Union Calendar No. 149

106TH CONGRESS H. R. 850

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

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.

JULY 23, 1999

Reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments

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

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106TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

[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. Sand-ERS, 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. TIAHRT, 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 italic]

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

<u>"Sec.</u>
<u>"2801. Definitions.</u>
<u>"2802. Freedom to use encryption.</u>
<u>"2803. Freedom to sell encryption.</u>
<u>"2804. Prohibition on mandatory key escrow.</u>
<u>"2805. Unlawful use of encryption in furtherance of a criminal act.</u>

12 "§ 2801. Definitions

13 "As used in this chapter—
14 "(1) the terms 'person', 'State', 'wire commu15 nication', 'electronic communication', 'investigative
16 or law enforcement officer', and 'judge of competent
17 jurisdiction' have the meanings given those terms in
18 section 2510 of this title;

"(2) the term 'decrypt' means to retransform or
 unscramble encrypted data, including communica tions, to its readable form;

4 "(3) the terms 'encrypt', 'encrypted', and 'encryption' mean the scrambling of wire commu-5 6 nications, electronic communications, or electronically stored information, using mathematical for-7 8 mulas or algorithms in order to preserve the con-9 fidentiality, integrity, or authenticity of, and prevent 10 unauthorized recipients from accessing or altering, 11 such communications or information;

12 "(4) 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 decrypt 15 wire communications, electronic communications, or 16 electronically stored information, that has been 17 encrypted; and

18 <u>"(5)</u> the term 'key recovery information' means
19 information that would enable obtaining the key of
20 a user of encryption;

21 <u>''(6)</u> the term 'plaintext access capability'
22 means any method or mechanism which would pro23 vide information in readable form prior to its being
24 encrypted or after it has been decrypted;

25 <u>"(7) the term 'United States person' means</u>

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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) .
10	<u>"§2802. Freedom to use encryption</u>
11	"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	<u>"§2803. Freedom to sell encryption</u>
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	<u>"§2804. Prohibition on mandatory key escrow</u>
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

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key, key recovery information, or any other plaintext ac cess capability be—

3 <u>"(1) built into computer hardware or software</u>
4 for any purpose;

5 "(2) given to any other person, including a
6 Federal Government agency or an entity in the pri7 vate sector that may be certified or approved by the
8 Federal Government or a State to receive it; or

9 <u>"(3)</u> retained by the owner or user of an 10 encryption key or any other person, other than for 11 encryption products for use by the Federal Govern-12 ment or a State.

13 "(b) PROIHBITION ON LINKAGE OF DIFFERENT
14 USES OF ENCRYPTION.—Neither the Federal Government
15 nor a State may—

16 <u>"(1)</u> 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 purposes; or

21 <u>"(2)</u> 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 poses. 1 "(c) EXCEPTION FOR ACCESS FOR LAW ENFORCE-MENT PURPOSES.—Subsection (a) shall not affect the au-2 thority of any investigative or law enforcement officer, or 3 any member of the intelligence community as defined in 4 section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 5 401a), acting under any law in effect on the effective date 6 7 of this chapter, to gain access to encrypted communica-8 tions or information.

9 "§ 2805. Unlawful use of encryption in furtherance of a criminal act

11 "(a) Encryption of Incriminating Communica-TIONS OR INFORMATION UNLAWFUL.—Any person who, 12 in the commission of a felony under a criminal statute of 13 the United States, knowingly and willfully encrypts in-14 15 criminating communications or information relating to that felony with the intent to conceal such communications 16 or information for the purpose of avoiding detection by 17 law enforcement agencies or prosecution— 18

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 <u>"(2) in the case of a second or subsequent of</u>
24 fense under this section, shall be imprisoned for not

more than 10 years, or fined in the amount set forth
 in this title, or both.

3 "(b) USE OF ENCRYPTION NOT A BASIS FOR PROB4 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 chap8 ters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended
9 by inserting after the item relating to chapter 123 the fol10 lowing new item:

"125. Encrypted wire and electronic information 2801".

11 SEC. 3. EXPORTS OF ENCRYPTION.

(a) AMENDMENT TO EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT
OF 1979. Section 17 of the Export Administration Act
of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2416) is amended by adding at
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-

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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	user; 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 (Λ) ; 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	capabilities which—
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 technical
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 or
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 recxport 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	rorism;
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 <u>"(4)</u> DEFINITIONS.—As used in this 2 subsection—

3	$\frac{((A)(i)}{(i)}$ 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 case 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	proval;
6	"(III) preloaded on computer
7	hardware or computing devices that
8	are widely available for sale to the
9	public; or
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

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 "(iii) with respect to which the manu

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 facturer of that computer hardware or

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 computer software—

4 "(I) intended for the user or pur-5 chaser, including any licensee or 6 transferee, 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 or17software is designed for such installa-18tion by the user or purchaser without19further substantial support by the20manufacturer;

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 data;

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	$\frac{((E)}{(E)}$ 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	"(G) 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 encryption capabilities sup-
25	plied by the manufacturer, that the computer

hardware or software or computing device 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 adminis7 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.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act shall
limit the authority of the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the
Trading with the enemy Act, or the Export Administration 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

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determines that there is substantial evidence that
 such encryption products will be used for military or
 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 carrying 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 criminal laws of the United States.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO THE CONGRESS.—The information compiled under subsection (a),
including an unclassified summary thereof, shall be made
available, upon request, to any Member of Congress.

