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# Union Calendar No. 149

106TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# H. R. 850

[Report No. 106-117, Parts I, II, III, IV, V]

To amend title 18, United States Code, to affirm the rights of United States persons to use and sell encryption and to relax export controls on encryption.

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 25, 1999

Mr. Goodlatte (for himself, Ms. Lofgren, Mr. Armey, Mr. Delay, Mr. Watts of Oklahoma, Mr. Davis of Virginia, Mr. Cox, Ms. Pryce of Ohio, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FROST, Ms. Delauro, Mr. Lewis of Georgia, Mr. Gejdenson, Mr. Sensen-BRENNER, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Barr of Georgia, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Pease, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Rogan, Mrs. Bono, Mr. Bachus, Mr. Con-YERS, Mr. Frank of Massachusetts, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Nadler, Ms. Jackson-Lee of Texas, Ms. Waters, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Delahunt, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. Ballenger, Mr. Barcia, Mr. Barrett of Nebraska, Mr. Barrett of Wisconsin, Mr. Barton of Texas, Mr. Bilbray, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. Brady of Texas, Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania, Ms. Brown of Florida, Mr. Brown of California, Mr. Burr of North Carolina, Mr. Burton of Indiana, Mr. Camp, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Capps, Mr. Chambliss, Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Christian-Christensen, Mrs. Clayton, Mr. Clement, Mr. Clyburn, Mr. Collins, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cooksey, Mrs. Cubin, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Davis of Illinois, Mr. Deal of Georgia, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Deutsch, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. Dreier, Mr. Duncan, Ms. Dunn, Mr. Ehlers, Mrs. Emerson, Mr. English, Ms. Eshoo, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Farr of California, Mr. Fil-NER, Mr. FORD, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. Gutknecht, Mr. Hall of Texas, Mr. Hastings of Washington, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HILL of Montana, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOEK-STRA, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. HORN, Mr. HOUGH- TON, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas, Mrs. Johnson of Connecticut, Mr. Kanjorski, Mr. Kasich, Mrs. Kelly, Ms. Kikpatrick, Mr. Kind, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Knollenberg, Mr. Kolbe, Mr. Lampson, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. LATHAM, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. LINDER, Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma, Mr. Luther, Ms. McCarthy of Missouri, Mr. McDermott, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Maloney of Connecticut, Mr. Manzullo, Mr. Markey, Mr. Martinez, Mr. Matsui, Mrs. Meek of Florida, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Mica, Ms. Millender-McDonald, Mr. George Miller of California, Mr. Moakley, Mr. Moran of Virginia, Mrs. Morella, Mrs. Myrick, Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Neal of Massachusetts, Mr. Nethercutt, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Nussle, Mr. Olver, Mr. Packard, Mr. Pallone, Mr. Pastor, Mr. Peterson of Minnesota, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Pombo, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Price of North Carolina, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Radanovich, Mr. Ra-HALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REYNOLDS, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, Mr. Rush, Mr. Salmon, Ms. Sanchez, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Scarborough, Mr. Schaffer, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Shays, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Shimkus, Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Souder, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Stark, Mr. Sununu, Mr. Tanner, Mrs. Tauscher, Mr. Tauzin, Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TLAHRT, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Wamp, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Weller, Mr. Whitfield, Mr. WICKER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WU) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

APRIL 27, 1999

Reported from the Committee on the Judiciary

APRIL 27, 1999

Referral to the Committee on International Relations extended for a period ending not later than July 2, 1999

APRIL 27, 1999

Referred to the Committees on Armed Services and Commerce and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for a period ending not later than July 2, 1999

JULY 2, 1999

Reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment [Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

July 2, 1999

Referral to the Committee on International Relations extended for a period ending not later than July 16, 1999

#### JULY 2, 1999

Referral to the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence extended for a period ending not later than July 23, 1999

#### JULY 16, 1999

Referral to the Committee on International Relations extended for a period ending not later than July 19, 1999

#### JULY 19, 1999

Reported from the Committee on International Relations with an amendment [Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in boldface roman]

### JULY 23, 1999

Reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments [Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic and bold brackets]

#### JULY 23, 1999

Additional sponsors: Mr. Hall of Ohio, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Holt, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Calvert, Ms. Slaughter, Mr. Bonilla, Mr. Diaz-Balart, Mr. Engel, Mr. Hilliard, Mr. King, Mr. Lahood, Ms. McKinney, Mr. Ney, Mrs. Northup, Mr. Riley, Mr. Serrano, Mr. Stenholm, Mr. Tancredo, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Moran of Kansas, Mr. Sam Johnson of Texas, Mr. Hilleary, Mr. Gary Miller of California, Ms. Norton, Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Baker, Mr. Crane, Mr. McInnis, Mr. Weldon of Florida, Mr. Wise, Mr. Ose, Mr. Baldacci, Mr. Minge, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Demint, Mr. Walden of Oregon, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Foley, Mr. Terry, Mr. Shows, Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin, Mr. Etheridge, Mr. Watt of North Carolina, Mr. Crowley, Mr. Udall of Colorado, Mr. Hoeffel, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Baird, Mr. Talent, Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island, Mr. Udall of New Mexico, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Menendez, and Mr. Hinchey

Deleted sponsors: Mr. Holden (added February 25, 1999; deleted April 21, 1999), and Mr. Hastings of Florida (added March 16, 1999; deleted June 10, 1999)

#### JULY 23, 1999

Reported from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in boldface italie]

# A BILL

To amend title 18, United States Code, to affirm the rights

of United States persons to use and sell encryption and to relax export controls on encryption.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Security And Freedom
- 5 through Encryption (SAFE) Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. SALE AND USE OF ENCRYPTION.
- 7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United States
- 8 Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 123 the fol-
- 9 lowing new chapter:

# 10 "CHAPTER 125 ENCRYPTED WIRE AND

## 11 **ELECTRONIC INFORMATION**

<del>"Sec.</del>

"2801. Definitions.

"2802; Freedom to use encryption:

\*2803. Freedom to sell encryption.

"2804. Prohibition on mandatory key escrow:

"2805. Unlawful use of encryption in furtherance of a criminal act.

## 12 **48 2801. Definitions**

- 13 "As used in this chapter—
- 14 "(1) the terms 'person', 'State', 'wire commu-
- 15 mication', 'electronic communication', 'investigative
- or law enforcement officer', and 'judge of competent
- 17 jurisdiction' have the meanings given those terms in
- 18 section 2510 of this title;

1	"(2) the term 'decrypt' means to retransform of
2	unscramble encrypted data, including communica
3	tions, to its readable form;
4	"(3) the terms 'enerypt', 'enerypted', and
5	'encryption' mean the scrambling of wire commu
6	nications, electronic communications, or electronic
7	eally stored information, using mathematical for
8	mulas or algorithms in order to preserve the con
9	fidentiality, integrity, or authenticity of, and preven
10	unauthorized recipients from accessing or altering
11	such communications or information;
12	"(1) the term 'key' means the variable informa
13	tion used in a mathematical formula; code, or algo
14	rithm, or any component thereof, used to decryp
15	wire communications, electronic communications, or
16	electronically stored information; that has been
17	encrypted; and
18	"(5) the term 'key recovery information' means
19	information that would enable obtaining the key of
20	a user of encryption;
21	"(6) the term 'plaintext access capability
22	means any method or mechanism which would pro
23	vide information in readable form prior to its being
24	encrypted or after it has been decrypted;
25	"(7) the term 'United States person' means—

1	"(A) any United States citizen;
2	"(B) any other person organized under the
3	laws of any State, the District of Columbia, or
4	any commonwealth, territory, or possession of
5	the United States; and
6	"(C) any person organized under the laws
7	of any foreign country who is owned or con-
8	trolled by individuals or persons described in
9	subparagraphs (A) and (B).
0	"§ 2802. Freedom to use encryption
l 1	"Subject to section 2805, it shall be lawful for any
12	person within any State, and for any United States person
13	in a foreign country, to use any encryption, regardless of
14	the encryption algorithm selected, encryption key length
15	chosen, or implementation technique or medium used.
16	"§ 2803. Freedom to sell encryption
17	"Subject to section 2805, it shall be lawful for any
18	person within any State to sell in interstate commerce any
19	encryption, regardless of the encryption algorithm se-
20	lected, encryption key length chosen, or implementation
21	technique or medium used.
22	"§ 2804. Prohibition on mandatory key escrow
23	"(a) GENERAL PROHIBITION. Neither the Federal
24	Government nor a State may require that, or condition
25	any approval on a requirement that, a key, access to a

1	key, key recovery information, or any other plaintext ac-
2	eess eapability be—
3	"(1) built into computer hardware or software
4	for any purpose;
5	"(2) given to any other person, including a
6	Federal Government agency or an entity in the pri-
7	vate sector that may be certified or approved by the
8	Federal Government or a State to receive it; or
9	"(2) retained by the owner or user of an
10	eneryption key or any other person, other than for
11	encryption products for use by the Federal Govern-
12	ment or a State.
13	"(b) Proindition on Linkage of Different
14	USES OF ENCRYPTION.—Neither the Federal Government
15	nor a State may—
16	"(1) require the use of encryption products,
17	standards; or services used for confidentiality pur-
18	poses, as a condition of the use of such products,
19	standards, or services for authenticity or integrity
20	<del>purposes; or</del>
21	"(2) require the use of encryption products,
22	standards, or services used for authenticity or integ-
23	rity purposes, as a condition of the use of such prod-
24	ucts, standards, or services for confidentiality pur-
25	<del>poses.</del>

1	"(e) EXCEPTION FOR ACCESS FOR LAW ENFORCE-
2	MENT PURPOSES.—Subsection (a) shall not affect the au-
3	thority of any investigative or law enforcement officer, or
4	any member of the intelligence community as defined in
5	section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C.
6	401a), acting under any law in effect on the effective date
7	of this chapter, to gain access to encrypted communica-
8	tions or information.
9	$\stackrel{\text{\tiny 4\%}}{\sim} 2805$ . Unlawful use of eneryption in furtherance of
10	a <del>criminal</del> act
11	"(a) Encryption of Incriminating Communica-
12	TIONS OR INFORMATION UNLAWFUL. Any person who,
13	in the commission of a felony under a criminal statute of
14	the United States, knowingly and willfully encrypts in-
15	eriminating communications or information relating to
16	that felony with the intent to conceal such communications
17	or information for the purpose of avoiding detection by
18	law enforcement agencies or prosecution—
19	"(1) in the case of a first offense under this
20	section, shall be imprisoned for not more than 5
21	years, or fined in the amount set forth in this title
22	or both; and
23	"(2) in the case of a second or subsequent of
24	fense under this section, shall be imprisoned for not

Ţ	more than 10 years, or fined in the amount set forth
2	in this title, or both.
3	"(b) Use of Encryption Not a Basis for Prob-
4	ABLE CAUSE. The use of encryption by any person shall
5	not be the sole basis for establishing probable cause with
6	respect to a criminal offense or a search warrant.".
7	(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT:—The table of chap-
8	ters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended
9	by inserting after the item relating to chapter 123 the fol-
10	lowing new item:
	"125. Encrypted wire and electronic information 2801".
11	SEC. 3. EXPORTS OF ENCRYPTION.
12	(a) AMENDMENT TO EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT
13	OF 1979.—Section 17 of the Export Administration Act
14	of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2416) is amended by adding at
15	the end thereof the following new subsection:
16	"(g) CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, COMPUTERS,
17	AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.—
18	"(1) GENERAL RULE.—Subject to paragraphs
19	(2) and (3), the Secretary shall have exclusive au-
20	thority to control exports of all computer hardware,
21	software, computing devices, customer premises
22	equipment, communications network equipment, and
23	technology for information security (including
24	encryption), except that which is specifically de-

1	signed or modified for military use, including com-
2	mand, control, and intelligence applications.
3	"(2) ITEMS NOT REQUIRING LICENSES. After
4	a one-time, 15-day technical review by the Secretary
5	no export license may be required, except pursuant
6	to the Trading with the enemy Act or the Inter-
7	national Emergency Economic Powers Act (but only
8	to the extent that the authority of such Act is not
9	exercised to extend controls imposed under this Act)
10	for the export or reexport of—
11	"(A) any computer hardware or software
12	or computing device, including computer hard-
13	ware or software or computing devices with
14	encryption capabilities—
15	"(i) that is generally available;
16	"(ii) that is in the public domain for
17	which copyright or other protection is not
18	available under title 17, United States
19	Code, or that is available to the public be-
20	cause it is generally accessible to the inter-
21	ested public in any form; or
22	"(iii) that is used in a commercial,
23	off-the-shelf, consumer product or any
24	component or subassembly designed for
25	use in such a consumer product available

1	within the United States or abroad
2	which—
3	"(I) includes encryption capabili-
4	ties which are inaccessible to the end
5	<del>user;</del> and
6	"(II) is not designed for military
7	or intelligence end use;
8	"(B) any computing device solely because
9	it incorporates or employs in any form-
10	"(i) computer hardware or software
11	(including computer hardware or software
12	with encryption capabilities) that is ex-
13	empted from any requirement for a license
14	under subparagraph (A); or
15	"(ii) computer hardware or software
16	that is no more technically complex in its
17	encryption capabilities than computer
18	hardware or software that is exempted
19	from any requirement for a license under
20	subparagraph (A) but is not designed for
21	installation by the purchaser;
22	"(C) any computer hardware or software
23	or computing device solely on the basis that it
24	incorporates or employs in any form interface
25	mechanisms for interaction with other computer

1	hardware or software or computing devices, in-
2	cluding computer hardware and software and
3	computing devices with encryption capabilities;
4	"(D) any computing or telecommunication
5	device which incorporates or employs in any
6	form computer hardware or software encryption
7	<del>capabilities which—</del>
8	"(i) are not directly available to the
9	end user; or
10	"(ii) limit the encryption to be point
11	to point from the user to a central commu
12	nications point or link and does not enable
13	end-to-end user encryption;
14	"(E) technical assistance and technica
15	data used for the installation or maintenance of
16	computer hardware or software or computing
17	devices with encryption capabilities covered
18	under this subsection; or
19	"(F) any encryption hardware or software
20	or computing device not used for confidentiality
21	purposes, such as authentication, integrity, elec
22	tronic signatures, nonrepudiation, or copy pro
23	tection.
24	"(3) Computer hardware or software of
25	COMPUTING DEVICES WITH ENCRYPTION CAPABILI

1	TIES.—After a one-time, 15-day technical review by
2	the Secretary, the Secretary shall authorize the ex-
3	port or reexport of computer hardware or software
4	or computing devices with encryption capabilities for
5	nonmilitary end uses in any country-
6	"(A) to which exports of computer hard-
7	ware or software or computing devices of com-
8	parable strength are permitted for use by finan-
9	cial institutions not controlled in fact by United
10	States persons, unless there is substantial evi-
11	dence that such computer hardware or software
12	or computing devices will be—
13	"(i) diverted to a military end use or
14	an end use supporting international ter-
15	<del>rorism;</del>
16	"(ii) modified for military or terrorist
17	end use; or
18	"(iii) reexported without any author-
19	ization by the United States that may be
20	required under this Act; or
21	"(B) if the Secretary determines that a
22	computer hardware or software or computing
23	device offering comparable security is commer-
24	cially available outside the United States from
25	a foreign supplier, without effective restrictions.

