators and historians, copyright owners, film industry representatives, including those involved in the preservation of film, and others involved in activities related to film preservation. No later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Librarian shall submit to the Congress a report containing the results of the study conducted under this section.

SEC. 213. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Library of Congress, such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, but in no fiscal year shall such sum exceed $250,000.

SEC. 214. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this title shall be effective on the date of the enactment of this Act through September 30, 1997. The provisions of this title shall apply to any copy of any film, including films selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry under the National Film Preservation Act of 1988. Films selected for the National Film Registry under the National Film Preservation Act of 1988 shall be deemed to have been selected under this title.

SEC. 215. REPEAL.

The National Film Preservation Act of 1988 (2 U.S.C. 178 et seq.) is repealed.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. BROOKS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. Brooks: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Copyright Amendments Act of 1992".

TITLE I—RENEWAL OF COPYRIGHT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be referred to as the "Copyright Renewal Act of 1992".

SEC. 102. COPYRIGHT RENEWAL PROVISIONS.

(a) DURATION OF COPYRIGHT: SUBSISTING COPYRIGHTS.—Section 304(a) of title 17, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) COPYRIGHTS IN THEIR FIRST TERM ON JANUARY 1, 1978.—(1)(A) Any copyright, the first term of which is subsisting on January 1, 1978, shall endure for 28 years from the date it was originally secured.

"(B) In the case of—

"(i) any posthumous work or of any periodical, cyclopedic, or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or

"(ii) any work copyrighted by a corporate body (otherwise than as assignee or licensee of the individual author) or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire,

the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal and extension of the copyright in such work for the further term of 47 years.

"(C) In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work—

"(i) the author of such work, if the author is still living,

"(ii) the widow, widower, or children of the author, if the author is not living,

"(iii) the author's executors, if such author, widow, widower, or children are not living, or

"(iv) the author's next of kin, in the absence of a will of the author,

shall be entitled to a renewal and extension of the copyright in such work for a further term of 47 years.

"(2)(A) At the expiration of the original term of copyright in a work specified in paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection, the copyright shall endure for a renewed and extended further term of 47 years, which—

"(i) if an application to register a claim to such further term has been made to the Copyright Office within 1 year before the expiration of the original term of copyright, and the claim is registered, shall vest, upon the beginning of such further term, in the proprietor of the copyright who is entitled to claim the renewal of copyright at the time the application is made; or

"(ii) if no such application is made or the claim pursuant to such application is not registered, shall vest, upon the beginning of such further term, in the person or entity that was the proprietor of the copyright as of the last day of the original term of copyright.

"(B) At the expiration of the original term of copyright in a work specified in paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, the copyright shall endure for a renewed and extended further term of 47 years, which—

"(i) if an application to register a claim to such further term has been made to the Copyright Office within 1 year before the expiration of the original term of copyright, and the claim is registered, shall vest, upon the beginning of such further term, in any person who is entitled under paragraph (1)(C) to the renewal and extension of the copyright at the time the application is made; or

"(ii) if no such application is made or the claim pursuant to such application is not registered, shall vest, upon the beginning of such further term, in any person entitled under paragraph (1)(C), as of the last day of the original term of copyright, to the renewal and extension of the copyright.

"(3)(A) An application to register a claim to the renewed and extended term of copyright in a work may be made to the Copyright Office—

"(i) within 1 year before the expiration of the original term of copyright by any person entitled under paragraph (1) (B) or (C) to such further term of 47 years; and

"(ii) at any time during the renewed and extended term by any person in whom such further term vested, under paragraph (2) (A) or (B), or by any successor or assign of such person, if the application is made in the name of such person.

"(B) Such an application is not a condition of the renewal and extension of the copyright in a work for a further term of 47 years.

"(4)(A) If an application to register a claim to the renewed and extended term of copyright in a work is not made within 1 year before the expiration of the original term of copyright in a work, or if the claim pursuant to such application is not registered, then a derivative work prepared under authority of a grant of a transfer or license of the copyright that is made before the expiration of the original term of copyright may continue to be used under the terms of the grant during the renewed and extended term of copyright without infringing the copyright, except that such use does not extend to the preparation during such renewed and extended term of other derivative works based upon the copyrighted work covered by such grant.

