

Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His struggle and determination to overcome his personal inhibition is an inspiration to all.

It is my honor to recognize a person whose dedication to the handicapped and other wise disabled has enriched the lives of countless individuals in both my district and the state of Pennsylvania. I hope that all of my distinguished colleagues will join me in honoring Mr. Marvin Barrish.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AUTHOR,
CONSUMER, AND COPYRIGHT
OWNER PROTECTION AND SECUR-
ITY ACT OF 2003

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 2003

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the introduction of the "Author, Consumer, and Copyright Owner Protection and Security Act of 2003." I am introducing this bill with my colleagues Reps. HOWARD BERMAN (D-CA), MARTIN T. MEEHAN (D-MA), ROBERT WEXLER (D-FL), ANTHONY WEINER (D-NY), and ADAM SCHIFF (D-CA) to address the growing problem that has been created by the theft of digital content.

As we all know, the copyright industries (music, movies, books, and software, just to name a few) are this country's crown jewel. They are the only sector of the American economy that has provided a positive trade balance; according to "Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: The 2002 Report" by the International Intellectual Property Alliance, these industries achieved foreign sales and exports of \$88.97 billion. It goes without saying that our content is a valuable resource.

Unfortunately, the same technologies that have enhanced our lives and globalized trade also have made it possible to obtain digital content for free. Those who invest so much into developing software, books, music, and movies and rely upon sales of that content are being deprived of their livelihoods because people are taking advantage of the Internet to obtain and share digital content for free. The same technology that enhanced the lives of so many is harming the lives of people whose work we value so much.

While there are laws on the books that protect copyrighted content from theft, they do not go quite far enough. Despite court decisions ordering various file swapping sites to shut down, new file-swapping programs and new file-swapping sites appear every day on the Internet, each one better than its predecessor. These sites do not develop their own content; instead, they rely upon the success and popularity of content created by others and allow that content to be distributed to millions with the single click of a mouse. These sites also create security and privacy risks, in that they open up entire the hard drives average consumers for the world to see, financial and personal information included.

That is why we have introduced this legislation. Modest in approach, the bill proposes several initiatives that would give consumers, law enforcement, and content creators control over how their computers and their content are being used. Below is a section-by-section

analysis of the bill that explains its various provisions:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE "AU-
THOR, CONSUMER, AND COMPUTER OWNER
PROTECTION AND SECURITY ACT OF 2003"

TITLE I: INCREASED DOMESTIC ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZED APPROPRIA-
TIONS. Authorizes the appropriation of not
less than \$15 million for criminal copyright
enforcement for fiscal year 2004.

SEC. 102. NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDI-
NATION COUNCIL. Requires NIPLECC
to develop guidelines to ensure that its compo-
nent members share amongst themselves law
enforcement information related to infringe-
ment of U.S. copyrighted works.

SEC. 103. INCREASED CRIMINAL COPY-
RIGHT REPORTS. Requires the Attorney
General to submit biannual, instead of an-
nual, reports on criminal copyright cases.

TITLE II: INCREASED INTERNATIONAL
ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

SECTION 201. INFORMATION SHARING.
Requires the Attorney General to provide to
a foreign authority evidence to assist such
authority—(1) in determining whether a per-
son has violated any of the copyright laws
administered or enforced by the foreign au-
thority, or (2) in enforcing such foreign copy-
right laws. Information to be provided in-
cludes: evidence obtained pursuant to crimi-
nal complaints or to investigations of viola-
tions of sections 2318, 2319, 2319A, and 2320
of title 17, United States Code that explains,
analyzes, or describes (1) the nature of the
violation; (2) the technological means
through which violation of the copyright law
has occurred; (3) the identity and location of
the person who has committed such viola-
tion; and (4) the estimated financial loss
caused by the violation. Excludes from dis-
closure any grand jury or national security
information.

TITLE III: ANTI-PIRACY TOOLS

SEC. 301. Clarifies that the uploading of a
single copyrighted work to a publicly acces-
sible computer network meets the 10 copy,
\$2,500 threshold for felonious copyright in-
fringement.

SEC. 302. Requires online distributors of
file-swapping software to give conspicuous
notice to, and receive specific consent from,
the downloader of that software if such soft-
ware enables third parties to use the down-
loader's computer as a supernode or to
store data, or if such software creates secu-
rity or privacy risks.

SEC. 303. FRAUDULENT DOMAIN NAME
REGISTRATION (H.R. 4640 from 107th):
Makes it a Federal criminal offense to know-
ingly and with intent to defraud provide ma-
terial and misleading false contact informa-
tion to a domain name registrar, domain
name registry, or other domain name reg-
istration authority in registering a domain
name. The penalty is a fine, imprisonment
for not more than 5 years, or both.

SEC. 304. Makes it a Federal criminal of-
fense to, without authorization, camcord a
movie in a theater.

SEC. 305. Directs courts to consider the
knowing and intentional provision of ma-
terial and misleading false contact informa-
tion to a domain name registrar, domain
name registry, or other domain name reg-
istration authority in registering a domain
name as evidence of willfulness with regard
to copyright infringements committed by
the domain name registrant through the use
of that domain name.

I hope to work with my colleagues and inter-
ested parties on this legislation as we move
forward on this important issue.

MS. WHEELCHAIR FLORIDA 2003—
COURTNEY SANTIAGO

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I
rise today to recognize a young woman from
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Courtney Santiago.
Ms. Santiago is 23 years old and is Ms.
Wheelchair Florida 2003.

Courtney suffers with Reflex Sympathetic
Dystrophy Syndrome, which rendered her a
semi-quadruplegic at the age of 15. Reflex
Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome is a chronic
condition characterized by severe burning pain
and pathological changes in bone and skin. It
is unique, in that it simultaneously affects the
nerves, skin, muscles, blood vessels and
bones. Its cause is unknown and affects near-
ly 1.5 million persons in the U.S.

Despite what would be viewed by most as
a limitation, she is a stellar student with a 4.0
grade point average and enjoys swimming,
racing and flying. Courtney endeavors to be-
come a doctor and later this month Ms.
Wheelchair America.

Courtney has transcended the definition of
disabled and speaks on behalf of the "able—
disabled" everywhere.

I urge the Members of this great body to
join by saluting this truly spirited young
woman.

HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS
JOSE F. GONZALEZ-RODRIGUEZ

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 2003

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with
immense pride and profound sadness in my
heart that I rise today to honor Private First
Class Jose F. Gonzalez-Rodriguez, a 19-year-
old U.S. marine from Norwalk, California, who
was killed on May 12, 2003, while serving our
nation in Iraq. Private Gonzalez-Rodriguez
made the ultimate sacrifice for our great coun-
try, and for this I am deeply grateful. I offer my
sincerest condolences to the family members,
friends and loved ones that Private Gonzalez-
Rodriguez left behind and trust that they take
comfort in knowing the extraordinary service
that Private Gonzalez-Rodriguez provided for
us all.

Private Gonzalez-Rodriguez was born in
Mexico and graduated from John Glenn High
School in Norwalk, California in 2001. During
his high school academic career, he was an
honor student and maintained a 3.4 grade
point average. While he placed great value
upon his studies, he was also a well-rounded
student who played third base for the John
Glenn Eagles baseball team, never missing a
practice or game and always wearing his cap.
Teachers and fellow classmates will always
remember his dedication to his family, his aca-
demics and his team, as well as his tremen-
dous school spirit.

In addition to being a talented athlete and
student, Gonzalez-Rodriguez was very well
liked by his peers and led an active social life.
He rarely missed a school event and was