1	"(4) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this
2	subsection—
3	" $(\Lambda)(i)$ the term 'encryption' means the
4	scrambling of wire communications, electronic
5	communications, or electronically stored infor-
6	mation, using mathematical formulas or algo-
7	rithms in order to preserve the confidentiality,
8	integrity, or authenticity of, and prevent unau-
9	thorized recipients from accessing or altering,
10	such communications or information;
11	"(ii) the terms 'wire communication' and
12	'electronic communication' have the meanings
13	given those terms in section 2510 of title 18,
14	United States Code;
15	"(B) the term 'generally available' means,
16	in the ease of computer hardware or computer
17	software (including computer hardware or com-
18	puter software with encryption capabilities)—
19	"(i) computer hardware or computer
20	software that is—
21	"(I) distributed through the
22	Internet;
23	"(II) offered for sale, license, or
24	transfer to any person without restric-
25	tion, whether or not for consideration,

1	including, but not limited to, over-the-
2	counter retail sales, mail order trans-
3	actions, phone order transactions,
4	electronic distribution, or sale on ap-
5	<del>proval;</del>
6	"(III) preloaded on computer
7	hardware or computing devices that
8	are widely available for sale to the
9	<del>public; or</del>
10	"(IV) assembled from computer
11	hardware or computer software com-
12	ponents that are widely available for
13	sale to the public;
14	"(ii) not designed, developed, or tai-
15	lored by the manufacturer for specific pur-
16	chasers or users, except that any such pur-
17	chaser or user may—
18	"(I) supply certain installation
19	parameters needed by the computer
20	hardware or software to function
21	properly with the computer system of
22	the user or purchaser; or
23	"(II) select from among options
24	contained in the computer hardware
25	or computer software; and

1	"(iii) with respect to which the manu-
2	facturer of that computer hardware or
3	computer software—
4	"(I) intended for the user or pur-
5	chaser, including any licensee or
6	transferce, to install the computer
7	hardware or software and has sup-
8	plied the necessary instructions to do
9	so, except that the manufacturer of
10	the computer hardware or software, or
11	any agent of such manufacturer, may
12	also provide telephone or electronic
13	mail help line services for installation,
14	electronic transmission, or basic oper-
15	ations; and
16	"(II) the computer hardware or
17	software is designed for such installa-
18	tion by the user or purchaser without
19	further substantial support by the
20	manufacturer;
21	"(C) the term 'computing device' means a
22	device which incorporates one or more micro-
23	processor-based central processing units that
24	can accept, store, process, or provide output of
25	<del>data;</del>

1	"(D) the term 'computer hardware' in-
2	cludes, but is not limited to, computer systems,
3	equipment, application-specific assemblies,
4	smart cards, modules, integrated circuits, and
5	printed circuit board assemblies;
6	"(E) the term 'customer premises equip-
7	ment' means equipment employed on the prem-
8	ises of a person to originate, route, or terminate
9	communications;
10	"(F) the term 'technical assistance' in-
11	cludes instruction, skills training, working
12	knowledge; consulting services; and the transfer
13	of technical data;
14	"(C) the term technical data' includes
15	blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, formulas,
16	tables, engineering designs and specifications,
17	and manuals and instructions written or re-
18	corded on other media or devices such as disks,
19	tapes, or read-only memories; and
20	"(H) the term 'technical review' means a
21	review by the Secretary of computer hardware
22	or software or computing devices with
23	encryption capabilities, based on information
24	about the product's eneryption capabilities sup-
25	plied by the manufacturer; that the computer

1	hardware or software or computing device
2	works as represented.".
3	(b) No REINSTATEMENT OF EXPORT CONTROLS ON
4	PREVIOUSLY DECONTROLLED PRODUCTS.—Any
5	encryption product not requiring an export license as of
6	the date of enactment of this Act, as a result of adminis-
7	trative decision or rulemaking, shall not require an export
8	license on or after such date of enactment.
9	(c) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN EXPORT CON-
10	TROLS.—
11	(1) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this Act shall
12	limit the authority of the President under the Inter-
13	national Emergency Economic Powers Act, the
14	Trading with the enemy Act, or the Export Adminis-
15	tration Act of 1979, to—
16	(A) prohibit the export of encryption prod-
17	ucts to countries that have been determined to
18	repeatedly provide support for acts of inter-
19	national terrorism; or
20	(B) impose an embargo on exports to, and
21	imports from, a specific country.
22	(2) SPECIFIC DENIALS. The Secretary may
23	prohibit the export of specific encryption products to
24	an individual or organization in a specific foreign
25	country identified by the Secretary, if the Secretary

1	determines that there is substantial evidence that
2	such encryption products will be used for military or
3	terrorist end-use.
4	(3) DEFINITION. As used in this subsection
5	and subsection (b), the term "encryption" has the
6	meaning given that term in section 17(g)(5)(A) of
7	the Export Administration Act of 1979, as added by
8	subsection (a) of this section.
9	(d) Continuation of Export Administration
10	ACT. For purposes of earrying out the amendment made
11	by subsection (a), the Export Administration Act of 1979
12	shall be deemed to be in effect.
13	SEC. 4. EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.
14	(a) Collection of Information by Attorney
15	GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall compile, and
16	maintain in classified form, data on the instances in which
17	encryption (as defined in section 2801 of title 18, United
18	States Code) has interfered with, impeded, or obstructed
19	the ability of the Department of Justice to enforce the
20	eriminal laws of the United States.
21	(b) Availability of Information to the Con-
22	GRESS.—The information compiled under subsection (a),

including an unclassified summary thereof, shall be made

24 available, upon request, to any Member of Congress.

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 2 This Act may be cited as the "Security And Freedom
- 3 through Encryption (SAFE) Act".
- 4 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.
- 5 For purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall
- 6 apply:
- 7 (1) Computer Hardware.—The term "com-
- 8 puter hardware" includes computer systems, equip-
- 9 ment, application-specific assemblies, smart cards,
- 10 modules, integrated circuits, printed circuit board as-
- semblies, and devices that incorporate 1 or more
- 12 microprocessor-based central processing units that are
- 13 capable of accepting, storing, processing, or providing
- 14 output of data.
- 15 (2) Encrypt and encryption.—The terms
- 16 "encrypt" and "encryption" means the scrambling
- 17 (and descrambling) of wire communications, elec-
- tronic communications, or electronically stored infor-
- 19 mation, using mathematical formulas or algorithms
- 20 to preserve the confidentiality, integrity, or authen-
- 21 ticity of, and prevent unauthorized recipients from
- 22 accessing or altering, such communications or infor-
- 24 (3) Encryption product.—The term
- 25 "encryption product"—

mation.

23

1	(A) means computer hardware, computer
2	software, or technology with encryption capabili-
3	ties; and
4	(B) includes any subsequent version of or
5	update to an encryption product, if the
6	encryption capabilities are not changed.
7	(4) Key.—The term "key" means the variable
8	information used in a mathematical formula, code, or
9	algorithm, or any component thereof, used to decrypt
10	wire communications, electronic communications, or
11	electronically stored information, that has been
12	encrypted.
13	(5) KEY RECOVERY INFORMATION.—The term
14	"key recovery information" means information that
15	would enable obtaining the key of a user of
16	encryption.
17	(6) Person.—The term "person" has the mean-
18	ing given the term in section 2510 of title 18, United
19	States Code.
20	(7) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
21	the Secretary of Commerce.
22	(8) STATE.—The term "State" means any State
23	of the United States and includes the District of Co-
24	lumbia and any commonwealth, territory, or posses-
25	sions of the United States.

1	(9) United states person.—The term "United
2	States person" means any—
3	(A) United States citizen; or
4	(B) legal entity that—
5	(i) is organized under the laws of the
6	United States, or any States, the District of
7	Columbia, or any commonwealth, territory,
8	or possession of the United States; and
9	(ii) has its principal place of business
10	in the United States.
11	(10) Wire communication; electronic com-
12	MUNICATION.—The terms "wire communication" and
13	"electronic communication" have the meanings given
14	such terms in section 2510 of title 18, United States
15	Code.
16	SEC. 3. ENSURING DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF
17	ENCRYPTION IS A VOLUNTARY PRIVATE SEC-
18	TOR ACTIVITY.
19	(a) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
20	United States that the use, development, manufacture, sale,
21	distribution, and importation of encryption products,
22	standards, and services for purposes of assuring the con-
23	$fidentiality,\ authenticity,\ or\ integrity\ of\ electronic\ information$
24	tion shall be voluntary and market driven.

1	(b) LIMITATION ON REGULATION.—Neither the Federal
2	Government nor a State may establish any conditions, ties,
3	or links between encryption products, standards, and serv-
4	ices used for confidentiality, and those used for authenticity
5	or integrity purposes.
6	SEC. 4. PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC SALE AND USE OF
7	ENCRYPTION.
8	Except as otherwise provided by this Act, it is lawful
9	for any person within any State, and for any United States
0	person in a foreign country, to develop, manufacture, sell,
l 1	distribute, import, or use any encryption product, regard-
12	less of the encryption algorithm selected, encryption key
13	length chosen, existence of key recovery, or other plaintext
14	access capability, or implementation or medium used.
15	SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON MANDATORY GOVERNMENT AC-
16	CESS TO PLAINTEXT.
17	(a) In General.—No department, agency, or instru-
8	mentality of the United States or of any State may require
9	that, set standards for, condition any approval on, create
20	incentives for, or tie any benefit to a requirement that, a
21	decryption key, access to a key, key recovery information,
22	or any other plaintext access capability be—
23	(1) required to be built into computer hardware
24	or software for any purpose;

Ţ	(2) given to any other person (including a de
2	partment, agency, or instrumentality of the United
3	States or an entity in the private sector that may be
4	certified or approved by the United States or a
5	State); or
6	(3) retained by the owner or user of an
7	encryption key or any other person, other than for
8	encryption products for the use of the United States
9	Government or a State government.
10	(b) Protection of Existing Access.—Subsection
11	(a) does not affect the authority of any investigative or law
12	enforcement officer, or any member of the intelligence com-
13	munity (as defined in section 3 of the National Security
14	Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a)), acting under any law in
15	effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, to gain access
16	to encrypted communications or information.
17	SEC. 6. UNLAWFUL USE OF ENCRYPTION IN FURTHERANCE
18	OF A CRIMINAL ACT.
19	(a) Encryption of Incriminating Communications
20	OR INFORMATION UNLAWFUL.—Any person who, in the
21	commission of a felony under a criminal statute of the
22	United States, knowingly and willfully encrypts incrimi-
23	nating communications or information relating to that fel-
24	ony with the intent to conceal such communications or in-

1	formation for the purpose of avoiding detection by law en-
2	forcement agencies or prosecution—
3	(1) in the case of a first offense under this sec-
4	tion, shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years,
5	or fined under title 18, United States Code, or both;
6	and
7	(2) in the case of a second or subsequent offense
8	under this section, shall be imprisoned for not more
9	than 10 years, or fined under title 18, United States
10	Code, or both.
11	(b) Use of Encryption Not a Basis for Probable
12	C.IUSE.—The use of encryption by any person shall not be
13	the sole basis for establishing probable cause with respect
14	to a criminal offense or a search warrant.
15	SEC. 7. EXPORTS OF ENCRYPTION.
16	(a) Amendment to Export Administration Act of
17	1979.—Section 17 of the Export Administration Act of
18	1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2416) is amended by adding at the
19	end the following new subsection:
20	"(g) Certain Consumer Products, Computers,
21	AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.—
22	"(1) GENERAL RULE.—Subject to paragraphs
23	(2), (3), and (4), the Secretary shall have exclusive
24	authority to control exports of all computer hardware,
25	software, computing devices, customer premises equip-

1	ment, communications network equipment, and tech-
2	nology for information security (including
3	encryption), except that which is specifically designed
4	or modified for military use, including command,
5	control, and intelligence applications.
6	"(2) Critical infrastructure protection
7	PRODUCTS.—
8	"(A) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 90
9	days after the date of the enactment of the Secu-
10	rity And Freedom through Encryption (SAFE)
11	Act, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for
12	Communications and Information and the Na-
13	tional Telecommunications and Information Ad-
14	ministration shall issue regulations that identify,
15	define, or determine which products and equip-
16	ment described in paragraph (1) are designed for
17	improvement of network security, network reli-
18	ability, or data security.
19	"(B) NTIA RESPONSIBILITY.—Not later
20	than the expiration of the 2-year period begin-
21	ning on the date of the enactment of the Security
22	And Freedom through Encryption (SAFE) Act,
23	all authority of the Secretary under this sub-
24	section and all determinations and reviews re-
25	quired by this section, with respect to products

I	and equipment described in paragraph (1) that
2	are designed for improvement of network secu-
3	rity, network reliability, or data security
4	through the use of encryption, shall be exercised
5	through and made by the Assistant Secretary of
6	Commerce for Communications and Information
7	and the National Telecommunications and Infor-
8	mation Administration. The Secretary may, at
9	any time, assign to the Assistant Secretary and
10	the NTIA authority of the Secretary under this
11	section with respect to other products and equip-
12	ment described in paragraph (1).
13	"(3) Items not requiring licenses.—After a
14	one-time technical review by the Secretary of not
15	more than 30 working days, which shall include con-
16	sultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary
17	of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of
18	Central Intelligence, no export license may be re-
19	quired, except pursuant to the Trading with the
20	Enemy Act or the International Emergency Economic
21	Powers Act (but only to the extent that the authority
22	of such Act is not exercised to extend controls imposed
23	under this Act), for the export or reexport of—
24	"(A) any computer hardware or software or
25	computing device, including computer hardware

1	or software or computing devices with encryption
2	capabilities—
3	"(i) that is generally available;
4	"(ii) that is in the public domain for
5	which copyright or other protection is not
6	available under title 17, United States
7	Code, or that is available to the public be-
8	cause it is generally accessible to the inter-
9	ested public in any form; or
10	"(iii) that is used in a commercial, off-
11	the-shelf, consumer product or any compo-
12	nent or subassembly designed for use in
13	such a consumer product available within
14	the United States or abroad which—
15	"(I) includes encryption capabili-
16	ties which are inaccessible to the end
17	user; and
18	"(II) is not designed for military
19	or intelligence end use;
20	"(B) any computing device solely because it
21	incorporates or employs in any form—
22	"(i) computer hardware or software
23	(including computer hardware or software
24	with encryption capabilities) that is ex-

1	empted from any requirement for a license
2	under subparagraph (A); or
3	"(ii) computer hardware or software
4	that is no more technically complex in its
5	encryption capabilities than computer hard-
6	ware or software that is exempted from any
7	requirement for a license under subpara-
8	graph (A) but is not designed for installa-
9	tion by the purchaser;
10	"(C) any computer hardware or software or
11	computing device solely on the basis that it in-
12	corporates or employs in any form interface
13	mechanisms for interaction with other computer
14	hardware or software or computing devices, in-
15	cluding computer hardware and software and
16	computing devices with encryption capabilities;
17	"(D) any computing or telecommunication
18	device which incorporates or employs in any
19	form computer hardware or software encryption
20	capabilities which—
21	"(i) are not directly available to the
22	end user; or
23	"(ii) limit the encryption to be point-
24	to-point from the user to a central commu-

1	nications point or link and does not enable
2	end-to-end user encryption;
3	"(E) technical assistance and technical data
4	used for the installation or maintenance of com-
5	puter hardware or software or computing devices
6	with encryption capabilities covered under this
7	subsection; or
8	"(F) any encryption hardware or software
9	or computing device not used for confidentiality
10	purposes, such as authentication, integrity, elec-
11	tronic signatures, nonrepudiation, or copy pro-
12	tection.
13	"(4) Computer hardware or software or
14	COMPUTING DEVICES WITH ENCRYPTION CAPABILI-
15	TIES.—After a one-time technical review by the Sec-
16	retary of not more than 30 working days, which shall
17	include consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the
18	Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Di-
19	rector of Central Intelligence, the Secretary shall au-
20	thorize the export or reexport of computer hardware
21	or software or computing devices with encryption ca-
22	pabilities for nonmilitary end uses in any country—
23	"(A) to which exports of computer hardware
24	or software or computing devices of comparable
25	strength are permitted for use by financial insti-

1	tutions not controlled in fact by United States
2	persons, unless there is substantial evidence that
3	such computer hardware or software or com-
4	puting devices will be—
5	"(i) diverted to a military end use or
6	an end use supporting international ter-
7	rorism;
8	"(ii) modified for military or terrorist
9	end use;
10	"(iii) reexported without any author-
11	ization by the United States that may be
12	required under this Act; or
13	"(iv)(I) harmful to the national secu-
14	rity of the United States, including capa-
15	bilities of the United States in fighting drug
16	trafficking, terrorism, or espionage, (II)
17	used in illegal activities involving the sex-
18	ual exploitation of, abuse of, or sexually ex-
19	plicit conduct with minors (including ac-
20	tivities in violation of chapter 110 of title
21	18, United States Code, and section 2423 of
22	such title), or (III) used in illegal activities
23	involving organized crime; or
24	"(B) if the Secretary determines that a
25	commuter hardware or software or commutina de-