"(B) If an application to register a claim to the renewed and extended term of copyright in a work is made within 1 year before its expiration, and the claim is registered, the certificate of such registration shall constitute prima facie evidence as to the validity of the copyright during its renewed and extended term and of the facts stated in the certificate. The evidentiary weight to be accorded the certificates of a registration of a renewed and extended term of copyright made after the end of that 1-year period shall be within the discretion of the court.".

(b) REGISTRATION.—(1) Section 409 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"If an application is submitted for the renewed and extended term provided for in section 304(a)(3)(A) and an original term registration has not been made, the Register may request information with respect to the existence, ownership, or duration of the copyright for the original term.".

(2) Section 101 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the definition of "publication" the following:

"Registration", for purposes of sections 205(c)(2), 405, 406, 410(d), 411, 412, and 506(e), means a registration of a claim in the original or the renewed and extended term of copyright.".

(c) LEGAL EFFECT OF RENEWAL OF COPYRIGHT UNCHANGED.—The renewal and extension of a copyright for a further term of 47 years provided for under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 304(a) of title 17, United States Code, (as amended by subsection (a) of this section) shall have the same effect with respect to any grant, before the effective date of this section, of a transfer or license of the further term as did the renewal of a copyright before the effective date of this section under the law in effect at the time of such grant.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 304(c) of title 17, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "second proviso of subsection (a)" and inserting "subsection (a)(1)(C)".

(e) REGISTRATION PERMISSIVE.—Section 408(a) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by striking "At" and all that follows through "unpublished work," and inserting "At any time during the subsistence of the first term of copyright in any published or unpublished work in which the copyright was secured before January 1, 1978, and during the subsistence of any copyright secured on or after that date,".

(f) COPYRIGHT OFFICE FEES.—Section 708(a)(2) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "in its first term"; and

(2) by striking "$12" and inserting "$20".

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE; COPYRIGHTS AFFECTED BY AMENDMENT.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), this section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The amendments made by this section shall apply only to those copyrights secured between January 1, 1964, and December 31, 1977. Copyrights secured before January 1, 1964, shall be governed by the provisions of section 304(a) of title 17, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the effective date of this section.

(3) This section and the amendments made by this section shall not affect any court proceedings pending on the effective date of this section.

TITLE II—NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "National Film Preservation Act of 1992".

SEC. 202. NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Librarian of Congress (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Librarian") shall establish a National Film Registry pursuant to the provisions of this title, for the purpose of maintaining and preserving films that are culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant.

SEC. 203. DUTIES OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

(a) STUDY OF FILM PRESERVATION.—(1) The Librarian shall, after consultation with the Board established pursuant to section 204, conduct a study on the current state of film preservation and restoration activities, including the activities of the Library of Congress and the other major film archives in the United States. The Librarian shall, in conducting the study—

(A) take into account the objectives of the national film preservation program set forth in clauses (i) through (iii) of subsection (b)(1)(A); and

(B) consult with film archivists, educators and historians, copyright owners, film industry representatives, including those involved in the preservation of film, and others involved in activities related to film preservation.

The study shall include an examination of the concerns of private organizations and individuals involved in the collection and use of abandoned films such as training, educational, and other historically important films.

(2) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Librarian shall submit to the Congress a report containing the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) POWERS.—(1) The Librarian shall, after consultation with the Board, do the following:

(A) After completion of the study required by subsection (a), the Librarian shall, taking into account the results of the study, establish a comprehensive national film preservation program for motion pictures, in conjunction with other film archivists and copyright owners. The objectives of such a program shall include—

(i) coordinating activities to assure that efforts of archivists and copyright owners, and others in the public and private sector, are effective and complementary;

(ii) generating public awareness of and support for those activities; and

(iii) increasing accessibility of films for educational purposes, and improving nationwide activities in the preservation of works in other media such as videotape.