1 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 shall6 apply:

(1) Computer hardware.—The term "com-7 8 puter hardware" includes computer systems, equip-9 ment, application-specific assemblies, smart cards, 10 modules, integrated circuits, printed circuit board assemblies, and devices that incorporate 1 or more 11 microprocessor-based central processing units that are 12 13 capable of accepting, storing, processing, or providing 14 output of data.

(2) ENCRYPT AND ENCRYPTION.—The terms 15 "encrypt" and "encryption" means the scrambling 16 17 (and descrambling) of wire communications, elec-18 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-23 mation.

24 (3) ENCRYPTION PRODUCT.—The term
25 "encryption product"—

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.

(9) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United
States person" means any—
(A) United States citizen; or
(B) legal entity that—
(i) is organized under the laws of the
United States, or any States, the District of
Columbia, or any commonwealth, territory,
or possession of the United States; and
(ii) has its principal place of business
in the United States.
(10) Wire communication; electronic com-
MUNICATION.—The terms "wire communication" and
"electronic communication" have the meanings given
such terms in section 2510 of title 18, United States
Code.
SEC. 3. ENSURING DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF
ENCRYPTION IS A VOLUNTARY PRIVATE SEC-
TOR ACTIVITY.
(a) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
United States that the use, development, manufacture, sale,
distribution, and importation of encryption products,
standards, and services for purposes of assuring the con-
fidentiality, authenticity, or integrity of electronic informa-
tion shall be voluntary and market driven.

(b) LIMITATION ON REGULATION.—Neither the Federal
 Government nor a State may establish any conditions, ties,
 or links between encryption products, standards, and serv ices used for confidentiality, and those used for authenticity
 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 10 person in a foreign country, to develop, manufacture, sell, 11 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 AC16 CESS TO PLAINTEXT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or of any State may require
that, set standards for, condition any approval on, create
incentives for, or tie any benefit to a requirement that, a
decryption key, access to a key, key recovery information,
or any other plaintext access capability be—

23 (1) required to be built into computer hardware
24 or software for any purpose;

(2) given to any other person (including a de partment, agency, or instrumentality of the United
 States or an entity in the private sector that may be
 certified or approved by the United States or a
 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.

(a) ENCRYPTION OF INCRIMINATING COMMUNICATIONS
OR INFORMATION UNLAWFUL.—Any person who, in the
commission of a felony under a criminal statute of the
United States, knowingly and willfully encrypts incriminating communications or information relating to that felony with the intent to conceal such communications or in-

formation for the purpose of avoiding detection by law en forcement agencies or prosecution—

3 (1) in the case of a first offense under this sec4 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.

(b) USE OF ENCRYPTION NOT A BASIS FOR PROBABLE
CAUSE.—The use of encryption by any person shall not be
the sole basis for establishing probable cause with respect
to a criminal offense or a search warrant.

15 SEC. 7. EXPORTS OF ENCRYPTION.

(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.—

"(1) GENERAL RULE.—Subject to paragraphs
(2), (3), and (4), the Secretary shall have exclusive
authority to control exports of all computer hardware,
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

1	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 Attomory Conoral and the Director of

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-

empted from any requirement for a license 1 2 under subparagraph (A); or "(ii) computer hardware or software 3 4 that is no more technically complex in its encryption capabilities than computer hard-5 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 pointto-point from the user to a central commu-24

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	computer hardware or software or computing 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	((A) 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 Encryption (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;

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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 other media or devices such as disks, tapes, or 3 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 Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 16 902(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new 17 18 paragraph: 19 "(4) Export of communications transaction 20 TECHNOLOGIES.—In accordance with section 17(q)(2)

of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C.
App. 2416(g)(2)), the Secretary shall assign to the Assistant Secretary and the NTIA the authority of the
Secretary under such section 17(g), with respect to
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.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act shall
limit the authority of the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the Trading with the Enemy Act, or the Export Administration Act of 1979, to—

19(A) prohibit the export of encryption prod-20ucts to countries that have been determined to re-21peatedly provide support for acts of inter-22national 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.

(e) CONTINUATION OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION
 ACT.—For purposes of carrying out the amendment made
 by subsection (a), the Export Administration Act of 1979
 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 govern10 ment through commercial networks and infrastruc11 ture; and

(2) to protect the privacy and security of any
electronic communication from, or stored information
obtained from, the public.

(b) PURCHASE OF ENCRYPTION PRODUCTS BY FED16 ERAL GOVERNMENT.—Any department, agency, or instru17 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.

(c) PROHIBITION OF REQUIREMENT FOR CITIZENS TO
PURCHASE SPECIFIED PRODUCTS.—No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, nor any department, agency, or political subdivision of a State, may require any person in the private sector to use any particular

encryption product or methodology, including products
 with a decryption key, access to a key, key recovery infor mation, or any other plaintext access capability, to commu nicate with, or transact business with, the government.