1	vice offering comparable security is commercially
2	available in such country from a foreign sup-
3	plier, without effective restrictions.
4	"(5) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this
5	subsection—
6	"(1) the term 'computer hardware' has the
7	meaning given such term in section 2 of the Se-
8	curity And Freedom through Encryption
9	(SAFE) Act;
10	"(B) the term 'computing device' means a
11	device which incorporates one or more micro-
12	processor-based central processing units that can
13	accept, store, process, or provide output of data;
14	"(C) the term 'customer premises equip-
15	ment' means equipment employed on the prem-
16	ises of a person to originate, route, or terminate
17	communications;
18	"(D) the term 'data security' means the
19	protection, through techniques used by individual
20	computer and communications users, of data
21	from unauthorized penetration, manipulation, or
22	disclosure;
23	"(E) the term 'encryption' has the meaning
24	given such term in section 2 of the Security $And$
25	Freedom through Encruntion (SAFE) Act

1	"(F) the term 'generally available' means,
2	in the case of computer hardware or computer
3	software (including computer hardware or com-
4	puter software with encryption capabilities)—
5	"(i) computer hardware or computer
6	software that is—
7	"(I) distributed through the Inter-
8	net;
9	"(II) offered for sale, license, or
10	transfer to any person without restric-
11	tion, whether or not for consideration,
12	including, but not limited to, over-the-
13	counter retail sales, mail order trans-
14	actions, phone order transactions, elec-
15	tronic distribution, or sale on ap-
16	proval;
17	"(III) preloaded on computer
18	hardware or computing devices that
19	are widely available for sale to the
20	public; or
21	"(IV) assembled from computer
22	hardware or computer software compo-
23	nents that are widely available for sale
24	to the public;

1	"(ii) not designed, developed, or tai-
2	lored by the manufacturer for specific pur-
3	chasers or users, except that any such pur-
4	chaser or user may—
5	"(I) supply certain installation
6	parameters needed by the computer
7	hardware or software to function prop-
8	erly with the computer system of the
9	user or purchaser; or
10	"(II) select from among options
11	contained in the computer hardware or
12	computer software; and
13	"(iii) with respect to which the manu-
14	facturer of that computer hardware or com-
15	puter software—
16	"(I) intended for the user or pur-
17	chaser, including any licensee or trans-
18	feree, to install the computer hardware
19	or software and has supplied the nec-
20	essary instructions to do so, except that
21	the manufacturer of the computer
22	hardware or software, or any agent of
23	such manufacturer, may also provide
24	telephone or electronic mail help line

1	services for installation, electronic
2	transmission, or basic operations; and
3	"(II) the computer hardware or
4	software is designed for such installa-
5	tion by the user or purchaser without
6	further substantial support by the
7	manufacturer;
8	"(G) the term 'network reliability' means
9	the prevention, through techniques used by pro-
10	viders of computer and communications services,
11	of the malfunction, and the promotion of the con-
12	tinued operations, of computer or communica-
13	tions network;
14	"(H) the term 'network security' means the
15	prevention, through techniques used by providers
16	of computer and communications services, of un-
17	authorized penetration, manipulation, or disclo-
18	sure of information of a computer or commu-
19	nications network;
20	"(I) the term 'technical assistance' includes
21	instruction, skills training, working knowledge,
22	consulting services, and the transfer of technical
23	data;
24	"(J) the term 'technical data' includes blue-
25	prints, plans, diagrams, models, formulas, tables,

1	engineering designs and specifications, and
2	manuals and instructions written or recorded on
3	other media or devices such as disks, tapes, or
4	read-only memories; and
5	"(K) the term 'technical review' means a re-
6	view by the Secretary of computer hardware or
7	software or computing devices with encryption
8	capabilities, based on information about the
9	product's encryption capabilities supplied by the
10	manufacturer, that the computer hardware or
11	software or computing device works as rep-
12	resented.".
13	(b) Transfer of Authority to National Tele-
14	COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.—
15	Section 103(b) of the National Telecommunications and In-
16	$formation \ \ Administration \ \ Organization \ \ Act \ \ (47\ U.S.C.$
17	902(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new
18	paragraph:
19	"(4) Export of communications transaction
20	TECHNOLOGIES.—In accordance with section $17(g)(2)$
21	of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C.
22	App. $2416(g)(2)$ , the Secretary shall assign to the As-
23	sistant Secretary and the NTIA the authority of the
24	Secretary under such section 17(g), with respect to
25	products and equipment described in paragraph (1)

1	of such section that are designed for improvement of
2	network security, network reliability, or data security,
3	that (after the expiration of the 2-year period begin-
4	ning on the date of the enactment of the Security And
5	Freedom through Encryption (SAFE) Act) is to be
6	exercised by the Assistant Secretary and the NTIA.".
7	(c) NO REINSTATEMENT OF EXPORT CONTROLS ON
8	PREVIOUSLY DECONTROLLED PRODUCTS.—Any encryption
9	product not requiring an export license as of the date of
10	enactment of this Act, as a result of administrative decision
11	or rulemaking, shall not require an export license on or
12	after such date of enactment.
13	(d) Applicability of Certain Export Controls.—
14	(1) In general.—Nothing in this Act shall
15	limit the authority of the President under the Inter-
16	national Emergency Economic Powers Act, the Trad-
17	ing with the Enemy Act, or the Export Administra-
18	tion Act of 1979, to—
19	(A) prohibit the export of encryption prod-
20	ucts to countries that have been determined to re-
21	peatedly provide support for acts of inter-
22	national terrorism; or
23	(B) impose an embargo on exports to, and
24	imports from, a specific country.

1	(2) Specific denials.—The Secretary of Com-
2	merce may prohibit the export of specific encryption
3	products to an individual or organization in a spe-
4	cific foreign country identified by the Secretary, if the
5	Secretary determines that there is substantial evi-
6	dence that such encryption products will be—
7	(A) used for military or terrorist end-use or
8	modified for military or terrorist end use;
9	(B) harmful to United States national secu-
10	rity, including United States capabilities in
11	fighting drug trafficking, terrorism, or espionage;
12	(C) used in illegal activities involving the
13	sexual exploitation of, abuse of, or sexually ex-
14	plicit conduct with minors (including activities
15	in violation of chapter 110 of title 18, United
16	States Code, and section 2423 of such title); or
17	(D) used in illegal activities involving orga-
18	nized crime.
19	(3) Other export controls.—An encryption
20	product is subject to any export control imposed on
21	that product for any reason other than the existence
22	of encryption capability. Nothing in this Act or the
23	amendments made by this Act alters the ability of the
24	Secretary of Commerce to control exports of products
25	for reasons other than encryption.

1	(e) Continuation of Export Administration
2	ACT.—For purposes of carrying out the amendment made
3	by subsection (a), the Export Administration Act of 1979
4	shall be deemed to be in effect.
5	SEC. 8. GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT OF ENCRYPTION
6	PRODUCTS.
7	(a) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
8	United States—
9	(1) to permit the public to interact with govern-
10	ment through commercial networks and infrastruc-
11	ture; and
12	(2) to protect the privacy and security of any
13	electronic communication from, or stored information
14	obtained from, the public.
15	(b) Purchase of Encryption Products by Fed-
16	ERAL GOVERNMENT.—Any department, agency, or instru-
17	mentality of the United States may purchase encryption
18	products for internal use by officers and employees of the
19	United States to the extent and in the manner authorized
20	by law.
21	(c) Prohibition of Requirement for Citizens To
22	Purchase Specified Products.—No department, agen-
23	cy, or instrumentality of the United States, nor any depart-
24	ment, agency, or political subdivision of a State, may re-
25	avire any person in the private sector to use any particular

1	encryption product or methodology, including products
2	with a decryption key, access to a key, key recovery infor-
3	mation, or any other plaintext access capability, to commu-
4	nicate with, or transact business with, the government.
5	SEC. 9. NATIONAL ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES CENTER.
6	$Part\ A\ of\ the\ National\ Telecommunications\ and\ Infor-$
7	mation Administration Organization Act is amended by
8	inserting after section 105 (47 U.S.C. 904) the following
9	new section:
10	"SEC. 106. NATIONAL ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES CEN-
1	TER.
12	"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the
13	NTIA a National Electronic Technologies Center (in this
14	section referred to as the 'NET Center').
15	"(b) DIRECTOR.—The NET Center shall have a Direc-
16	tor, who shall be appointed by the Assistant Secretary.
17	"(c) Duties.—The duties of the NET Center shall
18	be—
19	"(1) to serve as a center for industry and govern-
20	ment entities to exchange information and method-
21	ology regarding data security techniques and tech-
22	nologies;
23	"(2) to examine encryption techniques and meth-
24	ade to facilitate the ability of law enforcement to gain

1	efficient access to plaintext of communications and
2	electronic information;
3	"(3) to conduct research to develop efficient
4	methods, and improve the efficiency of existing meth-
5	ods, of accessing plaintext of communications and
6	electronic information;
7	"(4) to investigate and research new and emerg-
8	ing techniques and technologies to facilitate access to
9	communications and electronic information, includ-
10	ing —
11	"(A) reverse-steganography;
12	"(B) decompression of information that pre-
13	viously has been compressed for transmission;
14	and
15	"(C) de-multiplexing;
16	"(5) to obtain information regarding the most
17	current computer hardware and software, tele-
18	communications, and other capabilities to understand
19	how to access information transmitted across com-
20	puter and communications networks; and
21	"(6) to serve as a center for Federal, State, and
22	local law enforcement authorities for information and
23	assistance regarding decryption and other access re-
24	miremente

1	"(a) EQUAL ACCESS.—State and local law enforce-
2	ment agencies and authorities shall have access to informa-
3	tion, services, resources, and assistance provided by the
4	NET Center to the same extent that Federal law enforce-
5	ment agencies and authorities have such access.
6	"(e) PERSONNEL.—The Director may appoint such
7	personnel as the Director considers appropriate to carry out
8	the duties of the NET Center.
9	"(f) Assistance of Other Federal Agencies.—
10	Upon the request of the Director of the NET Center, the
11	head of any department or agency of the Federal Govern-
12	ment may, to assist the NET Center in carrying out its
13	duties under this section—
14	"(1) detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the
15	personnel of such department or agency to the NET
16	Center; and
17	"(2) provide to the NET Center facilities, infor-
18	mation, and other non-personnel resources.
19	"(g) Private Industry Assistance.—The NET Cen-
20	ter may accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises
21	of money, services, or property, both real and personal, for
22	the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Center.
23	Gifts, bequests, or devises of money and proceeds from sales
24	of other property received as gifts, bequests, or devises shall

Ţ	be deposited in the Treasury and shall be available for dis-
2	bursement upon order of the Director of the NET Center.
3	"(h) Advisory Board.—
4	"(1) Establishment.—There is established the
5	Advisory Board of the NET Center (in this subsection
6	referred to as the "Advisory Board"), which shall be
7	comprised of 11 members who shall have the quali-
8	fications described in paragraph (2) and who shall be
9	appointed by the Assistant Secretary not later than
10	6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.
11	The chairman of the Advisory Board shall be des-
12	ignated by the Assistant Secretary at the time of ap-
13	pointment.
14	"(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—Each member of the $\Lambda d$ -
15	visory Board shall have experience or expertise in the
16	field of encryption, decryption, electronic communica-
17	tion, information security, electronic commerce, or
18	law enforcement.
19	"(3) DUTIES.—The duty of the Advisory Board
20	shall be to advise the NET Center and the Federal
21	Government regarding new and emerging technologies
22	relating to encryption and decryption of communica-
23	tions and electronic information.
24	"(i) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Within 2 months after
25	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Sec-

1	retary, in consultation and cooperation with other appro-
2	priate Federal agencies and appropriate industry partici-
3	pants, develop and cause to be published in the Federal Reg-
4	ister a plan for establishing the NET Center. The plan
5	shall—
6	"(1) specify the physical location of the NET
7	Center and the equipment, software, and personnel re-
8	sources necessary to carry out the duties of the NET
9	Center under this section;
10	"(2) assess the amount of funding necessary to
11	establish and operate the NET Center; and
12	"(3) identify sources of probable funding for the
13	NET Center, including any sources of in-kind con-
14	tributions from private industry.".
15	SEC. 10. STUDY OF NETWORK AND DATA SECURITY ISSUES.
16	Part C of the National Telecommunications and Infor-
17	mation Administration Organization Act is amended by
18	adding at the end the following new section:
19	"SEC. 156. STUDY OF NETWORK RELIABILITY AND SECURITY
20	AND DATA SECURITY ISSUES.
21	"(a) IN GENERAL.—The NTIA shall conduct an exam-
22	ination of—
23	"(1) the relationship between—
24	"(A) network reliability (for communica-
25	tions and computer networks) network security

i	(for such networks), and data security issues;
2	and
3	"(B) the conduct, in interstate commerce, of
4	electronic commerce transactions, including
5	through the medium of the telecommunications
6	networks, the Internet, or other interactive com-
7	puter systems;
8	"(2) the availability of various methods for
9	encrypting communications; and
10	"(3) the effects of various methods of providing
11	access to encrypted communications and to informa-
12	tion to further law enforcement activities.
13	"(b) Specific Issues.—In conducting the examina-
14	tion required by subsection (a), the NTIA shall—
15	"(1) analyze and evaluate the requirements
16	under paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 17(g) of the
17	Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App.
18	2416(g); as added by section 7(a) of this Act) for
19	products referred to in such paragraphs to qualify for
20	the license exemption or mandatory export authoriza-
21	tion under such paragraphs, and determine—
22	"(A) the scope and applicability of such re-
23	quirements and the products that, at the time of
24	the examination, qualify for such license exemp-
25	tion or export authorization; and

1	"(B) the products that will, 12 months after
2	the examination is conducted, qualify for such li-
3	cense exemption or export authorization; and
4	"(2) assess possible methods for providing access
5	to encrypted communications and to information to
6	further law enforcement activities.
7	"(c) REPORTS.—Within one year after the date of en-
8	actment of this section, the NTLA shall submit to the Con-
9	gress and the President a detailed report on the examina-
10	tion required by subsections (a) and (b). Annually there-
11	after, the NTIA shall submit to the Congress and the Presi-
12	dent an update on such report.
13	"(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—
14	"(1) the terms 'data security', 'encryption', 'net-
15	work reliability', and 'network security' have the
16	meanings given such terms in section $17(g)(5)$ of the
17	Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App.
18	2416(g)(5)); and
19	"(2) the terms 'Internet' and 'interactive com-
20	puter systems' have the meanings provided by section
21	230(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C.
22	230(e)).".

