

for the hotline in their restrooms; and require the Department of Homeland Security—in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services and other appropriate federal agencies—to post the hotline's contact information at every port of entry.

In 2020, more than 11,193 instances of potential human trafficking were reported to the United States National Human Trafficking Hotline.

And in Texas, there are reportedly 313,000 victims of human trafficking at any given time, including 79,000 children and youth who are victims of sex trafficking and 234,000 adults who are victims of labor trafficking.

Victims of human trafficking tend to be concealed, living in fear, and isolated—in some cases physically and in other cases emotionally.

They might remain under the control of their traffickers for a variety of reasons, including a lack of the basic necessities to escape—like transportation or a safe place to go.

Some may be afraid for their safety. While others may not recognize that they are under the control of their trafficker.

And even after they are rescued or escape, there is always the possibility that victims will be revictimized.

The National Human Trafficking Hotline is an essential component of the fight to end human trafficking. Offering toll-free phone lines and SMS text lines, that are available 24 hours a day, every day of the year, the hotline provides help, safety, and hope to victims and survivors by connecting them to the support and services they need.

Victims in crisis can receive assistance with safety planning, emotional support, and immediate connections to emergency services while survivors can get help with rebuilding their lives.

The hotline also plays a vital role in combating human trafficking by helping law enforcement identify and rescue victims; by receiving tips about potential situations of human trafficking; and by providing reports of tips to the appropriate authorities.

We must make every effort to identify victims and ensure victims and survivors of human trafficking are connected to services that can lead them to safety and help them begin to restore their lives.

That begins with reaching them where they are and letting them know who they can call for help without risking their safety.

Traffickers rely on our nation's transportation infrastructure to transport their victims from city to city and state to state. In the brief moments that allow victims to have a moment alone in the restroom of a bus station or airport, they may be able to call—or even text—for help.

Victims, survivors, and concerned citizens need to know that help is just a phone call away because one call could mean the difference between life and death.

Despite the clandestine nature of human trafficking, we have learned from survivors that opportunities do exist to reach victims, and we should make the most of them. H.R. 7181, the Human Trafficking Prevention Act of 2022, does exactly that.

I thank Representatives JEFFRIES, BASS, ISSA, and MACE for introducing this strategic and practical measure.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan bill.

Human trafficking is a multi-billion-dollar criminal industry that denies freedom to nearly 25 million people around the world. It is an ever-present threat to the health and safety of victims, many of whom are children, but also poses grave danger to public health and safety and national security.

Although the statistics we recite daily are breathtaking, they represent a mere fraction of the instances of trafficking that occur, as human trafficking is a highly underreported crime.

H.R. 7181, the “Human Trafficking Prevention Act of 2022,” would help identify, protect, and provide essential services to victims of human trafficking, who are often unseen, by requiring the posting of the contact information for the National Human Trafficking Hotline so that victims—and anyone who sees someone who appears to be a victim—know who to call, or text, for help.

This is commonsense, bipartisan legislation that I urge all of my colleagues to support. Thank you.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7181, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTISTIC RECOGNITION FOR TALENTED STUDENTS ACT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 169) to amend title 17, United States Code, to require 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:

S. 169

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:

“(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; or

“(B) the competition established under section 3 of House Resolution 77, 113th Congress, agreed to February 26, 2013.

“(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 submitted to

the Copyright Office 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 a fee described in subparagraph (A) for an application submitted 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 gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 169.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 169, the Artistic Recognition for Talented Students Act, or the ARTS Act, 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 these students to apply for a copyright for their winning work.

I applaud the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) for introducing the House version of this bipartisan, bicameral legislation with the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE), along with several of my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee, including Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet Subcommittee Chairman JOHNSON and Ranking Member ISSA, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), and the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

The bill was passed under suspension last year. We are pleased today to take up passage of the Senate version of the bill, championed by Senators LEAHY and TILLIS, so the bill will pass both Chambers and become law.

We in this Chamber know just how important intellectual property rights are to our country and 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.