(B) The Librarian shall establish guidelines and procedures under which films may be included in the National Film Registry, except that no film shall be eligible for inclusion in the National Film Registry until 10 years after such film's first publication.

(C) The Librarian shall establish procedures under which the general public may make recommendations to the Board regarding the inclusion of films in the National Film Registry.

(D) The Librarian shall establish procedures for the examination by the Librarian of prints of films named for inclusion in the National Film Registry to determine their eligibility for the use of the seal of the National Film Registry under paragraph (3).

(E) The Librarian shall determine which films satisfy the criteria established under subparagraph (B) and qualify for inclusion in the National Film Registry, except that the Librarian shall not select more than 25 films each year for inclusion in the Registry.

(2) The Librarian shall publish in the Federal Register the name of each film that is selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry.

(3) The Librarian shall provide a seal to indicate that a film has been included in the National Film Registry and is the Registry version of that film.

(4) The Librarian shall publish in the Federal Register the criteria used to determine the Registry version of a film.

(5) The Librarian shall submit to the Congress a report, not less than once every two years, listing films included in the National Film Registry and describing the activities of the Board.

(c) SEAL.—The seal provided under subsection (b)(3) may be used on any copy of the Registry version of a film. Such seal may be used only after the Librarian has examined and approved the print from which the copy was made. In the case of copyrighted works, only the copyright owner or an authorized licensee of the copyright may place or authorize the placement of the seal on a copy of a film selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry, and the Librarian may place the seal on any print or copy of the film that is maintained in the National Film Registry Collection of the Library of Congress. The person authorized to place the seal on a copy of a film selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry may accompany such seal with the following language: "This film is included in the National Film Registry, which is maintained by the Library of Congress, and was preserved under the National Film Preservation Act of 1992.".

(d) DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS.—The Librarian shall develop standards or guidelines by which to assess the preservation or restoration of films that will qualify films for use of the seal under this section.

SEC. 204. NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION BOARD.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—(1) The Librarian shall establish in the Library of Congress a National Film Preservation Board to be comprised of up to 18 members, who shall be selected by the Librarian in accordance with the provisions of this section. Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (O), the Librarian shall request each organization listed in subparagraphs (A) through (P) to submit to the Librarian a list of not less than 3 candidates qualified to serve as a member of the Board. Except for the members-at-large appointed under paragraph (2), the Librarian shall appoint 1 member from each such list submitted by such organizations, and shall designate from that list an alternate who may attend those meetings to which the individual appointed to the Board cannot attend. The organizations are the following:

(A) The Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences.

(B) The Directors Guild of America.

(C) The Writers Guild of America. The Writers Guild of America East and the Writers Guild of America West shall each nominate not less than 3 candidates, and a representative from 1 such organization shall be selected as the member and a representative from the other such organization as the alternate.

(D) The National Society of Film Critics.

(E) The Society for Cinema Studies.

(F) The American Film Institute.

(G) The Department of Theatre, Film and Television of the College of Fine Arts at the University of California, Los Angeles.

(H) The Department of Film and Television of the Tisch School of the Arts at New York University.

(I) The University Film and Video Association.

(J) The Motion Picture Association of America.

(K) The National Association of Broadcasters.

(L) The Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers.

(M) The Screen Actors Guild of America.

(N) The National Association of Theater Owners.

(O) The American Society of Cinematographers and the International Photographers Guild, which shall jointly submit 1 list of candidates from which a member and alternate will be selected.

(P) The United States members of the International Federation of Film Archives.

(2) In addition to the Members appointed under paragraph (1), the Librarian shall appoint up to 2 members-at-large. The Librarian shall select the at-large members from names submitted by organizations in the film industry, creative artists, producers, film critics, film preservation organizations, academic institutions with film study programs, and others with knowledge of copyright law and of the importance, use, and dissemination of films. The Librarian shall, in selecting 1 such member-at-large, give preference to individuals who are responsible for commercial film libraries. The Librarian shall also select from the names submitted under this paragraph an alternate for each member-at-large, who may attend those meetings to which the member-at-large cannot attend.