1	SEC. 11. TREATMENT OF ENCRYPTION IN INTERSTATE AND
2	FOREIGN COMMERCE.
3	(a) INQUIRY REGARDING IMPEDIMENTS TO COM-
4	MERCE.—Within 180 days after the date of the enactment
5	of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall complete an
6	inquiry to—
7	(1) identify any domestic and foreign impedi-
8	ments to trade in encryption products and services
9	and the manners in which and extent to which such
10	impediments inhibit the development of interstate and
11	foreign commerce; and
12	(2) identify import restrictions imposed by for-
13	eign nations that constitute trade barriers to pro-
14	viders of encryption products or services.
15	The Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress regard-
16	ing the results of such inquiry by such date.
17	(b) Removal of Impediments to Trade.—Within 1
18	year after such date of enactment, the Secretary shall pre-
19	scribe such regulations as may be necessary to reduce the
20	impediments to trade in encryption products and services
21	identified in the inquiry pursuant to subsection (a) for the
22	$purpose\ of\ facilitating\ the\ development\ of\ interstate\ and\ for-$
23	eign commerce. Such regulations shall be designed to—
24	(1) promote the sale and distribution, including
25	through electronic commerce, in foreign commerce of

1	encryption products and services manufactured in the
2	United States; and
3	(2) strengthen the competitiveness of domestic
4	providers of encryption products and services in for-
5	eign commerce, including electronic commerce.
6	(c) International Agreements.—
7	(1) REPORT TO PRESIDENT.—Upon the comple-
8	tion of the inquiry under subsection (a), the Secretary
9	shall submit a report to the President regarding re-
10	ducing any impediments to trade in encryption prod-
11	ucts and services that are identified by the inquiry
12	and could, in the determination of the Secretary, re-
13	quire international negotiations for such reduction.
14	(2) Negotiations.—The President shall take all
15	actions necessary to conduct negotiations with other
16	countries for the purposes of (A) concluding inter-
17	national agreements on the promotion of encryption
18	products and services, and (B) achieving mutual rec-
19	ognition of countries' export controls, in order to meet
20	the needs of countries to preserve national security,
21	safeguard privacy, and prevent commercial espionage.
22	The President may consider a country's refusal to ne-
23	gotiate such international export and mutual recogni-
24	tion agreements when considering the participation of
25	the United States in any cooperation or assistance

1	program with that country. The President shall sub-
2	mit a report to the Congress regarding the status of
3	international efforts regarding cryptography not later
4	than December 31, 2000.
5	SEC. 12. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON EFFECT OF
6	ENCRYPTION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVI-
7	TIES.
8	(a) Collection of Information by Attorney Gen-
9	ERAL.—The Attorney General shall compile, and maintain
10	in classified form, data on the instances in which
11	encryption (as defined in section 2801 of title 18, United
12	States Code) has interfered with, impeded, or obstructed the
13	ability of the Department of Justice to enforce the criminal
14	laws of the United States.
15	(b) Availability of Information to the Con-
16	GRESS.—The information compiled under subsection (a),
17	including an unclassified summary thereof, shall be made
18	available, upon request, to any Member of Congress.
19	SEC. 13. PROHIBITION ON TRANSFERS TO PLA AND COM-
20	MUNIST CHINESE MILITARY COMPANIES.
21	(a) PROHIBITION.—Whoever knowingly and willfully
22	transfers to the People's Liberation Army or to any Com-
23	munist Chinese military company any encryption product
24	that utilizes a key length of more than 56 bits—

1	(1) in the case of a first offense under this sec-
2	tion, shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years,
3	or fined under title 18, United States Code, or both;
4	and
5	(2) in the case of second or subsequent offense
6	under this section, shall be imprisoned for not more
7	than 10 years, or fined under title 18, United States
8	Code, or both.
9	(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:
10	(1) Communist chinese military company.—
11	(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the term "Com-
12	munist Chinese military company" has the meaning
13	given that term in section 1237(b)(4) of the Strom
14	Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for
15	Fiscal Year 1999 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note).
16	(B) At such time as the determination and pub-
17	lication of persons are made under section 1237(b)(1)
18	of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authoriza-
19	tion Act for Fiscal Year 1999, the term "Communist
20	Chinese military company" shall mean the list of
21	those persons so published, as revised under section
22	1237(b)(2) of that $Act$ .
23	(2) People's liberation army.—The term
24	"People's Liberation Army" has the meaning given
25	that term in section 1237(c) of the Strom Thurmond

1	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
2	1999.
3	SEC. 14. FAILURE TO DECRYPT INFORMATION OBTAINED
4	UNDER COURT ORDER.
5	Whoever is required by an order of any court to pro-
6	vide to the court or any other party any information in
7	such person's possession which has been encrypted and who,
8	having possession of the key or such other capability to
9	decrypt such information into the readable or comprehen-
10	$sible\ format\ of\ such\ information\ prior\ to\ its\ encryption,$
11	$fails\ to\ provide\ such\ information\ in\ accordance\ with\ the$
12	order in such readable or comprehensible form—
13	(1) in the case of a first offense under this sec-
14	tion, shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years,
15	or fined under title 18, United States Code, or both;
16	and
17	(2) in the case of second or subsequent offense
18	under this section, shall be imprisoned for not more
19	than 10 years, or fined under title 18 United States
20	Code, or both.
21	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
22	This Act may be cited as the "Security
23	$ \begin{tabular}{lll} And & Freedom & through & Encryption & (SAFE) \\ \end{tabular}$
24	Act".

1	SEC. 2. SALE AND USE OF ENCRYPTION.
2	(a) In GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United
3	States Code, is amended by inserting after
4	chapter 123 the following new chapter:
5	"CHAPTER 125—ENCRYPTED WIRE AND
6	ELECTRONIC INFORMATION
	"Sec. "2801. Definitions. "2802. Freedom to use encryption. "2803. Freedom to sell encryption. "2804. Prohibition on mandatory key escrow. "2805. Unlawful use of encryption in furtherance of a criminal act.
7	"§ 2801. Definitions
8	"As used in this chapter—
9	"(1) the terms 'person', 'State', 'wire
0	communication', 'electronic communica-
1	tion', 'investigative or law enforcement
12	officer', and 'judge of competent jurisdic-
13	tion' have the meanings given those
14	terms in section 2510 of this title;
15	"(2) the term 'decrypt' means to re-
16	transform or unscramble encrypted data,
17	including communications, to its read-
18	able form;
19	"(3) the terms 'encrypt', 'encrypted',
20	and 'encryption' mean the scrambling of
21	wire communications, electronic commu-
22	nications, or electronically stored infor-

1	mation, using mathematical formulas or
2	algorithms in order to preserve the con-
3	fidentiality, integrity, or authenticity of
4	and prevent unauthorized recipients
5	from accessing or altering, such commu-
6	nications or information;
7	"(4) the term 'key' means the variable
8	information used in a mathematical for-
9	mula, code, or algorithm, or any compo-
10	nent thereof, used to decrypt wire com-
11	munications, electronic communications,
12	or electronically stored information, that
13	has been encrypted; and
14	"(5) the term 'key recovery informa-
15	tion' means information that would en-
16	able obtaining the key of a user of
17	encryption;
18	"(6) the term 'plaintext access capa-
19	bility' means any method or mechanism
20	which would provide information in
21	readable form prior to its being
22	encrypted or after it has been decrypted;
23	"(7) the term 'United States person'
24	means—
25	"(A) any United States citizen;

1	"(B) any other person organized
2	under the laws of any State, the Dis-
3	trict of Columbia, or any common-
4	wealth, territory, or possession of the
5	United States; and
6	"(C) any person organized under
7	the laws of any foreign country who
8	is owned or controlled by individuals
9	or persons described in subpara-
10	graphs (A) and (B).
11	"§ 2802. Freedom to use encryption
12	"Subject to section 2805, it shall be lawful
13	for any person within any State, and for any
14	United States person in a foreign country, to
15	use any encryption, regardless of the
16	encryption algorithm selected, encryption
17	key length chosen, or implementation tech-
18	nique or medium used.
19	"§ 2803. Freedom to sell encryption
20	"Subject to section 2805, it shall be lawful
21	for any person within any State to sell in
22	interstate commerce any encryption, regard-
23	less of the encryption algorithm selected,
24	encryption key length chosen, or implementa-
25	tion technique or medium used.

1	"§ 2804. Prombition on mandatory key escrow
2	"(a) GENERAL PROHIBITION.—Neither the
3	Federal Government nor a State may require
4	that, or condition any approval on a require-
5	ment that, a key, access to a key, key recovery
6	information, or any other plaintext access ca-
7	pability be—
8	"(1) built into computer hardware or
9	software for any purpose;
0	"(2) given to any other person, includ-
1	ing a Federal Government agency or an
12	entity in the private sector that may be
13	certified or approved by the Federal Gov-
14	ernment or a State to receive it; or
15	"(3) retained by the owner or user of
16	an encryption key or any other person,
17	other than for encryption products for
18	use by the Federal Government or a
19	State.
20	"(b) Exception for Government National
21	SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—
22	The prohibition contained in subsection (a)
23	shall not apply to any department, agency, or
24	instrumentality of the United States, or to any
25	department, agency, or political subdivision
26	of a State, that has a valid contract with a

1 nongovernmental entity that is assisting in 2 the performance of national security or law enforcement activity. "(c) EXCEPTION FOR ACCESS FOR LAW EN-4 5 FORCEMENT PURPOSES.—Subsection (a) shall 6 not affect the authority of any investigative or law enforcement officer, or any member of the 8 intelligence community as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 10 U.S.C. 401a), acting under any law in effect on 11 the effective date of this chapter, to gain ac-12 cess to encrypted communications or infor-13 mation. 14 "§ 2805. Unlawful use of encryption in furtherance of 15 a criminal act 16 "(a) ENCRYPTION OF INCRIMINATING COMMU-17 NICATIONS OR INFORMATION UNLAWFUL.—Any 18 person who, in the commission of a felony 19 under a criminal statute of the United States, 20 knowingly and willfully encrypts incrimi-21 nating communications or information relat-22 ing to that felony with the intent to conceal 23 such communications or information for the 24 purpose of avoiding detection by law enforce-

25 ment agencies or prosecution—

1	"(1) in the case of a first offense
2	under this section, shall be imprisoned
3	for not more than 5 years, or fined in the
4	amount set forth in this title, or both; and
5	"(2) in the case of a second or subse-
6	quent offense under this section, shall be
7	imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or
8	fined in the amount set forth in this title,
9	or both.
0	"(b) Use of Encryption Not a Basis for
1	PROBABLE CAUSE.—The use of encryption by
12	any person shall not be the sole basis for es-
13	tablishing probable cause with respect to a
14	criminal offense or a search warrant.".
15	(b) Conforming Amendment.—The table of
16	chapters for part I of title 18, United States
17	Code, is amended by inserting after the item
8	relating to chapter 123 the following new
19	item:
	"125. Encrypted wire and electronic information 2801".
20	SEC. 3. EXPORTS OF ENCRYPTION.
21	(a) AMENDMENT TO EXPORT ADMINISTRATION
22	ACT OF 1979.—Section 17 of the Export Admin-
23	istration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2416) is
24	amended by adding at the end thereof the fol-
25	lowing new subsections

1	"(g) CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, COM-
2	PUTERS, AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.—
3	"(1) GENERAL RULE.—Subject to para-
4	graphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall
5	have exclusive authority to control ex-
6	ports of all computer hardware, software,
7	computing devices, customer premises
8	equipment, communications network
9	equipment, and technology for informa-
10	tion security (including encryption), ex-
11	cept that which is specifically designed
12	or modified for military use, including
13	command, control, and intelligence appli-
14	cations.
15	"(2) ITEMS NOT REQUIRING LICENSES.—
16	After a 1-time technical review by the
17	Secretary, which shall be completed not
18	later than 30 working days after submis-
19	sion of the product concerned for such
20	technical review, no export license may
21	be required, except pursuant to the Trad-
22	ing with the enemy Act or the Inter-
23	national Emergency Economic Powers
24	Act (but only to the extent that the au-
25	thority of such Act is not exercised to ex-

1	tend controls imposed under this Act), for
2	the export or reexport of—
3	"(A) any computer hardware or
4	software or computing device, includ-
5	ing computer hardware or software
6	or computing devices with encryption
7	capabilities—
8	"(i) that is generally available;
9	"(ii) that is in the public do-
10	main for which copyright or other
11	protection is not available under
12	title 17, United States Code, or
13	that is available to the public be-
14	cause it is generally accessible to
15	the interested public in any form;
16	or
17	"(iii) that is used in a commer-
18	cial, off-the-shelf, consumer prod-
19	uct or any component or sub-
20	assembly designed for use in such
21	a consumer product available
22	within the United States or
23	abroad which—

1	"(I) includes encryption
2	capabilities which are inac-
3	cessible to the end user; and
4	"(II) is not designed for
5	military or intelligence end
6	use;
7	"(B) any computing device solely
8	because it incorporates or employs in
9	any form—
10	"(i) computer hardware or
11	software (including computer
12	hardware or software with
13	encryption capabilities) that is
14	exempted from any requirement
15	for a license under subparagraph
16	(A); or
17	"(ii) computer hardware or
18	software that is no more tech-
19	nically complex in its encryption
20	capabilities than computer hard-
21	ware or software that is exempted
22	from any requirement for a li-
23	cense under subparagraph (A) but
24	is not designed for installation by
25	the purchaser;

1	"(C) any computer hardware or
2	software or computing device solely
3	on the basis that it incorporates or
4	employs in any form interface mecha-
5	nisms for interaction with other com-
6	puter hardware or software or com-
7	puting devices, including computer
8	hardware and software and com-
9	puting devices with encryption capa-
10	bilities;
11	"(D) any computing or tele-
12	communication device which incor-
13	porates or employs in any form com-
14	puter hardware or software
15	encryption capabilities which—
16	"(i) are not directly available
17	to the end user; or
18	"(ii) limit the encryption to be
19	point-to-point from the user to a
20	central communications point or
21	link and does not enable end-to-
22	end user encryption;
23	"(E) technical assistance and
24	technical data used for the installa-
25	tion or maintenance of computer

1	hardware or software or computing
2	devices with encryption capabilities
3	covered under this subsection; or
4	"(F) any encryption hardware or
5	software or computing device not
6	used for confidentiality purposes,
7	such as authentication, integrity,
8	electronic signatures, nonrepudi-
9	ation, or copy protection.
10	"(3) COMPUTER HARDWARE OR SOFT-
11	WARE OR COMPUTING DEVICES WITH
12	ENCRYPTION CAPABILITIES.—After a 1-time
13	technical review by the Secretary, which
14	shall be completed not later than 30
15	working days after submission of the
16	product concerned for such technical re-
17	view, the Secretary shall authorize the
18	export or reexport of computer hardware
19	or software or computing devices with
20	encryption capabilities for nonmilitary
21	end uses in any country—
22	"(A) to which exports of computer
23	hardware or software or computing
24	devices of comparable strength are
25	permitted for use by financial institu-

1	tions not controlled in fact by United
2	States persons, unless there is cred-
3	ible evidence that such computer
4	hardware or software or computing
5	devices will be—
6	"(i) diverted to a military end
7	use or an end use supporting
8	international terrorism;
9	"(ii) modified for military or
10	terrorist end use; or
11	"(iii) reexported without any
12	authorization by the United
13	States that may be required
14	under this Act; or
15	"(B) if the Secretary determines
16	that a computer hardware or soft-
17	ware or computing device offering
18	comparable security is commercially
19	available outside the United States
20	from a foreign supplier, without ef-
21	fective restrictions.
22	"(4) Exports to major drug-transit
23	AND ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCING COUNTRIES.—
24	The Secretary, before approving any ex-
25	port or reexport of encryption products

I	to any major drug-transit country or
2	major illicit drug producing country
3	identified under section 490(h) of the For-
4	eign Assistance Act of 1961, shall consult
5	with the Attorney General of the United
6	States, the Director of the Federal Bu-
7	reau of Investigation, and the Adminis-
8	trator of the Drug Enforcement Adminis-
9	tration on the potential impact of such
10	export or reexport on the flow of illicit
11	drugs into the United States. This para-
12	graph shall not authorize the denial of an
13	export of an encryption product, or of the
14	issuance of a specific export license, for
15	which such denial is not otherwise appro-
16	priate, solely because the country of des-
17	tination is a major drug-transit country
18	or major illicit drug producing country.
19	"(5) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this
20	subsection—
21	"(A)(i) the term 'encryption'
22	means the scrambling of wire commu-
23	nications, electronic communications,
24	or electronically stored information,
25	using mathematical formulas or algo-

1	rithms in order to preserve the con-
2	fidentiality, integrity, or authenticity
3	of, and prevent unauthorized recipi-
4	ents from accessing or altering, such
5	communications or information;
6	"(ii) the terms 'wire communica-
7	tion' and 'electronic communication'
8	have the meanings given those terms
9	in section 2510 of title 18, United
10	States Code;
11	"(B) the term 'generally available'
12	means, in the case of computer hard-
13	ware or computer software (including
14	computer hardware or computer soft-
15	ware with encryption capabilities)—
16	"(i) computer hardware or
17	computer software that is—
18	"(I) distributed through
19	the Internet;
20	"(II) offered for sale, li-
21	cense, or transfer to any per-
22	son without restriction,
23	whether or not for consider-
24	ation, including, but not lim-
25	ited to, over-the-counter retail

1	sales, mail order transactions,
2	phone order transactions,
3	electronic distribution, or sale
4	on approval;
5	"(III) preloaded on com-
6	puter hardware or computing
7	devices that are widely avail-
8	able for sale to the public; or
9	"(IV) assembled from com-
10	puter hardware or computer
11	software components that are
12	widely available for sale to
13	the public;
14	"(ii) not designed, developed,
15	or tailored by the manufacturer
16	for specific purchasers or users,
17	except that any such purchaser or
18	user may—
19	"(I) supply certain instal-
20	lation parameters needed by
21	the computer hardware or
22	software to function properly
23	with the computer system of
24	the user or purchaser; or