5 SEC. 9. NATIONAL ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES CENTER.

Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act is amended by
inserting after section 105 (47 U.S.C. 904) the following
new section:

10 "SEC. 106. NATIONAL ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES CEN-11 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 Direc16 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 govern20 ment entities to exchange information and method21 ology regarding data security techniques and tech22 nologies;

23 "(2) to examine encryption techniques and meth24 ods 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	quirements.

"(d) EQUAL ACCESS.—State and local law enforce ment agencies and authorities shall have access to informa tion, services, resources, and assistance provided by the
 NET Center to the same extent that Federal law enforce 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, infor18 mation, and other non-personnel resources.

"(g) PRIVATE INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE.—The NET Center may accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises
of money, services, or property, both real and personal, for
the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Center.
Gifts, bequests, or devises of money and proceeds from sales
of other property received as gifts, bequests, or devises shall

be deposited in the Treasury and shall be available for dis bursement upon order of the Director of the NET Center.
 "(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 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. 10 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 Ad15 visory Board shall have experience or expertise in the
16 field of encryption, decryption, electronic communica17 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 communica23 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-

priate Federal agencies and appropriate industry partici-2 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 "(3) identify sources of probable funding for the 12 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 adding at the end the following new section: 18 **"SEC. 156. STUDY OF NETWORK RELIABILITY AND SECURITY** 19 20 AND DATA SECURITY ISSUES. "(a) IN GENERAL.—The NTIA shall conduct an exam-21 22 ination of— 23 "(1) the relationship between— 24 "(A) network reliability (for communica-

25 tions and computer networks), network security

1	(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 NTIA 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)).".

1SEC. 11. TREATMENT OF ENCRYPTION IN INTERSTATE AND2FOREIGN COMMERCE.

3 (a) INQUIRY REGARDING IMPEDIMENTS TO COM4 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 impedi8 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

(2) identify import restrictions imposed by foreign nations that constitute trade barriers to providers 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.

(b) REMOVAL OF IMPEDIMENTS TO TRADE.—Within 1
year after such date of enactment, the Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to reduce the
impediments to trade in encryption products and services
identified in the inquiry pursuant to subsection (a) for the
purpose of facilitating the development of interstate and foreign commerce. Such regulations shall be designed to—

24 (1) promote the sale and distribution, including
25 through electronic commerce, in foreign commerce of

3 (2) strengthen the competitiveness of domestic
4 providers of encryption products and services in for5 eign commerce, including electronic commerce.

6 (c) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—

(1) REPORT TO PRESIDENT.—Upon the completion of the inquiry under subsection (a), the Secretary
shall submit a report to the President regarding reducing any impediments to trade in encryption products and services that are identified by the inquiry
and could, in the determination of the Secretary, require international negotiations for such reduction.

14 (2) NEGOTIATIONS.—The President shall take all actions necessary to conduct negotiations with other 15 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 safequard 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.

19sec. 13. PROHIBITION ON TRANSFERS TO PLA AND COM-20MUNIST CHINESE MILITARY COMPANIES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Whoever knowingly and willfully
transfers to the People's Liberation Army or to any Communist Chinese military company any encryption product
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

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
 1999.

3 SEC. 14. FAILURE TO DECRYPT INFORMATION OBTAINED 4 UNDER COURT ORDER.

5 Whoever is required by an order of any court to provide to the court or any other party any information in 6 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 comprehensible format of such information prior to its encryption, 10 fails to provide such information in accordance with the 11 order in such readable or comprehensible form— 12

(1) in the case of a first offense under this section, shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years,
or fined under title 18, United States Code, or both;
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.

This Act may be cited as the "Security
And Freedom through Encryption (SAFE)
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
10	communication', 'electronic communica-
11	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,

including communications, to its readable form;

"(3) the terms 'encrypt', 'encrypted',
and 'encryption' mean the scrambling of
wire communications, electronic communications, 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;

"(4) the term 'key' means the variable
information used in a mathematical formula, code, or algorithm, or any component thereof, used to decrypt wire communications, electronic communications,
or electronically stored information, that
has been encrypted; and

14 "(5) the term 'key recovery informa15 tion' means information that would en16 able obtaining the key of a user of
17 encryption;

18 "(6) the term 'plaintext access capability' means any method or mechanism 19 20 which would provide information in 21 readable form prior to its being encrypted or after it has been decrypted; 22 "(7) the term 'United States person' 23 24 means-

25 "(A) any United States citizen;

"(B) any other person organized
 under the laws of any State, the Dis trict of Columbia, or any common wealth, territory, or possession of the
 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, regard23 less of the encryption algorithm selected,
24 encryption key length chosen, or implementa25 tion technique or medium used.