(b) CHAIRPERSON.—The Librarian shall appoint 1 member of the Board to serve as Chairperson.

(c) TERM OF OFFICE.—(1) The term of each member of the Board shall be 3 years, except that there shall be no limit to the number of terms that any individual member may serve.

(2) A vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made under subsection (a), except that the Librarian may fill the vacancy from a list of candidates previously submitted by the organization or organizations involved. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy before the expiration of the term for which his or her predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(d) QUORUM.—9 members of the Board shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(e) BASIC PAY.—Members of the Board shall serve without pay. While away from their home or regular places of business in the performance of functions of the Board, members of the Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed expenses under section 5701 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at least once each calendar year. Meetings shall be at the call of the Librarian.

(g) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—The Librarian shall establish rules and procedures to address any potential conflict of interest between a member of the Board and the responsibilities of the Board.

SEC. 205. RESPONSIBILITIES AND POWERS OF BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall review nominations of films submitted to it for inclusion in the National Film Registry and shall consult with the Librarian, as provided in section 203, with respect to the inclusion of such films in the Registry and the preservation of these and other films that are culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant.

(b) NOMINATION OF FILMS.—The Board shall consider, for inclusion in the National Film Registry, nominations submitted by the general public as well as representatives of the film industry, such as the guilds and societies representing actors, directors, screenwriters, cinematographers and other creative artists, producers, film critics, film preservation organizations, and representatives of academic institutions with film study programs. The Board shall nominate not more than 25 films each year for inclusion in the Registry.

(c) GENERAL POWERS.—The Board may, for the purpose of carrying out its duties, hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence, as the Librarian and the Board considers appropriate.

SEC. 206. NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(a) ACQUISITION OF ARCHIVAL QUALITY COPIES.—The Librarian shall endeavor to obtain, by gift from the owner, an archival quality copy of the Registry version of each film included in the National Film Registry. Whenever possible, the Librarian shall endeavor to obtain the best surviving materials, including preprint materials.

(b) ADDITIONAL MATERIALS.—The Librarian shall endeavor to obtain, for educational and research purposes, additional materials related to each film included in the National Film Registry, such as background materials, production reports, shooting scripts (including continuity scripts) and other similar materials.

(c) PROPERTY OF UNITED STATES.—All copies of films on the National Film Registry that are received by the Librarian and other materials received by the Librarian under subsection (b) shall become the property of the United States Government, subject to the provisions of title 17, United States Code.

(d) NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY COLLECTION.—All copies of films on the National Film Registry that are received by the Librarian and other materials received by the Librarian under subsection (b) shall be maintained in a special collection in the Library of Congress to be known as the "National Film Registry Collection of the Library of Congress". The Librarian shall, by regulation, and in accordance with title 17, United States Code, provide for reasonable access to films in such collection for scholarly and research purposes.

SEC. 207. SEAL OF THE NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY.

(a) USE OF THE SEAL.—(1) No person shall knowingly distribute or exhibit to the public a version of a film which bears the seal described in section 203(b)(3) if such film—

(A) is not included in the National Film Registry; or

(B) is included in the National Film Registry, but such copy was not made from a print that was examined and approved for the use of the seal by the Librarian under section 203(c).

(2) No person shall knowingly use the seal described in section 203(b)(3) to promote any version of a film other than a Registry version.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE SEAL.—The use of the seal described in section 203(b)(3) shall be effective for each film after the Librarian publishes in the Federal Register the name of that film as selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry.

SEC. 208. REMEDIES.

(a) JURISDICTION.—The several district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown, to prevent and restrain violations of section 207(a).

(b) RELIEF.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), relief for a violation of section 207(a) shall be limited to the removal of the seal of the National Film Registry from the film involved in the violation.

(2) In the case of a pattern or practice of the willful violation of section 207(a), the United States district courts may order a civil fine of not more than $10,000 and appropriate injunctive relief.

SEC. 209. LIMITATIONS OF REMEDIES.

