

By Mr. HEFLIN (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. FORD, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, and Mr. COHEN):

S. 486. A bill to reorganize the Federal administrative law judiciary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 487. A bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 488. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a flat tax only on the earned income of individuals and the business taxable income of corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 489. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an appropriate form of agreement with, the Town of Grand Lake, Colorado, authorizing the town to maintain permanently a cemetery in the Rocky Mountain National Park; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 490. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to exempt agriculture-related facilities from certain permitting requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INOUE, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. CHAFEE):

S. 491. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of outpatient self-management training services under part B of the medicare program for individuals with diabetes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CHAFEE:

S. 492. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation for the vessel *Intrepid*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 493. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation for the vessel *Consortium*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. PELL):

S.J. Res. 28. A joint resolution to grant consent of Congress to the Northeast Interstate Dairy Compact; read the first time.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. HELMS):

S. Res. 82. A resolution to petition the States to convene a Conference of the States to consider a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. BUMPERS):

S. Res. 83. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding tax cuts during the 104th Congress; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, with instructions that if one

Committee reports, the other Committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. MACK:

S. Res. 84. A resolution saluting Florida on the 150th anniversary of Florida statehood, and for other purposes; considered and agreed to.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself and Mr. THURMOND):

S. 482. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation and coastwise trade endorsement for the vessel *Emerald Ayes*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

##### "EMERALD AYES" CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENTATION LEGISLATION

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today to direct that the vessel *Emerald Ayes*, official number 986099, be accorded coastwise trading privileges and be issued a certificate of documentation under section 12103 of title 46, United States Code.

The *Emerald Ayes* was constructed in Canada in 1992, and is a sailing catamaran for use as a recreational vessel. It is 36.4 feet in length, 18.2 feet in breadth, has a depth of 9.4 feet, and is self-propelled.

The vessel was purchased by Dr. Stephen D. Michel of Mount Pleasant, SC, who purchased it with the intention of chartering the vessel for short sailing tours. However, because the vessel was built in Canada, it did not meet the requirements for coastwise license endorsement in the United States. Such documentation is mandatory to enable the owner to use the vessel for its intended purpose. He first sought to purchase a U.S.-built vessel, but this type of sailboat is not built by any U.S. shipbuilders. He has invested a considerable amount of money in this vessel, and without a Jones Act waiver for the boat, he will be forced to sell it.

The owner of the *Emerald Ayes* is seeking a waiver of the existing law because he wishes to use the vessel for charters. His desired intentions for the vessel's use will not adversely affect the coastwise trade in U.S. waters. If he is granted this waiver, it is his intention to comply fully with U.S. documentation and safety requirements. The purpose of the legislation I am introducing is to allow the *Emerald Ayes* to engage in the coastwise trade and the fisheries of the United States.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. THOMPSON):

S. 483. A bill to amend the provisions of title 17, United States Code, with respect to the duration of copyright, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

##### THE COPYRIGHT TERM EXTENSION ACT OF 1995

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, Congress has in recent years passed many significant copyright measures, but it is a rare occasion when we address the fundamental aspects of copyright protec-

tion, such as the nature of the works protected, the scope of rights recognized, or the duration of copyright.

Still, from time to time, it becomes clear that fundamental change is needed. I believe we are now at such a point with respect to the question of whether the current term of copyright adequately protects the interests of authors and the related question of whether the term of protection continues to provide a sufficient incentive for the creation of new works of authorship.

The current term of copyright is, in my view, inadequate to perform its historic functions of spurring creativity and protecting authors. Thus, I am filing today the Copyright Term Extension Act of 1995, which has the general purpose of increasing existing copyright terms by the addition of a further 20 years of protection. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by my colleagues on the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator FEINSTEIN of California and Senator THOMPSON of Tennessee.

Mr. President, Congress has protected copyrights since the very first Congress, and the entire history of our copyright laws has been a history of everincreasing protection, both with respect to the nature of works protected, as well as with respect to the duration of protection. Still, in over 200 years, the copyright term has only been extended on three prior occasions.

In 1790, the first Congress set the maximum term of copyright protection at 28 years—a 14-year initial period that could be renewed for an additional 14 years. In 1831, we extended that period by 14 years—a 28-year initial period that could be renewed for an additional 14 years. In 1909, the major copyright reform act of that era extended the maximum term of copyright to 56 years—a 28-year initial term that could be renewed for an additional 28 years.

Most recently, the Copyright Act of 1976 fundamentally altered the way in which we measure copyright by protecting works throughout the life of their creator plus an additional 50 years. In so doing, we adopted the prevailing international standard of protection—a standard that was first recommended by the members of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works in the Act of Berlin of November 13, 1908, and that was made mandatory for members of the Berne Union by the Act of Brussels of June 26, 1948.

For existing works, the Copyright Act of 1976 created a maximum term of 75 years of protection—a 34-percent increase in term of protection over the preceding maximum of 56 years. The 20-year increase in protection that the Copyright Extension Act of 1995 provides for existing works is a far more modest extension of copyright than that which we adopted in 1976, or, in fact, that which was implemented by the two previous congressional extensions of copyright term.