What it also does is help build the farm team for all of those who will be protecting intellectual property in the

future. It gives them a sense of ownership, and it ties them to the Constitution because intellectual property certainly is part of their constitutional privilege, constitutional rights, and constitutional protection.

Property rights are very important, and that is what intellectual property is. It builds on Congress' work to encourage the creativity of our Nation's youth with the establishment of the Congressional Art Competition and the Congressional App Challenge. Year after year, in both of these competitions, the talent of students displayed is remarkable. I know it well in the candidates that I have seen and the choices that our arts committee in Houston in the 18th Congressional District has made. They are brilliant, and the apps are equally so.

Year after year, in both of these competitions, we see outstanding work. Through both, we continue to see our youth encouraged to develop their artistic and technical talents as Congress intended.

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

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. Building the farm team, again, is so very important.

Once again, I applaud the sponsors of the bill for bringing forward this important legislation, which will aid the next generation of creators and innovators.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 169, the Artistic Recognition for Talented Students Act.

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

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 billions of dollars to the U.S. economy every year. This bill makes it easier for some of our brightest young creators to obtain copyrights on their award-winning work. This is essentially the same as the bill that passed the House under suspension of the rules last year.

Promoting and encouraging the next generation of American creators en-

sures that our creative economy will remain strong for decades to come.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, again, S. 169 is a short but important bill that promotes education and awareness of intellectual property to the next generation of creators. What an outstanding way to build the farm team, to create a buy-in by the young geniuses of our time, both in terms of the apps and arts and many other aspects.

Again, we recognize the constitutional connection to the idea of property, copyright, intellectual property, and it is important for young people to learn early on and to be protective of the genius of America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, S. 169, the "Artistic Recognition for Talented Students Act" or the "ARTS Act," 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 my colleague, Mr. JEFFRIES, for introducing the House version of this bipartisan, bicameral legislation with Ms. MACE, along with several of my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee, including Intellectual Property Subcommittee Chairman JOHNSON and Ranking Member ISSA, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. SPARTZ.

This bill was passed under suspension last year. We are pleased today to take up passage of the Senate version of the bill, championed by Senators LEAHY and TILLIS, so that the bill will pass both chambers and become law.

We in this Chamber know just how important intellectual property rights are to our country and 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's work to encourage the creativity of our nation's youth with the establishment of the Congressional Art Competition and the Congressional App Challenge more.

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 technical 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 or 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.

Once again, I applaud the sponsors of the bill for bringing this important legislation forward, which will aid the next generation of creators and innovators.

I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. Speaker, S. 169 is a short but important bill that will promote education and awareness of intellectual property to the next generation of creators. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 169.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECT REPORTERS FROM EXPLOITATIVE STATE SPYING ACT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4330) to maintain the free flow of information to the public by establishing appropriate limits on the federally compelled disclosure of information obtained as part of engaging in journalism, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4330

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 "Protect Reporters from Exploitative State Spying Act" or the "PRESS Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COVERED JOURNALIST.**—The term "covered journalist" means a person who regularly gathers, prepares, collects, photographs, records, writes, edits, reports, investigates, or publishes news or information that concerns local, national, or international events or other matters of public interest for dissemination to the public.

(2) **COVERED SERVICE PROVIDER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term "covered service provider" means any person that, by an electronic means, stores, processes, or transmits information in order to provide a service to customers of the person.

(B) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term "covered service provider" includes—

(i) a telecommunications carrier and a provider of an information service (as such terms are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153));

(ii) a provider of an interactive computer service and an information content provider (as such terms are defined in section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230));

(iii) a provider of remote computing service (as defined in section 2711 of title 18, United States Code); and

(iv) a provider of electronic communication service (as defined in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code) to the public.

(3) **DOCUMENT.**—The term "document" means writings, recordings, and photographs, as those terms are defined by Federal Rule of Evidence 1001 (28 U.S.C. App.).

(4) **FEDERAL ENTITY.**—The term "Federal entity" means an entity or employee of the judicial