1 "§ 2804. Prohibition on mandatory key escrow

"(a) GENERAL PROHIBITION.—Neither the
Federal Government nor a State may require
that, or condition any approval on a requirement that, a key, access to a key, key recovery
information, or any other plaintext access capability be—

8 "(1) built into computer hardware or
9 software for any purpose;

"(2) given to any other person, including a Federal Government agency or an
entity in the private sector that may be
certified or approved by the Federal Government or a State to receive it; or

"(3) retained by the owner or user of
an encryption key or any other person,
other than for encryption products for
use by the Federal Government or a
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 -HR 850 RH

nongovernmental entity that is assisting in
 the performance of national security or law
 enforcement activity.

4 "(c) EXCEPTION FOR ACCESS FOR LAW EN-5 FORCEMENT PURPOSES.—Subsection (a) shall 6 not affect the authority of any investigative or 7 law enforcement officer, or any member of the 8 intelligence community as defined in section 9 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) in the case of a first offense
under this section, shall be imprisoned
for not more than 5 years, or fined in the
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.

10 "(b) USE OF ENCRYPTION NOT A BASIS FOR 11 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.".

(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 123 the following new
item:

"125. Encrypted wire and electronic information 2801".

20 SEC. 3. EXPORTS OF ENCRYPTION.

(a) AMENDMENT TO EXPORT ADMINISTRATION
ACT OF 1979.—Section 17 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2416) is
amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, COM PUTERS, AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.—

3 "(1) GENERAL RULE.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall 4 have exclusive authority to control ex-5 ports of all computer hardware, software, 6 7 computing devices, customer premises communications 8 equipment, network equipment, and technology for informa-9 tion security (including encryption), ex-10 cept that which is specifically designed 11 or modified for military use, including 12 command, control, and intelligence appli-13 cations. 14

"(2) ITEMS NOT REQUIRING LICENSES.— 15 After a 1-time technical review by the 16 17 Secretary, which shall be completed not 18 later than 30 working days after submission of the product concerned for such 19 technical review, no export license may 20 be required, except pursuant to the Trad-21 22 ing with the enemy Act or the International Emergency Economic Powers 23 24 Act (but only to the extent that the authority of such Act is not exercised to ex-25

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;

"(C) any computer hardware or 1 software or computing device solely 2 3 on the basis that it incorporates or employs in any form interface mecha-4 nisms for interaction with other com-5 puter hardware or software or com-6 puting devices, including computer 7 hardware and software and com-8 puting devices with encryption capa-9 10 **bilities:** "(**D**) 11 any computing or tele-

11"(D) any computing or tele-12communication device which incor-13porates or employs in any form com-14puter hardware or software15encryption 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-to22 end user encryption;

23 "(E) technical assistance and
24 technical data used for the installa25 tion or maintenance of computer

hardware or software or computing devices with encryption capabilities covered under this subsection; or

"(F) any encryption hardware or 4 software or computing device not 5 used for confidentiality purposes, 6 authentication. 7 such as integrity. 8 electronic signatures, nonrepudiation, or copy protection. 9

"(3) COMPUTER HARDWARE OR SOFT-10 11 WARE OR COMPUTING **DEVICES** WITH **ENCRYPTION CAPABILITIES.**—After a 1-time 12 technical review by the Secretary, which 13 shall be completed not later than 30 14 working days after submission of the 15 product concerned for such technical re-16 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-

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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

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1	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,
~ ~	• • • • • • • • • •

using mathematical formulas or algo-

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

1	sales, mail order transactions,
2	phone order transactions,
3	electronic distribution, or sale
4	on approval;
5	"(III) preloaded on com-
б	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

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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
10	technical data;
11	"(G) the term 'technical data' in-
12	cludes blueprints, plans, diagrams,
13	models, formulas, tables, engineering
14	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
18	memories; and
19	"(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,

that the computer hardware or soft ware or computing device works as
 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 CON13 TROLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act
shall limit the authority of the President
under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the Trading with the
enemy Act, or the Export Administration
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 inter24 national terrorism;

(B) prohibit the export or reex-1 port of any encryption product with 2 an encryption strength of more than 3 56 bits to any military unit of the 4 People's Republic of China, including 5 the People's Liberation Army (as de-6 7 fined in section 1237(c) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Author-8 ization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (50 9 U.S.C. 1701 note)); or 10

11 (C) impose an embargo on exports
12 to, and imports from, a specific coun13 try.

(2) SPECIFIC DENIALS.—The Secretary 14 of Commerce may prohibit the export of 15 specific encryption products to an indi-16 17 vidual or organization in a specific for-18 eign country or countries identified by 19 the Secretary, if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, 20 21 the Secretary of State, the Attorney Gen-22 eral, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Administrator of the 23 Drug Enforcement Administration, and 24 the Director of Central Intelligence, de-25

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-10 port Administration Act of 1979 shall be 11 deemed to be in effect.

12 SEC. 4. EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION BY ATTOR14 NEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall
15 compile, and maintain in classified form, data
16 on the instances in which encryption (as de17 fined in section 2801 of title 18, United States
18 Code) has interfered with, impeded, or ob19 structed the ability of the Department of Jus20 tice to enforce the criminal laws of the United
21 States.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO THE
CONGRESS.—The information compiled under
subsection (a), including an unclassified sum-

mary thereof, shall be made available, upon 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 [(a) AUTHORITY TO CONTROL EXPORTS.—The Presi8 dent shall control the export of all dual-use encryption prod9 ucts.

