

(h) LEGISLATIVE CONSTRUCTION.—An inference of legislative construction is not to be drawn by reason of a restated provision's location in the United States Code or by rea-

son of the heading used for the restated provision.

SEC. 8. REPEALS.

The following provisions of law are repealed, except with respect to rights and du-

ties that matured, penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before December 19, 2014:

Schedule of Laws Repealed

Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
Act of May 15, 1896 (ch. 182)	1	16 U.S.C. 411.
	2	16 U.S.C. 412.
Act of March 3, 1897 (ch. 372)	1	16 U.S.C. 413.
	2	16 U.S.C. 414.
	4	16 U.S.C. 416.
	5	16 U.S.C. 413, 414, 416.
Act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 355 (last paragraph under heading "NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS" at 37 Stat. 442)	1	16 U.S.C. 421.
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Pub. L. 88-578)	title I, §1(b)	16 U.S.C. 460/-4.
Public Law 95-344	title III, §301(b)	16 U.S.C. 2301(b).
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-625)	title X, §1003	16 U.S.C. 2502.
National Park System Visitor Facilities Fund Act (Pub. L. 97-433)	1	16 U.S.C. 19gg note.
	2	16 U.S.C. 19aa note.
	3	16 U.S.C. 19bb note.
	4	16 U.S.C. 19cc note.
	5	16 U.S.C. 19dd note.
	6	16 U.S.C. 19ee note.
	7	16 U.S.C. 19ff note.
	8	16 U.S.C. 19gg note.
Omnibus Parks and Public Land Management Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-333)	div. I, title VIII, §814(a)(1).	16 U.S.C. 17α(1).
	div. I, title VIII, §814(g)(4, (5)).	16 U.S.C. 1f.
National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-203)	2(b)	16 U.S.C. 469/(b).
Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-11)	title VII, §7302(a)	16 U.S.C. 469n(a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3241.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, just like H.R. 3239, this bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, and it makes a number of technical changes to update title 54 of the United States Code while making no substantive changes in law.

I thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH) for introducing this legislation, and I urge all Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3241, introduced by Representative BUSH, which makes technical changes to title 54 of the United States Code relating to National Park Service and related programs.

Title 54 was enacted by Public Law 113-287 on December 19, 2014. Laws to codify titles of the Code do not create new law. They simply restate the many

laws that Congress has already created in a more organized and readable manner.

After codifying a new title in the Code, often other technical corrections through the rest of the Code are needed to update cross references to that new title. This bill does just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3241, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3241, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

ARTISTIC RECOGNITION FOR TALENTED STUDENTS ACT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 704) to amend section 708 of title 17, United States Code, to permit the Register of Copyrights to waive fees for filing an application for registration of a copyright claim in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 704

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 "Artistic Recognition for Talented Students Act" or the "ARTS Act".

SEC. 2. WAIVER OF FEES FOR WINNERS OF CERTAIN COMPETITIONS.

Section 708 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e)(1) In this subsection, the term 'covered competition' means—

"(A) an art competition sponsored by the Congressional Institute that is open only to high school students; and

"(B) the competition described in section 3 of H. Res. 77, as adopted by the 113th Congress.

"(2) With respect to a work that wins a covered competition, the Register of Copyrights—

"(A) shall waive the requirement under subsection (a)(1) with respect to an application for registration of a copyright claim for that work if that application is filed not later than the last day of the calendar year following the year in which the work claimed by the application wins the covered competition (referred to in this paragraph as the 'covered year'); and

"(B) may waive the fee described in subparagraph (A) for an application filed after the end of the covered year if the fee would

have been waived under that subparagraph had the application been submitted before the last day of the covered year.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 704, a bill that would help introduce promising young students who have won either the Congressional Art Competition or the Congressional App Challenge to the intellectual property system by waiving the fee for those students to apply for a copyright registration for their winning work.

I applaud Mr. JEFFRIES for introducing this bipartisan, bicameral legislation with Ms. MACE, along with their bipartisan cosponsors.

Many of us in this Chamber know just how important intellectual property rights are to our country and to our economy, yet studies show that awareness of intellectual property is lacking among the country's students, even if they pursue fields that are IP-intensive.

The ARTS Act helps close this awareness gap early on and allows these students to participate in the intellectual property system without a financial burden.