1	"(II) select from among
2	options contained in the com-
3	puter hardware or computer
4	software;
5	"(iii) with respect to which
6	the manufacturer of that com-
7	puter hardware or computer
8	software—
9	"(I) intended for the user
10	or purchaser, including any li-
11	censee or transferee, to install
12	the computer hardware or
13	software and has supplied the
14	necessary instructions to do
15	so, except that the manufac-
16	turer of the computer hard-
17	ware or software, or any
18	agent of such manufacturer,
19	may also provide telephone or
20	electronic mail help line serv-
21	ices for installation, elec-
22	tronic transmission, or basic
23	operations; and
24	"(II) the computer hard-
25	ware or software is designed

1	for such installation by the
2	user or purchaser without
3	further substantial support by
4	the manufacturer; and
5	"(iv) offered for sale, license,
6	or transfer to any person without
7	restriction, whether or not for
8	consideration, including, but not
9	limited to, over-the-counter retail
10	sales, mail order transactions,
11	phone order transactions, elec-
12	tronic distribution, or sale on ap-
13	proval;
14	"(C) the term 'computing device'
15	means a device which incorporates
16	one or more microprocessor-based
17	central processing units that can ac-
18	cept, store, process, or provide output
19	of data;
20	"(D) the term 'computer hard-
21	ware' includes, but is not limited to,
22	computer systems, equipment, appli-
23	cation-specific assemblies, smart
24	cards, modules, integrated circuits,
25	and printed circuit board assemblies;

1	"(E) the term 'customer premises
2	equipment' means equipment em-
3	ployed on the premises of a person to
4	originate, route, or terminate commu-
5	nications;
6	"(F) the term 'technical assist-
7	ance' includes instruction, skills
8	training, working knowledge, con-
9	sulting services, and the transfer of
0	technical data;
1	"(G) the term 'technical data' in-
12	cludes blueprints, plans, diagrams,
13	models, formulas, tables, engineering
4	designs and specifications, and manu-
15	als and instructions written or re-
16	corded on other media or devices
17	such as disks, tapes, or read-only
8	memories; and
9	"(H) the term 'technical review'
20	means a review by the Secretary of
21	computer hardware or software or
22	computing devices with encryption
23	capabilities, based on information
24	about the product's encryption capa-
25	bilities supplied by the manufacturer,

1	that the computer hardware or soft-
2	ware or computing device works as
3	represented.".
4	(b) No REINSTATEMENT OF EXPORT CON-
5	TROLS ON PREVIOUSLY DECONTROLLED PROD-
6	UCTS.—Any encryption product not requiring
7	an export license as of the date of enactment
8	of this Act, as a result of administrative deci-
9	sion or rulemaking, shall not require an ex-
10	port license on or after such date of enact-
11	ment.
12	(c) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN EXPORT CON-
13	TROLS.—
14	(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act
15	shall limit the authority of the President
16	under the International Emergency Eco-
17	nomic Powers Act, the Trading with the
18	enemy Act, or the Export Administration
19	Act of 1979, to—
20	(A) prohibit the export of
21	encryption products to countries that
22	have been determined to repeatedly
23	provide support for acts of inter-
24	national terrorism;

1	(B) prohibit the export or reex-
2	port of any encryption product with
3	an encryption strength of more than
4	56 bits to any military unit of the
5	People's Republic of China, including
6	the People's Liberation Army (as de-
7	fined in section 1237(c) of the Strom
8	Thurmond National Defense Author-
9	ization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (50
0	U.S.C. 1701 note)); or
11	(C) impose an embargo on exports
12	to, and imports from, a specific coun-
13	try.
14	(2) Specific denials.—The Secretary
15	of Commerce may prohibit the export of
16	specific encryption products to an indi-
17	vidual or organization in a specific for-
18	eign country or countries identified by
19	the Secretary, if the Secretary, in con-
20	sultation with the Secretary of Defense,
21	the Secretary of State, the Attorney Gen-
22	eral, the Director of the Federal Bureau
23	of Investigation, the Administrator of the
24	Drug Enforcement Administration, and
25	the Director of Central Intelligence, de-

1	termines that there is credible evidence
2	that such encryption products will be
3	used—
4	(A) for military or terrorist end-
5	use;
6	(B) to facilitate the import of il-
7	licit drugs into the United States;
8	(C) in the manufacture of weap-
9	ons of mass destruction or otherwise
10	to assist in the proliferation of weap-
11	ons of mass destruction; or
12	(D) for illegal activities involving
13	the sexual exploitation of, abuse of,
14	or sexually explicit conduct with mi-
15	nors.
16	(3) OTHER EXPORT CONTROLS.—Any
17	encryption product is subject to export
18	controls for any reason other than the ex-
19	istence of encryption capability, includ-
20	ing export controls imposed on high per-
21	formance computers. Nothing in this Act
22	or the amendments made by this Act al-
23	ters the ability of the Secretary of Com-
24	merce to control exports for reasons
25	other than encryption capabilities.

1	(4) DEFINITION.—As used in this sub-
2	section and subsection (b), the term
3	"encryption" has the meaning given that
4	term in section 17(g)(5)(A) of the Export
5	Administration Act of 1979, as added by
6	subsection (a) of this section.
7	(d) Continuation of Export Administra-
8	TION ACT.—For purposes of carrying out the
9	amendment made by subsection (a), the Ex-
0	port Administration Act of 1979 shall be
1	deemed to be in effect.
12	SEC. 4. EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.
13	(a) Collection of Information by Attor-
14	NEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall
15	compile, and maintain in classified form, data
16	on the instances in which encryption (as de-
17	fined in section 2801 of title 18, United States
18	Code) has interfered with, impeded, or ob-
19	structed the ability of the Department of Jus-
20	tice to enforce the criminal laws of the United
21	States.
22	(b) Availability of Information to the
23	CONGRESS.—The information compiled under

24 subsection (a), including an unclassified sum-

1	mary thereof, shall be made available, upon
2	request, to any Member of Congress.
3	[SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4	■ This Act may be cited as the "Protection of National
5	Security and Public Safety Act".
6	[SEC. 2. EXPORTS OF ENCRYPTION.
7	<b>【</b> (a) AUTHORITY TO CONTROL EXPORTS.—The Presi-
8	$dent\ shall\ control\ the\ export\ of\ all\ dual-use\ encryption\ prod-$
9	ucts.
10	<b>I</b> (b) AUTHORITY TO DENY EXPORT FOR NATIONAL
11	Security Reasons.—Notwithstanding any provision of
12	this Act, the President may deny the export of any
13	encryption product on the basis that its export is contrary
14	to the national security interests of the United States.
15	<b>【</b> (c) DECISIONS NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL RE-
16	VIEW.—Any decision made by the President or his designee
17	with respect to the export of encryption products under this
18	Act shall not be subject to judicial review.
19	ISEC. 3. LICENSE EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ENCRYPTION
20	PRODUCTS.
21	■Encryption products with encryption strength equal
22	to or less than the level identified in section 5 shall be eligi-
23	ble for export under a license exception if—
24	$I\!\!\!I(1)$ such encryption product is submitted for a
25	1-time technical review;

1	${m I}(2)$ such encryption product does not require li-
2	censing under otherwise applicable regulations;
3	${\it I\!\!\!I}$ (3) such encryption product is not intended for
4	a country, end user, or end use that is by regulation
5	ineligible to receive such product, and the encryption
6	product is otherwise qualified for export; and
7	$I\!\!\!I(4)$ the exporter, at the time of submission of
8	the product for technical review, provides the names
9	and addresses of its distribution chain partners.
10	[SEC. 4. ONE-TIME PRODUCT REVIEW.
11	$ extbf{ ilde{I}}$ The President shall specify the information that must
12	be submitted for the 1-time review referred to in section 3.
13	[SEC. 5. ELIGIBILITY LEVELS.
14	<b>[</b> (a) Initial Eligibility Level.—Not later than 180
15	days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Presi-
16	dent shall notify the Congress of the maximum level of
17	encryption strength that may be exported from the United
18	$States\ under\ license\ exception\ pursuant\ to\ section\ 3\ without$
19	harm to the national security interests of the United States.
20	Such level shall not become effective until 30 days after such
21	notification.
22	<b>[</b> (b) Periodic Review of Eligibility Level.—The
23	President shall, at the end of each successive 180-day period
24	after the notice provided to the Congress under subsection
25	(a), notify the Congress of the maximum level of encryption

1	strength, which may not be lower than that in effect under
2	this section during that 180-day period, that may be ex-
3	ported from the United States under a license exception
4	pursuant to section 3 without harm to the national security
5	interests of the United States. Such level shall not become
6	effective until 30 days after such notification.
7	[SEC. 6. ENCRYPTION LICENSES REQUIRED.
8	[(a) United States Products Exceeding Cer-
9	TAIN BIT LENGTH.—An export license is required for the
10	export of any encryption product designed or manufactured
11	within the United States with an encryption strength ex-
12	ceeding the maximum level eligible for a license exception
13	under section 3.
14	[(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPORT LICENSE APPLICA-
15	TION.—To apply for an export license, the applicant shall
16	submit—
17	<b>I</b> (1) the product for technical review;
18	I(2) a certification identifying—
19	<b>I</b> (A) the intended end use of the product;
20	and
21	$\mathbf{I}(B)$ the expected end user of the product;
22	[(3) in instances where the export is to a dis-
23	tribution chain partner—
24	$I\!\!\!I(A)$ proof that the distribution chain part-
25	ner has contractually agreed to abide by all laws

1	and regulations of the United States concerning
2	the export and reexport of encryption products
3	designed or manufactured within the United
4	States; and
5	${\it I\!\!\!I}(B)$ the name and address of the distribu-
6	tion chain partner; and
7	${\it I\!\!\!I}(4)$ any other information required by the
8	President.
9	<b>【</b> (c) Post-Export Reporting.—
10	<b>I</b> (1) UNAUTHORIZED USE.—Any exporter of
11	encryption products that are designed or manufac-
12	tured within the United States shall submit a report
13	to the Secretary at any time the exporter has reason
14	to believe that any such product exported pursuant to
15	this section is being diverted to a use or user not ap-
16	proved at the time of export.
17	<b>【</b> (2) Distribution chain partners.—All ex-
18	porters of encryption products that are designed and
19	manufactured within the United States, and all dis-
20	tribution chain partners of such exporters, shall sub-
21	mit to the Secretary a report which shall specify—
22	$I\!\!\!I(A)$ the particular product sold;
23	${\it I\!\!\!I}(B)$ the name and address of the end user
24	of the product; and
25	$\mathbf{I}(C)$ the intended use of the product sold.

## **[SEC. 7. WAIVER AUTHORITY.**

- 2 **[**(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may by Executive 3 order waive the applicability of any provision of section
- 4 3 to a person or entity if the President determines that the
- 5 waiver is necessary to protect the national security interests
- 6 of the United States. The President shall, not later than
- 8 to the committees referred to in subsection (c) that includes

15 days after making such determination, submit a report

- 9 the factual basis upon which such determination was made.

The report may be in classified format.

- 11 **(**b) Waivers for Certain Classes of End
- 12 Users.—The President may by Executive order waive the
- 13 licensing requirements of section 6 for specific classes of end
- 14 users identified as being eligible for receipt of encryption
- 15 commodities and software under license exception in section
   16 740.17 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect
- 17 on July 17, 1999. The President shall, not later than 15
- 18 days after issuing such a waiver, submit a report to the
- 19 committees referred to in subsection (c) that includes the
- 20 factual basis upon which such waiver was made. The report
- 21 may be in classified format.

10

- 22 **I**(c) Committees.—The committees referred to in
- 23 subsections (a) and (b) are the Committee on International
- 24 Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Per-
- 25 manent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of
- 26 Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations,

1	the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee
2	on Intelligence of the Senate.
3	[SEC. 8. ENCRYPTION INDUSTRY AND INFORMATION SECU-
4	RITY BOARD.
5	[(a) Encryption Industry and Information Secu-
6	RITY BOARD ESTABLISHED.—There is hereby established an
7	Encryption Industry and Information Security Board. The
8	Board shall undertake an advisory role for the President
9	$on \ the \ matter \ of \ for eign \ availability \ of \ encryption \ products.$
10	$I\!\!I(b)$ MEMBERSHIP.—(1) The Board shall be composed
11	of 12 members, as follows:
12	$I\!\!\!I(A)$ The Secretary, or the Secretary's designee.
13	[(B) The Attorney General, or his or her des-
14	ignee.
15	$I\!\!\!I(C)$ The Secretary of Defense, or his or her des-
16	ignee.
17	$\mathbf{f}(D)$ The Director of Central Intelligence, or his
18	or her designee.
19	<b>ℓ</b> (E) The Director of the Federal Bureau of In-
20	vestigation, or his or her designee.
21	$I\!\!\!I(F)$ The Special Assistant to the President for
22	National Security Affairs, or his or her designee, who
23	shall chair the Board.
24	$I\!\!\!I(G)$ Six representatives from the private sector
25	who have expertise in the development, operation,

1	marketing, law, or public policy relating to informa-
2	tion security or technology. Members under this sub-
3	paragraph shall each serve for 5-year terms.
4	$I\!\!\!I(2)$ The six private sector representatives described
5	in paragraph (1)( $G$ ) shall be appointed as follows:
6	$I\!\!\!I(A)$ Two by the Speaker of the House of
7	Representatives.
8	$I\!\!\!I(B)$ One by the Minority Leader of the
9	House of Representatives.
10	<b>I</b> (C) Two by the Majority Leader of the
11	Senate.
12	I(D) One by the Minority Leader of the
13	Senate.
14	$I\!\!\!I(c)$ Meetings.—The Board shall meet at such times
15	and in such places as the Secretary may prescribe, but not
16	less frequently than every four months.
17	$I\!\!I(d)$ Findings and Recommendations.—The chair
18	$of \ the \ Board \ shall \ convey \ the \ findings \ and \ recommendations$
19	of the Board to the President and to the Congress within
20	30 days after each meeting of the Board. The recommenda-
21	tions of the Board are not binding upon the President.
22	${\it I\!\!I}$ (e) Limitation.—The Board shall have no authority
23	to review any export determination made pursuant to this
24	Act

1	<b>I</b> (f) TERMINATION.—This section shall cease to be ef-
2	fective 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.
3	[SEC. 9. MARKET SHARE SURVEY.
4	[The Secretary shall, at least once every 6 months,
5	conduct a market share survey of foreign markets for
6	encryption products. The Secretary shall publish the results
7	of the survey in the Federal Register. The publication shall
8	include an assessment of the market share of each foreign
9	encryption product in each market surveyed and a descrip-
10	tion of the general characteristics of each encryption prod-
11	uct.
12	[SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS.
13	[In this Act:
14	I(1) Encryption.—The term "encryption"
15	means the transformation or scrambling of data, for
16	the purpose of protecting such data, from plaintext to
17	an unreadable or incomprehensible format, regardless
18	of the techniques used for such transformation or
19	scrambling and regardless of the medium in which
20	such data occur or can be found.
21	[(2) Export and exporter.—The term "ex-
22	port" includes reexport, the term "exporter" includes
23	"reexporter".
24	[(3) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
25	the Secretary of Commerce.]

- SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.
- 2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as
- 3 the "Encryption for the National Interest Act".
- 4 (b) Table of Contents.—The table of con-
- 5 tents is as follows:
  - Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
  - Sec. 2. Statement of policy.
  - Sec. 3. Congressional findings.

### TITLE I—DOMESTIC USES OF ENCRYPTION

- Sec. 101. Definitions.
- Sec. 102. Lawful use of encryption.
- Sec. 103. Unlawful use of encryption.

### TITLE II—GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

- Sec. 201. Federal purchases of encryption products.
- Sec. 202. Networks established with Federal funds.
- Sec. 203. Government contract authority.
- Sec. 204. Product labels.
- Sec. 205. No private mandate.
- Sec. 206. Exclusion.