10 **(**(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 [(c) DECISIONS NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL RE16 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 [SEC. 3. LICENSE EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ENCRYPTION 20 PRODUCTS.

*Encryption products with encryption strength equal*to or less than the level identified in section 5 shall be eligible for export under a license exception if—

24 [(1) such encryption product is submitted for a
25 1-time technical review;

1	I(2) such encryption product does not require li-
2	censing under otherwise applicable regulations;
3	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(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	[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	(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) Periodic Review of Eligibility Level.—The
23	President shall, at the end of each successive 180-day period

25 (a), notify the Congress of the maximum level of encryption

24 after the notice provided to the Congress under subsection

strength, which may not be lower than that in effect under
 this section during that 180-day period, that may be ex ported from the United States under a license exception
 pursuant to section 3 without harm to the national security
 interests of the United States. Such level shall not become
 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 APPLICA15 TION.—To apply for an export license, the applicant shall
16 submit—

- 17 **[**(1) the product for technical review;
- 18 **[**(2) a certification identifying—

19 [(A) the intended end use of the product;
20 and

21 [(B) the expected end user of the product;
22 [(3) in instances where the export is to a dis23 tribution chain partner—

24 (A) proof that the distribution chain part25 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	[(B) the name and address of the distribu-
6	tion chain partner; and
7	I(4) any other information required by the
8	President.
9	(c) Post-Export Reporting.—
10	(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	(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	(A) the particular product sold;
23	(B) the name and address of the end user
24	of the product; and
25	(C) the intended use of the product sold.

1 [SEC. 7. WAIVER AUTHORITY.

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President may by Executive 3 order waive the applicability of any provision of section 3 to a person or entity if the President determines that the 4 5 waiver is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States. The President shall, not later than 6 7 15 days after making such determination, submit a report 8 to the committees referred to in subsection (c) that includes 9 the factual basis upon which such determination was made. The report may be in classified format. 10

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

22 [(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 Per25 manent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of
26 Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations,
•HR 850 RH

the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee
 on Intelligence of the Senate.

3 [SEC. 8. ENCRYPTION INDUSTRY AND INFORMATION SECU-4 RITY BOARD.

5 [(a) ENCRYPTION INDUSTRY AND INFORMATION SECU6 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 foreign availability of encryption products.
10 [(b) MEMBERSHIP.—(1) The Board shall be composed
11 of 12 members, as follows:

12 [(A) The Secretary, or the Secretary's designee.
13 [(B) The Attorney General, or his or her des14 ignee.

15 [(C) The Secretary of Defense, or his or her des16 ignee.

17 [(D) The Director of Central Intelligence, or his
18 or her designee.

19 [(E) The Director of the Federal Bureau of In20 vestigation, or his or her designee.

21 [(F) The Special Assistant to the President for
22 National Security Affairs, or his or her designee, who
23 shall chair the Board.

24 [(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	[(2) The six private sector representatives described
5	in paragraph $(1)(G)$ shall be appointed as follows:
6	(A) Two by the Speaker of the House of
7	Representatives.
8	[(B) One by the Minority Leader of the
9	House of Representatives.
10	(C) Two by the Majority Leader of the
11	Senate.
12	[(D) One by the Minority Leader of the
13	Senate.
14	(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	(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	(e) LIMITATION.—The Board shall have no authority
23	to review any export determination made pursuant to this
24	Act.

[(f) TERMINATION.—This section shall cease to be ef fective 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.
 [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 **[**(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 "ex22 port" includes reexport, the term "exporter" includes
23 "reexporter".

24 [(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means
25 the Secretary of Commerce.]

- 1 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,
11	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	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

3 (5) Leaving the national security and 4 public safety responsibilities of the Gov-5 ernment to the marketplace alone is not 6 consistent with the obligations of the Gov-7 ernment to protect the public safety and 8 to defend the Nation.

9 (6) In order for the United States posi-10 tion in the global market to benefit the 11 national security interests of the United 12 States, it is imperative that the export of 13 encryption products be subject to a dy-14 namic and constructive export control re-15 gime.

(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

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.

(11) A balance can and must be
achieved between industry interests, national security, law enforcement requirements, and privacy needs.

(12) A court order process should be
required for access to plaintext, where
and when available, and criminal and
civil penalties should be imposed for misuse of decryption information.

23 (13) Timely access to plaintext capa24 bility 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-

(16) An effective regulatory approach 3 to manage the proliferation of encryption 4 products which have dual-use capabilities 5 must be maintained and greater con-6 7 fidence in the ability of the executive branch to preserve and promote the com-8 petitive advantage of the United States 9 encryption industry in the global market 10 11 must be provided.