It builds on Congress' work to encourage the creativity of our Nation's youth with the establishment of the Congressional Art Competition nearly 40 years ago and the Congressional App Challenge more recently in 2013.

In the art competition, Members host a districtwide contest in which high school students compete to have their artwork hang in the Halls of Congress. In the app challenge, middle and high school students show off their computer coding skills and compete against others in their district.

Year after year, in both of these competitions, the talent our students display is remarkable. Through both, we continue to see our youth encouraged to develop their artistic and technology talents, as Congress intended.

The ARTS Act makes these competitions even more impactful. Under the bill, students may apply to register a copyright for their winning artwork and winning app for free. This introduces these students to the intellectual property system and the benefits of copyright protection.

Under current law, the Register of Copyrights cannot waive these fees on

her own. The ARTS Act amends the Copyright Act to allow such a fee waiver for these specific circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I again applaud Mr. JEFFRIES and Ms. MACE for bringing forward this important bipartisan legislation, which will aid the next generation of creators and innovators, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 704, the Artistic Recognition for Talented Students Act, or ARTS Act.

The Constitution authorizes Congress to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

Our copyright system is designed to help fulfill that mandate by promoting the work of authors, musicians, artists, and other creators. Creative industries contribute hundreds of billion of dollars to the U.S. economy each year.

This bill makes it easier for some of our brightest, young creators to obtain copyrights on their award-winning work. Promoting and encouraging the next generation of American creators ensures that our creative economy will remain strong for decades to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join in me supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee from New York (Mr. NADLER) for yielding and his support, as well as the distinguished Member from the great State of North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) for his support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 704, the ARTS Act, a bipartisan, bicameral effort to support the student creators of America, help ignite their passions, and allow them to dream big.

The Framers of our Constitution and the Founders of our great country understood that society would benefit if we incentivize creativity and innovation. That is why Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 of the United States Constitution gives Congress the power to create a robust intellectual property system to promote the progress of science and useful arts. Many of our Founders, of course, were authors and inventors themselves.

The ARTS Act seeks to build upon this principle and practice by helping to introduce the next generation of creators from around the country to copyright and intellectual property.

Specifically, it would permit the Register of Copyrights to waive application filing fees to register a copyright for those talented high school

students who win the Congressional Art Competition or the Congressional App Competition each year.

By doing so, student creators will be incentivized to register their works, allowing them to gain experience with the copyright process and insight into its subsequent benefits and familiarize themselves with our intellectual property system, which is in the fabric of the U.S. Constitution.

We have often worked together in a bipartisan fashion to carry out our constitutional mandate in this space, as we are doing today. In the last Congress, this bill unanimously passed the Senate, and it has bipartisan support in both Chambers.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to particularly thank the original co-lead on this bill, Representative NANCY MACE, for her leadership and partnership on this legislation, as well as Senators TILLIS and LEAHY for leading this effort in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support our Nation's next generation of creators and to vote “yes” on this straightforward bipartisan, bicameral legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary Committee, I rise in strong support of H.R. 704, the “Artistic Recognition For Talented Students Act,” or Arts Act,” bicameral, bipartisan legislation that directs the Register of Copyrights to waive the filing fee for an application to register a copyright for a student's work that has won the Congressional Art Competition or the Congressional App Challenge.

The Congressional Art Competition (“Art Competition”) and the Congressional App Challenge (“App Challenge”) are annual district-by-district contests that recognize students' achievements in the visual arts and in the science, technology, engineering, and math (“STEM”) fields.

The Art Competition began in 1982 to encourage students' artistic creativity.

High school students are eligible to participate by submitting two-dimensional artwork, which is typically judged by a panel of local artists.

The App Challenge stems from H. Res. 77, adopted in the 113th Congress, which recognized both the importance of STEM achievement to the country and the importance of encouraging students to appreciate and pursue career paths in STEM and established an academic STEM challenge to further those goals.

Middle and high school students are eligible to participate in the App Challenge by creating a software app using any programming language and any platform.

Winners of the Art Competition have their work hung in the Cannon Tunnel for one year, and in the App Challenge, winning apps may be displayed in the Capitol or on the House's website.

H.R. 704 would add another element to the award winners' prizes—winning students will be able to file an application to register a

copyright for their winning artwork or app without paying a filing fee.

H.R. 704's filing fee waiver complements the related aims of both contests by introducing young artists and innovators to the intellectual property system and the benefits of copyright protection.