### TITLE III-EXPORTS OF ENCRYPTION

- Sec. 301. Exports of encryption.
- Sec. 302. License exception for certain encryption products.
- Sec. 303. Discretionary authority.
- Sec. 304. Expedited review authority.
- Sec. 305. Encryption licenses required.
- Sec. 306. Encryption Industry and Information Security Board.

#### TITLE IV—LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

- Sec. 401. Compliance with court order.
- Sec. 402. Compliance defense.
- Sec. 403. Good faith defense.

#### TITLE V—INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

- Sec. 501. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 502. Failure to negotiate.
- Sec. 503. Report to Congress.

# TITLE VI-MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 601. Effect on law enforcement activities.
- Sec. 602. Interpretation.
- Sec. 603. FBI technical support.
- Sec. 604. Severability.

1 SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

2	It is the policy of the United States to pro-
3	tect public computer networks through the use
4	of strong encryption technology, to promote the
5	export of encryption products developed and
6	manufactured in the United States, and to pre-
7	serve public safety and national security.
8	SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.
9	The Congress finds the following:
10	(1) Information security technology,
1	encryption, is—
12	(A) fundamental to secure the flow
13	of intelligence information to national
14	policy makers;
15	(B) critical to the President and
16	national command authority of the
17	${\it United States};$
18	(C) necessary to the Secretary of
19	State for the development and execu-
20	tion of the foreign policy of the United
21	States;
22	(D) essential to the Secretary of
23	Defense's responsibilities to ensure the
24	effectiveness of the Armed Forces of
25	the United States:

1	(E) invaluable to the protection of
2	the citizens of the United States from
3	fraud, theft, drug trafficking, child
4	pornography; kidnapping, and money
5	laundering; and
6	(F) basic to the protection of the
7	nation's critical infrastructures, in-
8	cluding electrical grids, banking and
9	financial $systems,$ $telecommuni-$
10	cations, water supplies, and transpor-
11	tation.
12	(2) The goal of any encryption legisla-
13	tion should be to enhance and promote
14	the global market strength of United
15	States encryption manufacturers, while
16	guaranteeing that national security and
17	public safety obligations of the Govern-
18	ment can still be accomplished.
19	(3) It is essential to the national secu-
20	rity interests of the United States that
21	United States encryption products domi-
22	nate the global market.
23	(4) Widespread use of unregulated
24	encryption products poses a significant

threat to the national security interests of
 the United States.

- (5) Leaving the national security and public safety responsibilities of the Government to the marketplace alone is not consistent with the obligations of the Government to protect the public safety and to defend the Nation.
- (6) In order for the United States position in the global market to benefit the national security interests of the United States, it is imperative that the export of encryption products be subject to a dynamic and constructive export control regime.
  - (7) Export of commercial items are best managed through a regulatory structure which has flexibility to address constantly changing market conditions.
  - (8) Managing sensitive dual-use technologies, such as encryption products, is challenging in any regulatory environment due to the difficulty in balancing competing interests in national security, public safety, privacy, fair competition

1	within the industry, and the dynamic na-
2	ture of the technology.
3	(9) There is a widespread perception
4	that the executive branch has not ade-
5	quately balanced the equal and com-
6	peting interests of national security, pub-
7	lic safety, privacy, and industry.
8	(10) There is a perception that the
9	current encryption export control policy
10	has done more to disadvantage United
11	States business interests than to promote
12	and protect national security and public
13	safety interests.
14	(11) A balance can and must be
15	achieved between industry interests, na-
16	tional security, law enforcement require-
17	ments, and privacy needs.
18	(12) A court order process should be
19	required for access to plaintext, where
20	and when available, and criminal and
21	civil penalties should be imposed for mis-
22	use of decryption information.
23	(13) Timely access to plaintext capa-
24	hility is

1	(A) necessary to thwarting poten-
2	tial terrorist activities;
3	(B) extremely useful in the collec-
4	tion of foreign intelligence;
5	(C) indispensable to force protec-
6	tion requirements;
7	(D) critical to the investigation
8	and prosecution of criminals; and
9	(E) both technically and economi-
10	cally possible.
11	(14) The United States Government
12	should encourage the development of
13	those products that would provide a capa-
14	bility allowing law enforcement (Federal,
15	State, and local), with a court order only,
16	to gain timely access to the plaintext of ei-
17	ther stored data or data in transit.
18	(15) Unless law enforcement has the
19	benefit of such market encouragement,
20	drug traffickers, spies, child pornog-
21	raphers, pedophiles, kidnappers, terror-
22	ists, mobsters, weapons proliferators,
23	fraud schemers, and other criminals will
24	be able to use encryption software to pro-

1	tect their criminal activity and hinder the
2	criminal justice system.
3	(16) An effective regulatory approach
4	to manage the proliferation of encryption
5	products which have dual-use capabilities
6	must be maintained and greater con-
7	fidence in the ability of the executive
8	branch to preserve and promote the com-
9	petitive advantage of the United States
0	encryption industry in the global market
1	must be provided.
12	TITLE I—DOMESTIC USES OF
13	<b>ENCRYPTION</b>
14	SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.
15	For purposes of this Act:
16	(1) ATTORNEY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—
17	The term "attorney for the Government"
81	has the meaning given such term in Rule
19	54(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal
20	Procedure, and also includes any duly au-
21	thorized attorney of a State who is au-
22	thorized to prosecute criminal offenses
23	within such State.
24	(2) AUTHORIZED PARTY.—The term "au-
25	thorized party" means any person with

1	the legal authority to obtain decryption
2	information or plaintext of encrypted
3	$data,\ including\ communications.$
4	(3) COMMUNICATIONS.—The term "com-
5	munications" means any wire communica-
6	tions or electronic communications as
7	those terms are defined in paragraphs (1)
8	and (12) of section 2510 of title 18, United
9	States Code.
10	(4) COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDIC-
11	TION.—The term "court of competent juris-
12	diction" means any court of the United
13	States organized under Article III of the
14	Constitution of the United States, the
15	court organized under the Foreign Intel-
16	ligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C.
17	1801 et seq.), or a court of general crimi-
18	nal jurisdiction of a State authorized pur-
19	suant to the laws of such State to enter or-
20	ders authorizing searches and seizures.
21	(5) Data network service provider.—
22	The term "data network service provider"
23	means a person offering any service to the
24	general public that provides the users

1	thereof with the ability to transmit or re-
2	ceive data, including communications.
3	(6) DECRYPTION.—The term
4	"decryption" means the retransformation
5	or unscrambling of encrypted data, in-
6	cluding communications, to its readable
7	plaintext version. To "decrypt" data, in-
8	cluding communications, is to perform
9	decryption.
10	(7) DECRYPTION INFORMATION.—The
11	term "decryption information" means in-
12	formation or technology that enables one
13	to readily retransform or unscramble
14	encrypted data from its unreadable and
15	incomprehensible format to its readable
16	plaintext version.
17	(8) ELECTRONIC STORAGE.—The term
18	"electronic storage" has the meaning
19	given that term in section 2510(17) of title
20	18, United States Code.
21	(9) ENCRYPTION.—The term
22	"encryption" means the transformation or
23	scrambling of data, including commu-
24	nications, from plaintext to an
25	unreadable or incomprehensible format

1	regardless of the technique utilized for
2	such transformation or scrambling and
3	irrespective of the medium in which such
4	data, including communications, occur or
5	can be found, for the purposes of pro-
6	tecting the content of such data, includ-
7	ing communications. To "encrypt" data,
8	including communications, is to perform
9	encryption.
10	(10) Encryption product.—The term
11	"encryption product" means any software,
12	technology, commodity, or mechanism,
13	that can be used to encrypt or decrypt or
14	has the capability of encrypting or
15	decrypting any data, including commu-
16	nications.
17	(11) Foreign availability.—The term
18	"foreign availability" has the meaning ap-
19	plied to foreign availability of encryption
20	products subject to controls under the Ex-
21	port Administration Regulations, as in ef-
22	fect on July 1, 1999.
23	(12) GOVERNMENT.—The term "Govern-
24	ment" means the Government of the
25	United States and any agency or instru-

1	mentality thereof, or the government of
2	any State, and any of its political subdivi-
3	sions.
4	(13) INVESTIGATIVE OR LAW ENFORCE-
5	MENT OFFICER.—The term "investigative or
6	law enforcement officer" has the meaning
7	given that term in section 2510(7) of title
8	18, United States Code.
9	(14) NATIONAL SECURITY.—The term
10	"national security" means the national
11	defense, intelligence, or foreign policy in-
12	terests of the United States.
13	(15) PLAINTEXT.—The term "plaintext"
14	means the readable or comprehensible
15	format of that data, including commu-
16	nications, which has been encrypted.
17	(16) PLAINVOICE.—The term
18	"plainvoice" means communication spe-
19	cific plaintext.
20	(17) Secretary.—The term "Secretary"
21	means the Secretary of Commerce, unless
22	$otherwise\ specifically\ identified.$
23	(18) STATE.—The term "State" has the
24	meaning given that term in section
25	2510(3) of title 18, United States Code.

1	(19) TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER.—
2	The term "telecommunications carrier"
3	has the meaning given that term in sec-
4	tion 3 of the Communications Act of 1934
5	(47 U.S.C. 153).
6	(20) TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.—
7	The term "telecommunications system"
8	means any equipment, technology, or re-
9	lated software used in the movement,
10	switching, interchange, transmission, re-
11	ception, or internal signaling of data, in-
12	cluding communications over wire, fiber
13	optic, radio frequency, or any other me-
14	dium.
15	(21) United states person.—The term
16	"United States person" means—
17	(A) any citizen of the United
18	States;
19	(B) any other person organized
20	under the laws of any State; and
21	(C) any person organized under
22	the laws of any foreign country who is
23	owned or controlled by individuals or
24	persons described in subparagraphs
25	(A) $and$ (B).

1	SEC. 102. LAWFUL USE OF ENCRYPTION.
2	Except as otherwise provided by this Act or
3	otherwise provided by law, it shall be lawful
4	for any person within any State and for any
5	United States person to use any encryption
6	product, regardless of encryption algorithm
7	selected, encryption bit length chosen, or im-
8	plementation technique or medium used.
9	SEC. 103. UNLAWFUL USE OF ENCRYPTION.
10	(a) In GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United
11	States Code, is amended by inserting after
12	chapter 123 the following new chapter:
13	"CHAPTER 125—ENCRYPTED DATA,
14	INCLUDING COMMUNICATIONS
	"Sec. "2801. Unlawful use of encryption in furtherance of a criminal act. "2802. Privacy protection.
	"2803. Court order access to plaintext or decryption information.
	"2804. Notification procedures. "2805. Lawful use of plaintext or decryption information. "2806. Identification of decryption information. "2807. Definitions.
15	"§ 2801. Unlawful use of encryption in furtherance of
16	a criminal act
17	"(a) PROHIBITED ACTS.—Whoever know-

18 ingly uses encryption in furtherance of the

19 commission of a criminal offense for which the

1	person may be prosecuted in a district court of
2	the United States shall—
3	"(1) in the case of a first offense under
4	this section, be imprisoned for not more
5	than 5 years, or fined under this title, or
6	both; and
7	"(2) in the case of a second or subse-
8	quent offense under this section, be im-
9	prisoned for not more than 10 years, or
10	fined under this title, or both.
11	"(b) Consecutive Sentence.—Notwith-
12	standing any other provision of law, the court
13	shall not place on probation any person con-
14	victed of a violation of this section, nor shall
15	the term of imprisonment imposed under this
16	section run concurrently with any other term
17	of imprisonment imposed for the underlying
18	criminal offense.
19	"(c) Probable Cause Not Constituted by
20	Use of Encryption.—The use of encryption by
21	itself shall not establish probable cause to be-
22	lieve that a crime is being or has been com-
23	mitted.

1	"§ 2802. Privacy protection
2	"(a) In GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for
3	any person to intentionally—
4	"(1) obtain or use decryption informa-
5	tion without lawful authority for the pur-
6	pose of decrypting data, including com-
7	munications;
8	$ ilde{ ilde{w}}(2)$ exceed lawful authority in
9	decrypting data, including communica-
10	tions;
11	"(3) break the encryption code of an-
12	other person without lawful authority for
13	the purpose of violating the privacy or se-
14	curity of that person or depriving that
15	person of any property rights;
16	"(4) impersonate another person for
17	the purpose of obtaining decryption infor-
18	mation of that person without lawful au-
19	thority;
20	"(5) facilitate or assist in the
21	encryption of data, including communica-
22	tions, knowing that such data, including
23	communications, are to be used in fur-
24	therance of a crime; or
25	"(6) disclose decryption information
26	in violation of a provision of this chapter.

1	"(b) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Whoever violates
2	this section shall be imprisoned for not more
3	$than\ 10\ years,\ or\ fined\ under\ this\ title,\ or\ both.$
4	"§2803. Court order access to plaintext or decryption
5	information
6	"(a) COURT ORDER.—(1) A court of com-
7	petent jurisdiction shall issue an order, ex
8	parte, granting an investigative or law en-
9	$forcement\ of ficer\ timely\ access\ to\ the\ plaintext$
0	$of\ encrypted\ data,\ including\ communications,$
1	or requiring any person in possession of
12	decryption information to provide such infor-
3	mation to a duly authorized investigative or
4	law enforcement officer—
5	"(A) upon the application by an attor-
6	ney for the Government that—
17	"(i) is made under oath or affir-
8	mation by the attorney for the Govern-
9	ment; and
20	"(ii) provides a factual basis es-
21	tablishing the relevance that the
22	plaintext or decryption information
23	being sought has to a law enforce-
24	ment, foreign counterintelligence, or
25	international terrorism investigation

1	then being conducted pursuant to
2	lawful authorities; and
3	"(B) if the court finds, in writing, that
4	the plaintext or decryption information
5	being sought is relevant to an ongoing
6	lawful law enforcement, foreign counter-
7	intelligence, or international terrorism in-
8	vestigation and the investigative or law
9	enforcement officer is entitled to such
10	plaintext or decryption information.
11	"(2) The order issued by the court under
12	this section shall be placed under seal, except
13	that a copy may be made available to the in-
14	vestigative or law enforcement officer author-
15	ized to obtain access to the plaintext of the
16	$encrypted\ information,\ or\ authorized\ to\ obtain$
17	the decryption information sought in the ap-
18	plication. Such order shall, subject to the noti-
19	fication procedures set forth in section 2804,
20	also be made available to the person respon-
21	sible for providing the plaintext or the
22	decryption information, pursuant to such
23	order, to the investigative or law enforcement
24	officer.

"(3) Disclosure of an application made, or 1 2 order issued, under this section, is not author-3 ized, except as may otherwise be specifically 4 permitted by this section or another order of 5 the court. "(b) RECORD OF ACCESS REQUIRED.—(1) 6 There shall be created an electronic record, or 8 similar type record, of each instance in which 9 an investigative or law enforcement officer, 10 pursuant to an order under this section, gains 11 access to the plaintext of otherwise encrypted 12 information, or is provided decryption infor-13 mation, without the knowledge or consent of 14 the owner of the data, including communica-15 tions, who is the user of the encryption product 16 involved. "(2) The court issuing the order under this 17 18 section may require that the electronic or simi-19 lar type of record described in paragraph (1) 20 is maintained in a place and a manner that is not within the custody or control of an inves-22 tigative or law enforcement officer gaining the 23 access or provided the decryption information. 24 The record shall be tendered to the court, upon

25 notice from the court.

1	"(3) The court receiving such electronic or
2	similar type of record described in paragraph
3	(1) shall make the original and a certified
4	copy of the record available to the attorney for
5	the Government making application under
6	this section, and to the attorney for, or directly
7	to, the owner of the data, including commu-
8	nications, who is the user of the encryption
9	product, pursuant to the notification proce-
10	dures set forth in section 2804.
11	"(c) AUTHORITY TO INTERCEPT COMMUNICA-
12	TIONS NOT INCREASED.—Nothing in this chap-
13	ter shall be construed to enlarge or modify the
14	circumstances or procedures under which a
15	Government entity is entitled to intercept or
16	obtain oral, wire, or electronic communica-
17	tions or information.
18	$\emph{``(d)}$ Construction.—This chapter shall be
19	strictly construed to apply only to a Govern-
20	ment entity's ability to decrypt data, including
21	communications, for which it has previously
22	obtained lawful authority to intercept or ob-
23	tain pursuant to other lawful authorities,
24	which without an order issued under this sec-
25	tion would otherwise remain encrypted.