TITLE I—DOMESTIC USES OF ENCRYPTION

14 SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

15 For purposes of this Act:

(1) ATTORNEY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.— 16 The term "attorney for the Government" 17 18 has the meaning given such term in Rule 54(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal 19 20 Procedure, and also includes any duly au-21 thorized attorney of a State who is au-22 thorized to prosecute criminal offenses within such State. 23

24 (2) AUTHORIZED PARTY.—The term "au 25 thorized party" means any person with

the legal authority to obtain decryption
 information or plaintext of encrypted
 data, including communications.

4 (3) COMMUNICATIONS.—The term "com5 munications" means any wire communica6 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-TION.—The term "court of competent juris-11 diction" means any court of the United 12 States organized under Article III of the 13 Constitution of the United States, the 14 court organized under the Foreign Intel-15 ligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 16 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

thereof with the ability to transmit or re ceive data, including communications.

(6) **DECRYPTION.**—The term 3 "decryption" means the retransformation 4 or unscrambling of encrypted data, in-5 cluding communications, to its readable 6 7 plaintext version. To "decrypt" data, including communications, is to perform 8 decryption. 9

(7) 10 DECRYPTION INFORMATION.—The term "decryption information" means in-11 formation or technology that enables one 12 to readily retransform or unscramble 13 encrypted data from its unreadable and 14 incomprehensible format to its readable 15 plaintext version. 16

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.

ENCRYPTION.—The (9) 21 term 22 *"encryption" means the transformation or* scrambling of data, including commu-23 24 nications. from plaintext to an unreadable or incomprehensible format, 25

1 regardless of the technique utilized for such transformation or scrambling and 2 3 irrespective of the medium in which such data, including communications, occur or 4 can be found, for the purposes of pro-5 tecting the content of such data, includ-6 ing communications. To "encrypt" data, 7 including communications, is to perform 8 encryption. 9

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.

(11) FOREIGN AVAILABILITY.—The term
"foreign availability" has the meaning applied to foreign availability of encryption
products subject to controls under the Export Administration Regulations, as in effect on July 1, 1999.

(12) GOVERNMENT.—The term "Government" means the Government of the
United States and any agency or instru-

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mentality thereof, or the government of

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.

	Sec.
	"2801. Unlawful use of encryption in furtherance of a criminal act.
	"2802. Privacy protection.
	"2803. Court order access to plaintext or decryption informa- tion.
	"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

person may be prosecuted in a district court of
 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 subse8 quent offense under this section, be im9 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 informa5 tion without lawful authority for the pur6 pose of decrypting data, including com7 munications;

8 **"(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;

"(4) impersonate another person for
the purpose of obtaining decryption information of that person without lawful authority;

20 "(5) facilitate or assist in the
21 encryption of data, including communica22 tions, knowing that such data, including
23 communications, are to be used in fur24 therance of a crime; or

25 "(6) disclose decryption information
 26 in violation of a provision of this chapter.
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1"(b) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Whoever violates2this section shall be imprisoned for not more3than 10 years, or fined under this title, or both.4"§2803. Court order access to plaintext or decryption5information

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 officer timely access to the plaintext 10 of encrypted data, including communications, 11 or requiring any person in possession of 12 decryption information to provide such infor-13 mation to a duly authorized investigative or 14 law enforcement officer—

15 "(A) upon the application by an attor16 ney for the Government that—

17 "(i) is made under oath or affir18 mation by the attorney for the Govern19 ment; and

20 "(ii) provides a factual basis es21 tablishing the relevance that the
22 plaintext or decryption information
23 being sought has to a law enforce24 ment, foreign counterintelligence, or
25 international terrorism investigation

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then being conducted pursuant to lawful authorities; and

"(B) if the court finds, in writing, that 3 the plaintext or decryption information 4 being sought is relevant to an ongoing 5 lawful law enforcement, foreign counter-6 intelligence, or international terrorism in-7 vestigation and the investigative or law 8 enforcement officer is entitled to such 9 plaintext or decryption information. 10

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
 order issued, under this section, is not author ized, except as may otherwise be specifically
 permitted by this section or another order of
 the court.

6 "(b) RECORD OF ACCESS REQUIRED.—(1) 7 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.

17 "(2) The court issuing the order under this 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 21 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 "(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 10 or law enforcement officer pursuant to this 11 chapter, as the court may determine is in the 12 interest of justice, an inventory which shall in-13 clude notice of—

- 14 "(1) the fact of the entry of the order
 15 or the application;
- 16 "(2) the date of the entry of the appli17 cation and issuance of the order; and

"(3) the fact that the person's
decryption information or plaintext data,
including communications, has been provided or accessed by an investigative or
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

plaintext, applications, and orders as the
 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 pur12 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 authorized or approved. This 10-day 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 Proce12 dures Act (18 U.S.C. App.); and

"(2) the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).
"(e) CONTEMPT.—Any violation of the provisions of this section may be punished by the
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 communications, obtained pursuant to this
 chapter, or evidence derived therefrom, on the
 grounds that —

"(1) the plaintext was decrypted or 4 5 accessed in violation of this chapter; "(2) the order of authorization or ap-6 7 proval under which it was decrypted or accessed is insufficient on its face; or 8 "(3) the decryption was not made in 9 conformity with the order of authoriza-10 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 therefrom, as the court determines to be in the inter 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. "(i) COVERED PERSONS.—Subsection (h) ap plies to any person whose decryption
 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 au9 thority and is knowingly used or disclosed
10 by such officer unlawfully; or