The remedies provided in section 208 shall be the exclusive remedies under this title, or any other Federal or State law, regarding the use of the seal described in section 203(b)(3).

SEC. 210. STAFF OF BOARD; EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.

(a) STAFF.—The Librarian may appoint and fix the pay of such personnel as the Librarian considers appropriate to carry out this title.

(b) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Librarian may, in carrying out this title, procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule. In no case may a member of the Board be paid as an expert or consultant under such section.

SEC. 211. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title—

(1) the term "Librarian" means the Librarian of Congress;

(2) the term "Board" means the National Film Preservation Board;

(3) the term "film" means a "motion picture" as defined in section 101 of title 17, United States Code, except that such term does not include any work not originally fixed on film stock, such as a work fixed on videotape or laser disks;

(4) the term "publication" means "publication" as defined in section 101 of title 17, United States Code; and

(5) the term "Registry version" means, with respect to a film, the version of the film first published, or as complete a version as the bona fide preservation and restoration activities by the Librarian, an archivist other than the Librarian, or the copyright owner can compile in those cases where the original material has been irretrievably lost.

SEC. 212. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Librarian such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, but in no fiscal year shall such sum exceed $250,000.

SEC. 213. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this title shall be effective for four years beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act. The provisions of this title shall apply to any copy of any film, including those copies of films selected for inclusion in the National Film Registry under the National Film Preservation Act of 1988, except that any film so selected under such Act shall be deemed to have been selected for the National Film Registry under this title.

SEC. 214. REPEAL.

The National Film Preservation Act of 1988 (2 U.S.C. 178 and following) is repealed.

TITLE III—OTHER COPYRIGHT PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. REPEAL OF COPYRIGHT REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 108(i) of title 17, United States Code, is repealed.

Mr. BROOKS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 756, the Copyright Amendments Act of 1992, includes three titles that will enhance the operation of our Nation's copyright system. It incorporates the substance of two bills that were considered by the Committee on the Judiciary and passed earlier in this Congress: H.R. 2372, which passed the House last November 25, and H.R. 1612, which passed last November 18.

Title I, the Copyright Renewal Act of 1991, provides for the automatic renewal of copyrighted works that were published before January 1, 1978. It would replace an archaic renewal system that in the past has occasionally worked an injustice on copyright holders.

Title II of S. 756 reauthorizes the National Film Preservation Board for an additional 4 years. The Board was established in 1988 to recommend

films for placement on a national film registry, and to carry out other film preservation and labeling responsibilities with respect to films on the registry. Title II of the bill will continue the Board with some modifications and provide a modest authorization of $250,000 a year to carry out these responsibilities.

The remaining title of S. 756, title III, simply repeals an obsolete reporting requirement relating to photocopying of copyrighted works by libraries.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of S. 756, as amended, and I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES]. As usual, he is overseeing these copyright related matters, as well as all other issues in his subcommittee's jurisdiction, with the highest competence and diligence, and in that he has been aided and abetted by none other than the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD].

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD].

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, this bill relates in part to the National Film Preservation Act program that has been on the books for some time and is very, very important to the people of this country. We passed all three pieces of this legislation in the House of Representatives previously. The Senate had passed slightly different versions and for some time the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES], the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS], and myself and others have dealt with the Senate in trying to reconcile the differences between the different versions of the legislation. We have been successful in accomplishing this, and I think that the bill that we have before our colleagues today is one that is of great benefit in this area and will accomplish the job that we all wanted to accomplish.

I want to compliment the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] for his efforts in this particular piece of legislation. He has done a marvelous job, and I want to also compliment the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS], the chairman of the full committee who, as always, has done a very fine job in bringing about the result that we have before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for strong support for this legislation.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES], chairman of the subcommittee.

(Mr. HUGHES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, S. 756 consists of three titles designed to improve this Nation's copyright system and continue important film preservation efforts. The bill is an amendment in the nature of a substitute incorporating, with amendments, two bills passed by the House during the first session of this Congress. Titles I and II incorporate, as amended, H.R. 2372, passed by the House on November 25, 1991. Title III incorporates, as amended, H.R. 1612, passed by the House on November 18, 1991.