1	"§ 2804. Notification procedures
2	"(a) In GENERAL.—Within a reasonable
3	time, but not later than 90 days after the filing
4	of an application for an order under section
5	2803 which is granted, the court shall cause to
6	be served, on the persons named in the order
7	or the application, and such other parties
8	whose decryption information or whose
9	plaintext has been provided to an investigative
0	or law enforcement officer pursuant to this
1	chapter, as the court may determine is in the
12	interest of justice, an inventory which shall in-
13	clude notice of—
4	"(1) the fact of the entry of the order
15	or the application;
16	"(2) the date of the entry of the appli-
17	cation and issuance of the order; and
18	"(3) the fact that the person's
19	decryption information or plaintext data,
20	including communications, has been pro-
21	vided or accessed by an investigative or
22	law enforcement officer.
23	The court, upon the filing of a motion, may
24	make available to that person or that person's
25	counsel, for inspection, such portions of the

- 1 plaintext, applications, and orders as the
- 2 court determines to be in the interest of justice.
- 3 "(b) Postponement of Inventory for
- 4 GOOD CAUSE.—(1) On an ex parte showing of
- 5 good cause by an attorney for the Government
- 6 to a court of competent jurisdiction, the serv-
- 7 ing of the inventory required by subsection (a)
- 8 may be postponed for an additional 30 days
- 9 after the granting of an order pursuant to the
- 10 ex parte motion.
- 11 "(2) No more than 3 ex parte motions pur-
- 12 suant to paragraph (1) are authorized.
- 13 "(c) ADMISSION INTO EVIDENCE.—The con-
- 14 tent of any encrypted information that has
- 15 been obtained pursuant to this chapter or evi-
- 16 dence derived therefrom shall not be received
- 17 in evidence or otherwise disclosed in any trial,
- 18 hearing, or other proceeding in a Federal or
- 19 State court, other than the court organized
- 20 pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveil-
- 21 lance Act of 1978, unless each party, not less
- 22 than 10 days before the trial, hearing, or pro-
- 23 ceeding, has been furnished with a copy of the
- 24 order, and accompanying application, under
- 25 which the decryption or access to plaintext

1	was authorizea or approvea. 1 nis 10-aay pe-
2	riod may be waived by the court if the court
3	finds that it was not possible to furnish the
4	party with the information described in the
5	preceding sentence within 10 days before the
6	trial, hearing, or proceeding and that the
7	party will not be prejudiced by the delay in re-
8	ceiving such information.
9	"(d) Construction.—The provisions of this
10	chapter shall be construed consistent with—
11	"(1) the Classified Information Proce-
12	dures Act (18 U.S.C. App.); and
13	"(2) the Foreign Intelligence Surveil-
14	lance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).
15	"(e) CONTEMPT.—Any violation of the provi-
16	sions of this section may be punished by the
17	court as a contempt thereof.
18	"(f) MOTION TO SUPPRESS.—Any aggrieved
19	person in any trial, hearing, or proceeding in
20	or before any court, department, officer, agen-
21	cy, regulatory body, or other authority of the
22	United States or a State, other than the court
23	organized pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence
24	Surveillance Act of 1978, may move to suppress
25	the contents of any decrypted data, including

1	communications, obtained pursuant to this
2	chapter, or evidence derived therefrom, on the
3	grounds that —
4	"(1) the plaintext was decrypted or
5	accessed in violation of this chapter;
6	"(2) the order of authorization or ap-
7	proval under which it was decrypted or
8	accessed is insufficient on its face; or
9	"(3) the decryption was not made in
10	conformity with the order of authoriza-
11	tion or approval.
12	Such motion shall be made before the trial,
13	hearing, or proceeding unless there was no op-
14	portunity to make such motion, or the person
15	was not aware of the grounds of the motion.
16	If the motion is granted, the plaintext of the
17	decrypted data, including communications, or
18	evidence derived therefrom, shall be treated as
19	having been obtained in violation of this chap-
20	ter. The court, upon the filing of such motion
21	by the aggrieved person, may make available
22	to the aggrieved person or that person's coun-
23	sel for inspection such portions of the
24	decrypted plaintext, or evidence derived there-

- 1 from, as the court determines to be in the inter-
- 2 ests of justice.
- 3 "(g) APPEAL BY UNITED STATES.—In addi-
- 4 tion to any other right to appeal, the United
- 5 States shall have the right to appeal from an
- 6 order granting a motion to suppress made
- 7 under subsection (f), or the denial of an appli-
- 8 cation for an order under section 2803, if the
- 9 attorney for the Government certifies to the
- 10 court or other official granting such motion or
- 11 denying such application that the appeal is
- 12 not taken for purposes of delay. Such appeal
- 13 shall be taken within 30 days after the date the
- 14 order was entered on the docket and shall be
- 15 diligently prosecuted.
- 16 "(h) CIVIL ACTION FOR VIOLATION.—Except
- 17 as otherwise provided in this chapter, any per-
- 18 son described in subsection (i) may, in a civil
- 19 action, recover from the United States Govern-
- 20 ment the actual damages suffered by the per-
- 21 son as a result of a violation described in that
- 22 subsection, reasonable attorney's fees, and
- 23 other litigation costs reasonably incurred in
- 24 prosecuting such claim.

1	"(i) COVERED PERSONS.—Subsection (h) ap-
2	plies to any person whose decryption
3	information—
4	"(1) is knowingly obtained without
5	lawful authority by an investigative or
6	law enforcement officer;
7	"(2) is obtained by an investigative or
8	law enforcement officer with lawful au-
9	thority and is knowingly used or disclosed
0	by such officer unlawfully; or
1	"(3) is obtained by an investigative or
12	law enforcement officer with lawful au-
13	thority and whose decryption information
4	is unlawfully used to disclose the
15	plaintext of the data, including commu-
6	nications.
17	"(j) Limitation.—A civil action under sub-
8	section (h) shall be commenced not later than
9	2 years after the date on which the unlawful
20	action took place, or 2 years after the date on
21	which the claimant first discovers the viola-
22	tion, whichever is later.
23	"(k) EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES.—The remedies
24	and sanctions described in this chapter with
5	respect to the decryption of data including

- 1 communications, are the only judicial rem-
- 2 edies and sanctions for violations of this chap-
- 3 ter involving such decryptions, other than vio-
- 4 lations based on the deprivation of any rights,
- 5 privileges, or immunities secured by the Con-
- 6 stitution.
- 7 "(l) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY PROVIDERS.—
- 8 A provider of encryption technology or network
- 9 service that has received an order issued by a
- 10 court pursuant to this chapter shall provide to
- 11 the investigative or law enforcement officer
- 12 concerned such technical assistance as is nec-
- 13 essary to execute the order. Such provider may,
- 14 however, move the court to modify or quash the
- 15 order on the ground that its assistance with
- 16 respect to the decryption or access to plaintext
- 17 cannot be performed in fact, or in a timely or
- 18 reasonable fashion. The court, upon notice to
- 19 the Government, shall decide such motion ex-
- 20 peditiously.
- 21 "(m) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—In May of
- 22 each year, the Attorney General, or an Assist-
- 23 ant Attorney General specifically designated
- 24 by the Attorney General, shall report in writ-
- 25 ing to Congress on the number of applications

1	$made\ and\ orders\ entered\ authorizing\ Federal,$
2	State, and local law enforcement access to
3	decryption information for the purposes of
4	reading the plaintext of otherwise encrypted
5	data, including communications, pursuant to
6	this chapter. Such reports shall be submitted
7	to the Committees on the Judiciary of the
8	House of Representatives and of the Senate,
9	and to the Permanent Select Committee on In-
10	$telligence\ for\ the\ House\ of\ Representatives\ and$
11	the Select Committee on Intelligence for the
12	Senate.
13	"§ 2805. Lawful use of plaintext or decryption infor-
14	mation
15	"(a) AUTHORIZED USE OF DECRYPTION IN-
16	FORMATION.—
17	"(1) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.—An in-
18	vestigative or law enforcement officer to
19	whom plaintext or decryption information
20	is provided may only use such plaintext or
21	decryption information for the purposes of
22	conducting a lawful criminal investiga-
23	tion, foreign counterintelligence, or inter-
24	national terrorism investigation, and for

1	the purposes of preparing for and pros-
2	ecuting any criminal violation of law.
3	"(2) CIVIL REDRESS.—Any plaintext or
4	decryption information provided under
5	this chapter to an investigative or law en-
6	forcement officer may not be disclosed, ex-
7	cept by court order, to any other person
8	for use in a civil proceeding that is unre-
9	lated to a criminal investigation and
10	prosecution for which the plaintext or
11	decryption information is authorized
12	under paragraph (1). Such order shall
13	only issue upon a showing by the party
14	seeking disclosure that there is no alter-
15	native means of obtaining the plaintext,
16	or decryption information, being sought
17	and the court also finds that the interests
18	of justice would not be served by non-
19	disclosure.
20	"(b) Limitation.—An investigative or law
21	enforcement officer may not use decryption in-
22	formation obtained under this chapter to de-
23	termine the plaintext of any data, including
24	communications, unless it has obtained lawful

1	authority to obtain such data, including com-
2	$munications, under other \ lawful \ authorities.$
3	"(c) RETURN OF DECRYPTION INFORMA-
4	TION.—An attorney for the Government shall,
5	upon the issuance of an order of a court of
6	$competent\ jurisdiction-$
7	"(1)(A) return any decryption informa-
8	tion to the person responsible for pro-
9	viding it to an investigative or law en-
10	forcement officer pursuant to this chap-
11	ter; or
12	"(B) destroy such decryption informa-
13	tion, if the court finds that the interests of
14	justice or public safety require that such
15	decryption information should not be re-
16	turned to the provider; and
17	"(2) within 10 days after execution of
18	the court's order to return or destroy the
19	decryption information—
20	"(A) certify to the court that the
21	decryption information has either
22	been returned or destroyed consistent
23	with the court's order and

1	"(B) if applicable, notify the pro-
2	vider of the decryption information of
3	$the \ destruction \ of \ such \ information.$
4	"(d) Other Disclosure of Decryption In-
5	${\it FORMATION.} - {\it Except as otherwise provided in}$
6	$section\ 2803,\ decryption\ information\ or\ the$
7	$plaintext\ of\ otherwise\ encrypted\ data,\ includ-$
8	ing communications, shall not be disclosed by
9	any person unless the disclosure is—
10	"(1) to the person encrypting the data,
11	including communications, or an author-
12	ized agent thereof;
13	"(2) with the consent of the person
14	encrypting the data, including pursuant
15	to a contract entered into with the person;
16	"(3) pursuant to a court order upon a
17	showing of compelling need for the infor-
18	mation that cannot be accommodated by
19	any other means if—
20	"(A) the person who supplied the
21	information is given reasonable no-
22	tice, by the person seeking the disclo-
23	sure, of the court proceeding relevant
24	to the issuance of the court order; and

1	"(B) the person who supplied the
2	information is afforded the oppor-
3	tunity to appear in the court pro-
4	ceeding and contest the claim of the
5	person seeking the disclosure;
6	"(4) pursuant to a determination by a
7	court of competent jurisdiction that an-
8	other person is lawfully entitled to hold
9	such decryption information, including
10	determinations arising from legal pro-
11	ceedings associated with the incapacity,
12	death, or dissolution of any person; or
13	"(5) otherwise permitted by law.
14	\$2806. Identification of decryption information
15	$ ilde{ ilde{u}}(a)\ IDENTIFICATION.— To\ avoid\ in advertent$
16	disclosure of decryption information, any per-
17	son who provides decryption information to an
18	investigative or law enforcement officer pursu-
19	ant to this chapter shall specifically identify
20	that part of the material that discloses
21	$decryption\ information\ as\ such.$
22	"(b) RESPONSIBILITY OF INVESTIGATIVE OR
23	LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The investigative
24	or law enforcement officer receiving any
25	decryption information under this chapter

and in a method so as to reasonably assure
that inadvertent disclosure does not occur.
"§ 2807. Definitions
"The definitions set forth in section 101 of
the Encryption for the National Interest Act
shall apply to this chapter.".
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of
chapters for part I of title 18, United States
Code, is amended by inserting after the item
relating to chapter 121 the following new item:
"125. Encrypted data, including communications 2801".
TITLE II—GOVERNMENT
PROCUREMENT
SEC. 201. FEDERAL PURCHASES OF ENCRYPTION PROD-
UCTS.
(a) DECRYPTION CAPABILITIES.—The Presi-
dent may, consistent with the provisions of
subsection (b), direct that any encryption
product or service purchased or otherwise pro-
cured by the United States Government to pro-
vide the security service of data confidentiality
for a computer system owned and operated by
the United States Government shall include
recoverability features or functions that en-
able the timely decryption of encrypted data,

Ţ	including communications, or timely access to
2	plaintext by an authorized party without the
3	knowledge or cooperation of the person using
4	such encryption products or services.
5	(b) Consistency With Intelligence Serv-
6	ICES AND MILITARY OPERATIONS.—The $President$
7	shall ensure that all encryption products pur-
8	chased or used by the United States Govern-
9	ment are supportive of, and consistent with,
10	$all\ statutory\ obligations\ to\ protect\ sources\ and$
11	methods of intelligence collection and activi-
12	ties, and supportive of, and consistent with,
13	those needs required for military operations
14	and the conduct of foreign policy.
15	$SEC.\ 202.\ NETWORKS\ ESTABLISHED\ WITH\ FEDERAL\ FUNDS.$
16	The President may direct that any commu-
17	nications network established for the purpose
18	of conducting the business of the Federal Gov-
19	ernment shall use encryption products that-
20	(1) include features and functions
21	that enable the timely decryption of
22	encrypted data, including communica-
23	tions, or timely access to plaintext, by an
24	authorized party without the knowledge

1	or cooperation of the person using such
2	encryption products or services; and
3	(2) are supportive of, and consistent
4	with, all statutory obligations to protect
5	sources and methods of intelligence col-
6	lection and activities, and supportive of,
7	and consistent with, those needs required
8	for military operations and the conduct of
9	foreign policy.
10	SEC. 203. GOVERNMENT CONTRACT AUTHORITY.
11	The President may require as a condition
12	of any contract by the Government with a pri-
13	$vate\ sector\ vendor\ that\ any\ encryption\ product$
14	used by the vendor in carrying out the provi-
15	sions of the contract with the Government in-
16	clude features and functions that enable the
17	timely decryption of encrypted data, including
18	$communications,\ or\ timely\ access\ to\ plaintext,$
19	$by\ an\ authorized\ party\ without\ the\ knowledge$
20	or cooperation of the person using such
21	encryption products or services.
22	SEC. 204. PRODUCT LABELS.
23	An encryption product may be labeled to
24	inform Government users that the product is
25	authorized for sale to or for use by Government

1	agencies or Government contractors in trans-
2	actions and communications with the United
3	States Government under this title.
4	SEC. 205. NO PRIVATE MANDATE.
5	The United States Government may not re-
6	quire the use of encryption standards for the
7	private sector except as otherwise authorized
8	by section 204.
9	SEC. 206. EXCLUSION.
10	Nothing in this title shall apply to
11	encryption products and services used solely
12	for access control, authentication, integrity,
13	nonrepudiation, digital signatures, or other
14	similar purposes.
15	TITLE III—EXPORTS OF
16	ENCRYPTION
17	SEC. 301. EXPORTS OF ENCRYPTION.
18	(a) AUTHORITY TO CONTROL EXPORTS.—The
19	President shall control the export of all dual-
20	use encryption products.
21	(b) AUTHORITY TO DENY EXPORT FOR NA-
22	TIONAL SECURITY REASONS.—Notwithstanding
23	any provision of this title, the President may