"(3) is obtained by an investigative or 11 law enforcement officer with lawful au-12 thority and whose decryption information 13 unlawfullv used to disclose 14 is the plaintext of the data, including commu-15 nications. 16

17 "(j) LIMITATION.—A civil action under sub-18 section (h) shall be commenced not later than 19 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
25 respect to the decryption of data, including

communications, are the only judicial rem edies and sanctions for violations of this chap ter involving such decryptions, other than vio lations based on the deprivation of any rights,
 privileges, or immunities secured by the Con 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 Assist23 ant Attorney General specifically designated
24 by the Attorney General, shall report in writ25 ing to Congress on the number of applications

made and orders entered authorizing Federal,
 State, and local law enforcement access to
 decryption information for the purposes of
 reading the plaintext of otherwise encrypted
 data, including communications, pursuant to
 this chapter. Such reports shall be submitted
 to the Committees on the Judiciary of the
 House of Representatives and of the Senate,
 and to the Permanent Select Committee on In telligence for the House of Representatives and
 the Select Committee on Intelligence for the

13 "§2805. Lawful use of plaintext or decryption infor14 mation

15 "(a) AUTHORIZED USE OF DECRYPTION IN16 FORMATION.—

17 "(1) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.—An in-18 vestigative or law enforcement officer to 19 whom plaintext or decryption information is provided may only use such plaintext or 20 21 decryption information for the purposes of conducting a lawful criminal investiga-22 tion, foreign counterintelligence, or inter-23 national terrorism investigation, and for 24

the purposes of preparing for and pros ecuting any criminal violation of law.

3 "(2) CIVIL REDRESS.—Any plaintext or decryption information provided under 4 5 this chapter to an investigative or law enforcement officer may not be disclosed, ex-6 cept by court order, to any other person 7 for use in a civil proceeding that is unre-8 lated to a criminal investigation and 9 prosecution for which the plaintext or 10 decryption information is authorized 11 under paragraph (1). Such order shall 12 only issue upon a showing by the party 13 seeking disclosure that there is no alter-14 native means of obtaining the plaintext, 15 or decryption information, being sought 16 17 and the court also finds that the interests of justice would not be served by non-18 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 authority to obtain such data, including com 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	FORMATION.—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
01	information is given reasonable no

(A) the person who supplied the
information is given reasonable notice, by the person seeking the disclosure, of the court proceeding relevant
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	"(a) IDENTIFICATION.—To avoid inadvertent
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 any25 decryption information under this chapter

shall maintain such information in a facility
 and in a method so as to reasonably assure
 that inadvertent disclosure does not occur.

4 *"§2807. Definitions*

5 "The definitions set forth in section 101 of
6 the Encryption for the National Interest Act
7 shall apply to this chapter.".

12 TITLE II—GOVERNMENT 13 PROCUREMENT

14 SEC. 201. FEDERAL PURCHASES OF ENCRYPTION PROD-15UCTS.

16 (a) DECRYPTION CAPABILITIES.—The Presi-17 dent may, consistent with the provisions of 18 subsection (b), direct that any encryption 19 product or service purchased or otherwise pro-20 cured by the United States Government to pro-21 vide the security service of data confidentiality 22 for a computer system owned and operated by 23 the United States Government shall include 24 recoverability features or functions that en-25 able the timely decryption of encrypted data, -HR 850 RH including communications, or timely access to
 plaintext by an authorized party without the
 knowledge or cooperation of the person using
 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.

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

SEC. 202. NETWORKS ESTABLISHED WITH FEDERAL FUNDS.

22 encrypted data, including communica23 tions, or timely access to plaintext, by an
24 authorized party without the knowledge

15

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.

An encryption product may be labeled to inform Government users that the product is authorized for sale to or for use by Government agencies or Government contractors in trans 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 dual20 use encryption products.

(b) AUTHORITY TO DENY EXPORT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY REASONS.—Notwithstanding
any provision of this title, the President may
deny the export of any encryption product on

the basis that its export is contrary to the na 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 sub16 mitted for a 1-time technical review;

17 (2) such encryption product does not
18 require licensing under otherwise appli19 cable regulations;

20 (3) such encryption product is not in21 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
10	export of the product, provides the names
11	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
17	abide by all laws and regulations of the
18	United States concerning the export and
19	reexport of encryption products designed
20	or manufactured within the United
21	States.
22	(b) ONE-TIME TECHNICAL REVIEW.—(1) The
	(U) UNE-TIME IECHNICAL REVIEW(1) I

22 (0) ONE-TIME TECHNICAL REVIEW.—(1) The
23 technical review referred to in subsection (a)
24 shall be completed within no longer than 45

days after the submission of all of the informa tion required under paragraph (2).

3 (2) The President shall specify the infor4 mation that must be submitted for the 1-time
5 technical review referred to in this section.

(3) An encryption product may not be ex7 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 pursuant to this section consistent with the
 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.