Intellectual property rights like copyright allow artists and innovators to protect and benefit economically from their work, incentivizing them to continue to pour time and resources into further creations and innovations.

Industries that rely on intellectual property have a significant economic impact and are integral to the U.S. economy.

Despite intellectual property's importance, studies show that students have low awareness of intellectual property, even if they are likely to encounter intellectual property later in their careers.

H.R. 704 helps close this awareness gap early on by introducing students who have shown interest in the arts and STEM to the possibilities of copyright registration and removing the economic barrier for pursuing such registration.

As part of the copyright application process, the winning works may also become a part of the Library of Congress' collections and archives, 75 further spreading the reach of these students' creations.

Under current law, the Register of Copyrights does not have authority to waive filing fees for winning students on her own.

Section 708(a)(1) of the Copyright Act prescribes that fees be paid to the Copyright Office for filing an application for registration of a copyright, and the Register has only limited authority to waive fees involving the United States government.

H.R. 704 amends this section to allow such waivers for the student winners of the Art Competition and App Challenge.

I urge all members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 704, "Artistic Recognition For Talented Students Act," or Arts Act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 704.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

ADVANCING MUTUAL INTERESTS AND GROWING OUR SUCCESS ACT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2571) to include Portugal in the list of foreign states whose nationals are eligible for admission into the United States as E-1 and E-2 nonimmigrants if United States nationals are treated similarly by the Government of Portugal and to otherwise modify the eligibility criteria for E visas, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2571

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLES.

This Act may be cited as the "Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act" or the "AMIGOS Act".

SEC. 2. NONIMMIGRANT TRADERS AND INVESTORS.

For purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)), Portugal shall be considered to be a foreign state described in such section if the Government of Portugal provides similar nonimmigrant status to nationals of the United States.

SEC. 3. MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR E VISAS.

Section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(A) by inserting "(or, in the case of an alien who acquired the relevant nationality through a financial investment and who has not previously been granted status under this subparagraph, the foreign state of which the alien is a national and in which the alien has been domiciled for a continuous period of not less than 3 years at any point before applying for a nonimmigrant visa under this subparagraph)" before "; and the spouse"; and

(B) by striking "him" and inserting "such alien"; and

(2) by striking "he" each place such term appears and inserting "the alien".

SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2571.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2571, the Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act, or AMIGOS Act, would allow citizens of Portugal to participate in the E-1 and E-2 visa programs for traders and investors if Portugal provides reciprocal treatment to U.S. citizens.

The E-1 Treaty Trader program provides temporary visas to individuals or

employees of firms that engage in substantial trade with the United States.

The E-2 Treaty Investor program provides visas to individuals so that they can develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which they have invested a substantial amount of capital.

The United States became Portugal's largest trading partner outside the European Union in 2015. Bilateral trade between our countries is growing at a rapid pace, from \$4.2 billion in 2015 to \$8.9 billion in 2019.

Unlike most European Union countries, Portugal did not have a bilateral treaty with the United States before joining the European Union. Now, despite being one of our closest allies and closest economic partners, they are one of only five European Union countries whose citizens are not eligible for E-1 and E-2 visas.

This is a bipartisan measure that we can all support. The bill simply would expand opportunities for Portuguese citizens to invest in the United States, facilitate trade, and create jobs for U.S. workers.

The bill also strengthens the E visa programs by ensuring that individuals who obtain the nationality of a treaty country through an investment-based visa have sufficient ties to their new country of nationality before they can qualify for an E-1 or E-2 visa.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for championing this issue and working across the aisle to build consensus on this legislation. H.R. 2571 will improve our economy and strengthen our ties with an important and longstanding ally.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2571, the Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act, or the AMIGOS Act.

The bill makes nationals of Portugal eligible for E-1 and E-2 nonimmigrant visas, as long as Portugal allows reciprocal visas for U.S. nationals. E-1 visas are temporary visas available for treaty traders, and E-2 visas are available for treaty investors.

As stated in the Immigration and Nationality Act, these visas are available to aliens who are "entitled to enter the United States under and in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the foreign state of which the alien is a national, and their spouse and children solely to either carry on substantial trade, including trade in services or trade in technology, principally between the United States and the foreign state of which the alien is a national, or to develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which the alien has invested a substantial amount of capital."