

the parties as well as the agents of the copyright adjudication system. I support H.R. 1417, and I urge my colleagues to do likewise.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. In the past 2 years, the Committee has held two hearings on concerns with the CARP, the system that sets royalty rates for copyrighted content. People on both sides, the owners and buyers, agree that the current system needs changes. Based on that, subcommittee Chairman SMITH, subcommittee Ranking Member BERMAN, and I introduced legislation, H.R. 1417, that would make substantial procedural changes.

We heard the current system is costly because the copyright owners and users have to pay for the arbitrators. Because copyright law subjects copyright owners and users to a compulsory process, we believe the law should not place this additional financial burden on them. Our bill creates three Copyright Royalty Judges who would be paid from appropriated funds to set royalty rates and distribute royalty fees.

Another complaint was that the CARP does not have adequate rules on how to address hearsay evidence. This bill explicitly requires that the Judges treat hearsay evidence in the same manner that it is treated in Federal court. This will bring uniformity to the proceedings for parties on both sides of royalty disputes.

This bill also alters the terms for which certain royalty rates are in effect. Rates that are determined by the Judges will be in effect for 5 years. This should create some predictability and uniformity for those who rely on the Judges' determinations.

Finally, parties on both sides argued that the substantive standards that the CARP uses to set royalty rates should be changed somehow. In an effort to reach a compromise and pass a bill that does not alter any substantive rights, this bill changes only the procedure for rate settings and distributions.

There will be a substitute amendment to the bill that was worked out by the majority, minority, and all groups interested in the CARP process. I hope we can continue to work on resolving any outstanding issues and moving this bill through the other body.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill as amended.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, seeing no other speakers seeking recognition on my side of the aisle, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1417, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further

proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

HONORING THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION ON ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 412) honoring the men and women of the Drug Enforcement Administration on the occasion of its 30th anniversary.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 412

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was first created by executive order on July 6, 1973, merging the previously separate law enforcement and intelligence agencies responsible for narcotics control;

Whereas the first Administrator of the DEA, John R. Bartels, Jr., was confirmed by the Senate on October 4, 1973;

Whereas since 1973 the men and women of the DEA have served our Nation with courage, vision and determination, protecting all Americans from the scourge of drug trafficking, abuse, and related violence;

Whereas between 1986 and 2002 alone, DEA agents seized over 10,000 kilograms of heroin, 900,000 kilograms of cocaine, 4,600,000 kilograms of marijuana, 113,000,000 dosage units of hallucinogens, and 1,500,000,000 dosage units of methamphetamine, and made over 443,000 arrests of drug traffickers;

Whereas DEA agents continue to lead task forces of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials throughout the Nation, in a cooperative effort to stop drug trafficking and put drug gangs behind bars;

Whereas throughout its history many DEA employees and members of DEA task forces have given their lives in the defense of our Nation, including: Emir Benitez, Gerald Sawyer, Leslie S. Grosso, Nickolas Fragos, Mary M. Keehan, Charles H. Mann, Anna Y. Mounger, Anna J. Pope, Martha D. Skeels, Mary P. Sullivan, Larry D. Wallace, Ralph N. Shaw, James T. Lunn, Octavio Gonzalez, Francis J. Miller, Robert C. Lightfoot, Thomas J. Devine, Larry N. Carwell, Marcellus Ward, Enrique S. Camarena, James A. Avant, Charles M. Bassing, Kevin L. Brosch, Susan M. Hoefler, William Ramos, Raymond J. Stastny, Arthur L. Cash, Terry W. McNett, George M. Montoya, Paul S. Seema, Everett E. Hatcher, Rickie C. Finley, Joseph T. Aversa, Wallie Howard, Jr., Eugene T. McCarthy, Alan H. Winn, George D. Althouse, Becky L. Dwojeski, Stephen J. Strehl, Richard E. Fass, Juan C. Vars, Jay W. Seale, Meredith Thompson, Frank S. Wallace, Jr., Frank Fernandez, Jr., Kenneth G. McCullough, Carrol June Fields, Rona L. Chafey, Shelly D. Bland, Carrie A. Lenz, Shaun E. Curl, Royce D. Tramel, Alice Faye Hall-Walton, and Elton Armstead;

Whereas many other employees and task force officers of the DEA have been wounded or injured in the line of duty; and

Whereas in its 173 domestic offices and 78 foreign offices worldwide the over 8,800 employees of the DEA continue to hunt down and bring to justice the drug trafficking cartels that seek to poison our citizens with dangerous narcotics: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the DEA on the occasion of its 30th Anniversary;

(2) honors the heroic sacrifice of those of its employees who have given their lives or been wounded or injured in the service of our Nation; and

(3) thanks all the men and women of the DEA for their past and continued efforts to defend the American people from the scourge of illegal drugs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I want to inquire on whether or not the gentleman on the other side is in opposition to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair asks the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), is he opposed to the motion?

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to the motion.

Mr. PAUL. In that case, Mr. Speaker, I request the time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 1(c) of rule XV, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) to control the time in opposition to the motion.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H. Res. 412, the resolution currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes, half my time, to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), and I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to yield portions of that time as he sees fit.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on July 6, 1973, President Richard Nixon first created the Drug Enforcement Administration. The agency was created to address a growing drug problem in the United States. The DEA was the merger of separate law enforcement and intelligence agencies that shared responsibility for enforcing controlled substance laws. At the time, Congress and the administration recognized an increase in the use and the availability of illegal drugs in this country. According to DEA statistics in 1960, only 4 million Americans had ever tried drugs. That number is currently over 74 million.