1 SEC. 305. ENCRYPTION 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

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 re22 view;

23 (B) a certification, under oath,
24 identifying—

25 (i) the intended end use of the
26 product; and

(ii) the expected end user or 1 class of end users of the product; 2 (C) proof that its distribution 3 chain partners have contractually 4 agreed to abide by all laws and regu-5 lations of the United States con-6 cerning the export and reexport of 7 8 encryption products designed or manufactured within the United States: 9 and 10 11 (D) the names and addresses of its distribution chain partners. 12 (b) TECHNICAL REVIEW FOR LICENSE APPLI-13

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 infor17 mation required under paragraph (2).

(2) The information to be submitted for the
technical review shall be the same as that required to be submitted pursuant to section
302(b)(2).

(3) An encryption product may not be exported during the technical review of that
product under this section.

25 (c) POST-EXPORT REPORTING.—

1 (1) UNAUTHORIZED USE.—All exporters of encryption products that are designed 2 3 or manufactured within the United States shall submit a report to the Secretary at 4 any time the exporter has reason to be-5 6 lieve any such exported product is being 7 diverted to a use or a user not approved at the time of export. 8

exporters 9 (2) PIRATING.—All of 10 encryption products that are designed or manufactured within the United States 11 shall report any pirating of their tech-12 nology or intellectual property to the Sec-13 14 retary as soon as practicable after dis-15 covery.

(3) DISTRIBUTION CHAIN PARTNERS.—All
exporters of encryption products that are
designed or manufactured within the
United States, and all distribution chain
partners of such exporters, shall submit to
the Secretary a report which shall
specify—

23	(A) the particular product sold;
24	(B) the name and address of—

(i) the ultimate end user of the 1 product, if known; or 2 (ii) the name and address of 3 the next purchaser in the distribu-4 tion chain; and 5 (C) the intended use of the product 6 7 sold. (d) EXERCISE OF OTHER AUTHORITIES.—The 8 Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, and the 9 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 out15 this title.

16 (e) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President may by 18 Executive order waive any provision of this title, or the applicability of any such 19 20 provision to a person or entity, if the President determines that the waiver is 21 22 necessary to advance the national security. The President shall, not later than 15 23 days after making such determination, 24 submit a report to the committees referred 25

to in paragraph (2) that includes the fac tual basis upon which such determination
 was made. The report may be in classified
 format.

(2) COMMITTEES.—The committees re-5 ferred to in paragraph (1) are the Com-6 7 mittee on International Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the 8 Permanent Select Committee on Intel-9 ligence of the House of Representatives, 10 and the Committee on Foreign Relations, 11 the Committee on Armed Services, and the 12 Select Committee on Intelligence of the 13 Senate. 14

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.

19SEC. 306. ENCRYPTION INDUSTRY AND INFORMATION SE-20CURITY BOARD.

21 (a) ENCRYPTION INDUSTRY AND INFORMA-22 TION SECURITY BOARD ESTABLISHED.—There is 23 hereby established an Encryption Industry 24 and Information Security Board. The Board shall undertake an advisory role for the Presi 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 rec17 ommendations regarding the further de18 velopment and use of encryption;

(4) to advance the development of
international standards regarding interoperability and global use of encryption
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

every four months. The Federal Advisory Com mittee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) does not apply to the
 Board or to meetings held by the Board under
 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.

(g) LIMITATION.—The Board shall have no
authority to review any export determination
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.

(i) TERMINATION.—This section shall cease 1 2 to be effective 10 years after the date of the en-3 actment of this Act.

TITLE IV—LIABILITY 4 LIMITATIONS

6 SEC. 401. COMPLIANCE WITH COURT ORDER.

5

(a) NO LIABILITY FOR COMPLIANCE.—Subject 7 to subsection (b), no civil or criminal liability 8 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, including communications; 13

(2) the decryption information of such 14 encrypted data, including communica-15 tions: or 16

17 (3) technical assistance for access to 18 the plaintext of, or decryption information 19 for, encrypted data, including commu-20 nications.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not 21 apply to a person who provides plaintext or 22 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.

10 SEC. 403. GOOD FAITH DEFENSE.

11 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 including communications. 15 **data.** 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.

25 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-

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 5 SEC. 601. EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.

6 (a) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION BY ATTOR7 NEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall
8 compile, and maintain in classified form, data
9 on—

(1) the instances in which encryption
has interfered with, impeded, or obstructed the ability of the Department of
Justice to enforce the laws of the United
States; and

(2) the instances where the Department of Justice has been successful in
overcoming any encryption encountered in
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 (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the Export Admin-7 istration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 8 9 et seq.), or the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et 10 11 seq.) or any regulations promulgated 12 thereunder;

13 (2) affect foreign intelligence activi14 ties of the United States; or

(3) negate or diminish any intellectual property protections under the laws
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;

(2) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 for 1 2 personnel and equipment costs; (3) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2002; 3 and 4 (4) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2003. 5 6 SEC. 604. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this Act or the amend-7 ments made by this Act, or the application 8 thereof, to any person or circumstances is held 9 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.".