Title I is the Copyright Renewal Act of 1991. This title reforms the archaic renewal system presently in place for copyrighted works published before January 1, 1978, by providing for their automatic renewal. Currently, authors of works first published between 1964 and 1977 must file a timely renewal application with the Copyright Office during the 28th year after the first publication. Failure to file such an application results in loss of a second, 47-year term of protection, called the renewal term. The renewal requirements are highly technical and have resulted in the unintended loss of valuable copyrights. In addition to countless individuals who do not have knowledge of the requirements, even famous directors such as Frank Capra have fallen victim. Capra's "It's a Wonderful Life," starring Jimmy Stewart and Donna Reed, went into the public domain when the film production company that owned the copyright went bankrupt and no one was around to file the renewal application.

S. 756 will prevent such losses. At the same time, the bill recognizes that public records containing information about the creation and ownership of copyrighted works are desirable. In order to encourage—but not require—copyright owners to provide such information, the bill contains incentives for copyright owners to continue to file renewal applications.

First, a renewal registration will give the copyright owner prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright. Second, consistent with the Supreme Court's 1990 decision in Stewart versus Abend, where the author dies before the renewal term begins, a renewal registration will prevent the exploitation during the renewal term of derivative works prepared during the original term under a license from the copyright owner, unless authorization is obtained from the author's successors. Of course, as under current law, if the author lives until the renewal period vests, any contract permitting exploitation of the derivative work during the renewal term is enforceable according to the terms of the contract.

The bill also clarifies when the renewal period vests. Where a renewal application has been made within 1 year prior to the expiration of the original term, the renewal term vests in the person who was entitled to the renewal at the time the application was made. However, where no application or registration is made during the 28th year of the original term, the renewal term vests, on the first day of the 29th year, in the person entitled to the renewal on the last day of that 28th year.

S. 756, as amended by the substitute bill before us today, contains a few improvements over H.R. 2372 as previously passed by the House. First, the substitute bill deletes a provision giving the Register of Copyrights the authority, by regulation, to require an original term registration when no such registration has been made at the time a renewal application is filed. While I agree that copyright information regarding the original term may be useful, the Copyright Office can obtain this information administratively simply by amending its existing renewal form. There is no need to require two separate applications and two separate fees. The substitute bill therefore contains amendments making an original registration unncessary when a renewal registration is sought during the renewed and extended term. At the same time, the bill gives the Register of Copyrights authority to request information about the original term when a renewal application is filed and there is no original registration.

Under the amendment, a renewal registration alone is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of sections 205(c)(2), 405, 406, 411, and 412. The effective date of the registration is that provided in section 410(d).

The substitute bill also revises provisions on remedies. The approach taken in the substitute bill is best described as parallelism: Works subject to automatic renewal under the bill will be entitled to the same remedies, but under the same conditions, as works created on or after January 1, 1978, the effective date of the 1976 Copyright Act. Thus, all works, regardless of the date of their creation, are treated identically. This is particularly important in connection with the statutory damages and attorney's fees provided for in sections 504(c)(2) and 505, respectively. For these remedies, the requirements of Section 412 apply in pari materia to original registrations and to situations where only a renewal registration is obtained.

Title II reauthorizes the National Film Preservation Board for a period of 4 years from the date of enactment. An important component of the title is a study to be conducted by the Librarian of Congress not later than 1 year after the date of enactment concerning the current state of film preservation and restoration activities. That study shall include an examination of the concerns of private organizations and individuals involved in the collection and use of films abandoned by their copyright owners, including training and educational films.

Title III repeals the requirement that the Copyright Office, every 5 years, report to Congress the extent to which section 108 of title XVII—governing the conditions under which library photocopying is permissible—

has achieved its intended purpose of balancing the rights of creators and the needs of users. The Copyright Office has already delivered two comprehensive reports to Congress under this provision. There is agreement by those affected by section 108 that further studies are unnecessary.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this important legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the amendment in the nature of a substitute and the Senate bill.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS].

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.