24 deny the export of any encryption product on

1	the basis that its export is contrary to the na-
2	tional security.
3	(c) DECISIONS NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL RE-
4	VIEW.—Any decision made by the President or
5	his designee with respect to the export of
6	encryption products under this title shall not
7	be subject to judicial review.
8	SEC. 302. LICENSE EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ENCRYPTION
9	PRODUCTS.
10	(a) LICENSE EXCEPTION.—Upon the enact-
11	ment of this Act, any encryption product with
12	an encryption strength of 64 bits or less shall
13	be eligible for export under a license exception
14	if—
15	(1) such encryption product is sub-
16	mitted for a 1-time technical review;
17	(2) such encryption product does not
18	require licensing under otherwise appli-
19	cable regulations;
20	(3) such encryption product is not in-
21	tended for a country, end user, or end use
22	that is by regulation ineligible to receive
23	such product, and the encryption product
24	is otherwise qualified for export;

1	(4) the exporter, within 180 days after
2	the export of the product, submits a cer-
3	tification identifying—
4	(A) the intended end use of the
5	product; and
6	(B) the name and address of the
7	intended recipient of the product,
8	where available;
9	(5) the exporter, within 180 days of the
0	export of the product, provides the names
1	and addresses of its distribution chain
12	partners; and
13	(6) the exporter, at the time of submis-
14	sion of the product for technical review,
15	provides proof that its distribution chain
16	partners have contractually agreed to
7	abide by all laws and regulations of the
8	United States concerning the export and
9	reexport of encryption products designed
20	or manufactured within the United
21	States.
22	(b) ONE-TIME TECHNICAL REVIEW.—(1) The
23	technical review referred to in subsection (a)
14	shall be completed within no longer than 45

- l days after the submission of all of the informa-
- 2 tion required under paragraph (2).
- 3 (2) The President shall specify the infor-
- 4 mation that must be submitted for the 1-time
- 5 technical review referred to in this section.
- 6 (3) An encryption product may not be ex-
- 7 ported during the technical review of that
- 8 product under this section.
- 9 (c) Periodic Review of License Exception
- 10 ELIGIBILITY LEVEL.—(1) Not later than 180 days
- 11 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
- 12 President shall notify the Congress of the max-
- 13 imum level of encryption strength, which may
- 14 not be lower than 64-bit, that may be exported
- 15 from the United States under license exception
- 16 pursuant to this section consistent with the
- 17 national security.
- 18 (2) The President shall, at the end of each
- 19 successive 180-day period after the notice pro-
- 20 vided to the Congress under paragraph (1), no-
- 21 tify the Congress of the maximum level of
- 22 encryption strength, which may not be lower
- 23 than that in effect under this section during
- 24 that 180-day period, that may be exported from
- 25 the United States under a license exception

- 1 pursuant to this section consistent with the
- 2 national security.
- 3 (d) Factors Not To Be Considered.—A li-
- 4 cense exception for the exports of an
- 5 encryption product under this section may be
- 6 allowed whether or not the product contains a
- 7 method of decrypting encrypted data.
- 8 SEC. 303. DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY.
- 9 Notwithstanding the requirements of sec-
- 10 tion 305, the President may permit the export,
- 11 under a license exception pursuant to the con-
- 12 ditions of section 302, of encryption products
- 13 with an encryption strength exceeding the
- 14 maximum level eligible for a license exception
- 15 under section 302, if the export is consistent
- 16 with the national security.
- 17 SEC. 304. EXPEDITED REVIEW AUTHORITY.
- 18 The President shall establish procedures
- 19 for the expedited review of commodity classi-
- 20 fication requests, or export license applica-
- 21 tions, involving encryption products that are
- 22 specifically approved, by regulation, for ex-
- 23 *port*.

	BEC. 303. ENORTH HOW LICENSES REQUIRED.
2	(a) United States Products Exceeding
3	CERTAIN BIT LENGTH.—Except as permitted
4	under section 303, in the case of all encryption
5	products with an encryption strength exceed-
6	ing the maximum level eligible for a license ex-
7	ception under section 302, which are designed
8	or manufactured within the United States, the
9	President may grant a license for export of
10	such encryption products, under the following
11	conditions:
12	(1) There shall not be any require-
13	ment, as a basis for an export license, that
14	$a\ product\ contains\ a\ method\ of$ —
15	(A) gaining timely access to
16	plaintext; or
17	(B) gaining timely access to
18	$decryption\ information.$
19	(2) The export license applicant shall
20	submit—
21	(A) the product for technical re-
22	view;
23	(B) a certification, under oath,
24	identifying—
25	(i) the intended end use of the
26	product; and

Ţ	(11) the expected end user or
2	class of end users of the product;
3	(C) proof that its distribution
4	chain partners have contractually
5	agreed to abide by all laws and regu-
6	lations of the United States con-
7	cerning the export and reexport of
8	encryption products designed or man-
9	ufactured within the United States;
10	and
11	(D) the names and addresses of its
12	$distribution\ chain\ partners.$
13	(b) TECHNICAL REVIEW FOR LICENSE APPLI-
14	CANTS.—(1) The technical review described in
15	$subsection \ (a)(3)(A) \ shall \ be \ completed \ within$
16	45 days after the submission of all the infor-
17	mation required under paragraph (2).
18	(2) The information to be submitted for the
19	technical review shall be the same as that re-
20	quired to be submitted pursuant to section
21	<i>302(b)(2)</i> .
22	(3) An encryption product may not be ex-
23	ported during the technical review of that
24	product under this section.
25	(c) Post-Export Reporting.—

1	(1) Unauthorized use.—All exporters
2	of encryption products that are designed
3	or manufactured within the United States
4	shall submit a report to the Secretary at
5	any time the exporter has reason to be-
6	lieve any such exported product is being
7	diverted to a use or a user not approved
8	at the time of export.
9	(2) $P$ IRATING.— $All$ $exporters$ $of$
10	encryption products that are designed or
11	manufactured within the United States
12	shall report any pirating of their tech-
13	nology or intellectual property to the Sec-
14	retary as soon as practicable after dis-
15	covery.
16	(3) Distribution chain partners.—All
17	exporters of encryption products that are
18	designed or manufactured within the
19	United States, and all distribution chain
20	partners of such exporters, shall submit to
21	the Secretary a report which shall
22	specify—
23	(A) the particular product sold;
24	(B) the name and address of—

1	(i) the ultimate end user of the
2	product, if known; or
3	(ii) the name and address of
4	the next purchaser in the distribu-
5	tion chain; and
6	(C) the intended use of the product
7	sold.
8	(d) Exercise of Other Authorities.—The
9	Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, and the
10	Secretary of State may exercise the authorities
11	they have under other provisions of law, in-
12	cluding the Export Administration Act of 1979,
13	as continued in effect under the International
14	Emergency Economic Powers Act, to carry out
15	this title.
16	(e) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—
17	(1) In GENERAL.—The President may by
18	Executive order waive any provision of
19	this title, or the applicability of any such
20	provision to a person or entity, if the
21	President determines that the waiver is
22	necessary to advance the national secu-
23	rity. The President shall, not later than 15
24	days after making such determination,
25	submit a report to the committees referred

1	to in paragraph (2) that includes the fac-
2	tual basis upon which such determination
3	was made. The report may be in classified
4	format.
5	(2) COMMITTEES.—The committees re-
6	ferred to in paragraph (1) are the Com-
7	mittee on International Relations, the
8	Committee on Armed Services, and the
9	Permanent Select Committee on Intel-
10	ligence of the House of Representatives,
11	and the Committee on Foreign Relations,
12	the Committee on Armed Services, and the
13	Select Committee on Intelligence of the
14	Senate.
15	(3) Decisions not subject to judicial
16	REVIEW.—Any determination made by the
17	President under this subsection shall not
18	be subject to judicial review.
19	SEC. 306. ENCRYPTION INDUSTRY AND INFORMATION SE-
20	CURITY BOARD.
21	(a) ENCRYPTION INDUSTRY AND INFORMA-
22	TION SECURITY BOARD ESTABLISHED.—There is
23	hereby established an Encryption Industry
24	and Information Security Roard The Board

1	shall undertake an advisory role for the Presi-
2	dent.
3	(b) Purposes.—The purposes of the Board
4	are—
5	(1) to provide a forum to foster com-
6	munication and coordination between in-
7	dustry and the Federal Government on
8	matters relating to the use of encryption
9	products;
10	(2) to enable the United States to ef-
11	fectively and continually understand the
12	benefits and risks to its national security,
13	law enforcement, and public safety inter-
14	ests by virtue of the proliferation of strong
15	encryption on the global market;
16	(3) to evaluate and make rec-
17	ommendations regarding the further de-
18	velopment and use of encryption;
19	(4) to advance the development of
20	international standards regarding inter-
21	operability and global use of encryption
22	products;
23	(5) to promote the export of encryption
24	products manufactured in the United
25	States;

1	(6) to recommend policies enhancing
2	the security of public networks;
3	(7) to encourage research and devel-
4	opment of products that will foster elec-
5	tronic commerce;
6	(8) to promote the protection of intel-
7	lectual property and privacy rights of in-
8	dividuals using public networks; and
9	(9) to evaluate the availability and
10	market share of foreign encryption prod-
11	ucts and their threat to United States in-
12	dustry.
13	(c) MEMBERSHIP.—(1) The Board shall be
14	composed of 12 members, as follows:
15	(A) The Secretary, or the Secretary's
16	designee.
17	(B) The Attorney General, or his or
18	her designee.
19	(C) The Secretary of Defense, or the
20	Secretary's designee.
21	(D) The Director of Central Intel-
22	ligence, or his or her designee.
23	(E) The Director of the Federal Bu-
24	reau of Investigation, or his or her des-
25	ignee.

1	(F) The Special Assistant to the Presi-
2	dent for National Security Affairs, or his
3	or her designee, who shall chair the
4	Board.
5	(G) Six representatives from the pri-
6	vate sector who have expertise in the de-
7	velopment, operation, marketing, law, or
8	public policy relating to information secu-
9	rity or technology. Members under this
10	subparagraph shall each serve for 5-year
11	terms.
12	(2) The six private sector representatives
13	described in paragraph (1)(G) shall be ap-
14	pointed as follows:
15	(A) Two by the Speaker of the
16	$House\ of\ Representatives.$
17	(B) One by the Minority Leader of
18	$the \ House \ of \ Representatives.$
19	(C) Two by the Majority Leader of
20	the Senate.
21	(D) One by the Minority Leader of
22	the Senate.
23	(e) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at
24	such times and in such places as the Secretary
25	may prescribe, but not less frequently than

- 1 every four months. The Federal Advisory Com-
- 2 mittee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) does not apply to the
- 3 Board or to meetings held by the Board under
- 4 this section.
- 5 (f) FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The
- 6 chair of the Board shall convey the findings
- 7 and recommendations of the Board to the
- 8 President and to the Congress within 30 days
- 9 after each meeting of the Board. The rec-
- 10 ommendations of the Board are not binding
- 11 upon the President.
- 12 (g) LIMITATION.—The Board shall have no
- 13 authority to review any export determination
- 14 made pursuant to this title.
- 15 (h) FOREIGN AVAILABILITY.—The consider-
- 16 ation of foreign availability by the Board shall
- 17 include computer software that is distributed
- 18 over the Internet or advertised for sale, license,
- 19 or transfer, including over-the-counter retail
- 20 sales, mail order transactions, telephone order
- 21 transactions, electronic distribution, or sale
- 22 on approval and its comparability with United
- 23 States products and its use in United States
- 24 and foreign markets.

1	(i) TERMINATION.—This section shall cease
2	to be effective 10 years after the date of the en-
3	actment of this Act.
4	TITLE IV—LIABILITY
5	LIMITATIONS
6	SEC. 401. COMPLIANCE WITH COURT ORDER.
7	(a) No LIABILITY FOR COMPLIANCE.—Subject
8	to subsection (b), no civil or criminal liability
9	under this Act, or under any other provision
10	of law, shall attach to any person for dis-
11	closing or providing—
12	(1) the plaintext of encrypted data, in-
13	cluding communications;
14	(2) the decryption information of such
15	encrypted data, including communica-
16	tions; or
17	(3) technical assistance for access to
18	the plaintext of, or decryption information
19	for, encrypted data, including commu-
20	nications.
21	(b) Exception.—Subsection (a) shall not
22	apply to a person who provides plaintext or
23	$decryption\ information\ to\ another\ in\ violation$
24	of the provisions of this Act

1	SEC. 402. COMPLIANCE DEFENSE.
2	Compliance with the provisions of sections
3	2803, 2804, 2805, or 2806 of title 18, United
4	States Code, as added by section 103(a) of this
5	Act, or any regulations authorized by this Act,
6	shall provide a complete defense for any civil
7	action for damages based upon activities cov-
8	ered by this Act, other than an action founded
9	on contract.
0	SEC. 403. GOOD FAITH DEFENSE.
l 1	An objectively reasonable reliance on the
12	legal authority provided by this Act and the
13	amendments made by this Act, authorizing ac-
14	cess to the plaintext of otherwise encrypted
15	data, including communications, or to
16	decryption information that will allow the
17	timely decryption of data, including commu-
18	nications, that is otherwise encrypted, shall be
19	an affirmative defense to any criminal or civil
20	action that may be brought under the laws of
21	the United States or any State.
22	TITLE V—INTERNATIONAL
23	AGREEMENTS
24	SEC. 501. SENSE OF CONGRESS.
) 5	It is the sense of Congress that

1	(1) the President should conduct nego-
2	tiations with foreign governments for the
3	purposes of establishing binding export
4	control requirements on strong non-
5	recoverable encryption products; and
6	(2) such agreements should safeguard
7	the privacy of the citizens of the United
8	States, prevent economic espionage, and
9	enhance the information security needs of
10	the United States.
11	SEC. 502. FAILURE TO NEGOTIATE.
12	The President may consider a govern-
13	ment's refusal to negotiate agreements de-
14	scribed in section 501 when considering the
15	participation of the United States in any co-
16	operation or assistance program with that
17	country.
18	SEC. 503. REPORT TO CONGRESS.
19	(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The President
20	shall report annually to the Congress on the
21	status of the international effort outlined by
22	section 501.
23	(b) First Report.—The first report re-
24	quired under subsection (a) shall be submitted

1	in unclassified form no later than September
2	1, 2000.
3	TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS
4	PROVISIONS
5	SEC. 601. EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.
6	(a) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION BY ATTOR-
7	NEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall
8	compile, and maintain in classified form, data
9	on—
10	(1) the instances in which encryption
11	has interfered with, impeded, or ob-
12	structed the ability of the Department of
13	Justice to enforce the laws of the United
14	States; and
15	(2) the instances where the Depart-
16	ment of Justice has been successful in
17	overcoming any encryption encountered in
18	an investigation.
19	(b) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO THE
20	Congress.—The information compiled under
21	subsection (a), including an unclassified sum-
22	mary thereof, shall be submitted to Congress
23	annually beginning October 1, 2000.

1	SEC. 602. INTERPRETATION.
2	Nothing contained in this Act or the
3	$amendments \ made \ by \ this \ Act \ shall \ be \ deemed$
4	to—
5	(1) preempt or otherwise affect the ap-
6	plication of the Arms Export Control Act
7	(22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the Export Admin-
8	istration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401
9	et seq.), or the International Emergency
0	Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et
11	seq.) or any regulations promulgated
12	the reunder;
13	(2) affect foreign intelligence activi-
14	ties of the United States; or
15	(3) negate or diminish any intellec-
16	tual property protections under the laws
17	of the United States or of any State.
18	SEC. 603. FBI TECHNICAL SUPPORT.
19	There are authorized to be appropriated
20	for the Technical Support Center in the Fed-
21	eral Bureau of Investigation, established pur-
22	$suant\ to\ section\ 811(a)(1)\ of\ the\ Antiterrorism$
23	and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Pub-
24	lic Law 104–132)—
25	(1) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for
26	building and personnel costs;

1	(2) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 for
2	$personnel\ and\ equipment\ costs;$
3	(3) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2002;
4	and
5	$(4)\ \$15,000,000\ for\ fiscal\ year\ 2003.$
6	SEC. 604. SEVERABILITY.
7	If any provision of this Act or the amend-
8	ments made by this Act, or the application
9	thereof, to any person or circumstances is held
10	invalid by a court of the United States, the re-
11	mainder of this Act or such amendments, and
12	$the\ application\ thereof,\ to\ other\ persons\ or\ cir-$
13	cumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to protect national security and public safety through the balanced use of export controls on encryption products.".

