

# Economic Espionage Act of 1996

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The **Economic Espionage Act of 1996** (Pub.L. 104–294 (<http://legislink.org/us/pl-104-294>), 110 Stat. 3488 (<http://legislink.org/us/stat-110-3488>), enacted October 11, 1996) was a 6 title Act of Congress dealing with a wide range of issues, including not only industrial espionage (e.g., the theft or misappropriation of a trade secret and the National Information Infrastructure Protection Act), but the insanity defense, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, requirements for presentence investigation reports, and the United States Sentencing Commission reports regarding encryption or scrambling technology, and other technical and minor amendments.

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## Economic Espionage Act of 1996



Long title	An Act to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect proprietary economic information, and for other purposes.
Acronyms (colloquial)	EEA, NIIPA
Nicknames	National Information Infrastructure Protection Act of 1996
Enacted by	the 104th United States Congress
Effective	October 11, 1996

### Citations

Public Law	104-294 ( <a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-110/pdf/STATUTE-110-Pg3488.pdf">http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-110/pdf/STATUTE-110-Pg3488.pdf</a> )
Statutes at Large	110 Stat. 3488 ( <a href="http://legislink.org/us/stat-110-3488">http://legislink.org/us/stat-110-3488</a> )

### Codification

Titles amended	18 U.S.C.: Crimes and Criminal Procedure 42 U.S.C.: Public Health and Social Welfare
U.S.C. sections amended	18 U.S.C. ch. 47 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-I/chapter-47">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-I/chapter-47</a> ) § 1030 18 U.S.C. ch. 90 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-I/chapter-90">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-I/chapter-90</a> ) §1831 et seq. 18 U.S.C. ch. 227, subch. A ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-II/chapter-227/subchapter-A">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-II/chapter-227/subchapter-A</a> ) § 3552 18 U.S.C. ch. 313 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-III/chapter-313">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-III/chapter-313</a> ) § 4243 42 U.S.C. ch. 136, subch. II ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/chapter-136/subchapter-II">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/chapter-136/subchapter-II</a> ) § 13751 et seq.

### Legislative history

- 8 Further reading

## Structure of the Act

- Introduced in the House as H.R. 3723 (<https://www.congress.gov/bill/104th-congress/house-bill/3723>) by Bill McCollum (R-FL) on June 26, 1996
- Committee consideration by House Judiciary
- Passed the House on September 17, 1996 (399-3, Roll call vote 416 (<http://clerk.house.gov/evs/1996/roll416.xml>), via Clerk.House.gov)
- Passed the Senate on September 18, 1996 (passed unanimous consent) with amendment
- House agreed to Senate amendment on September 28, 1996 (agreed without objection) with further amendment
- Senate agreed to House amendment on October 2, 1996 (agreed unanimous consent)
- Signed into law by President William J. Clinton on October 11, 1996

Title	Name	Description
I	Protection of trade secrets	Inserts 18 U.S.C. §§ 1831 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1831.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1831.html</a> )–1839 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1839.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1839.html</a> ) as Chapter 90 of Title 18 of the United States Code
II	National Information Infrastructure Protection Act of 1996	Amends 18 U.S.C. § 1030 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1030.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1030.html</a> ) regarding fraud and related activity in connection with computers.
III	Transfer of persons found not guilty by reason of insanity	Amends 18 U.S.C. § 4243 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/4243.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/4243.html</a> ) with regard to such persons being transferred to the custody of the United States Attorney General
IV	Establishment of Boys and Girls Clubs	Authorizes grants by the United States Department of Justice to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America
V	Use of certain technology to facilitate criminal conduct	Requiring the United States Sentencing Commission to provide certain information in its reports
VI	Technical and minor amendments	Various

## Protection of trade secrets

The act makes the theft or misappropriation of a trade secret a federal crime. Unlike the Espionage Act of 1917 (found at 18 U.S.C. §§ 792 (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/792.html>)–799 (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/799.html>)), the offense involves commercial information, not classified or national defense information.

Section	Name	Description
18 U.S.C. § 1831	Economic	Criminalizes the misappropriation of

( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1831.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1831.html</a> )	espionage	trade secrets (including conspiracy to misappropriate trade secrets and the subsequent acquisition of such misappropriated trade secrets) with the knowledge or intent that the theft will benefit a foreign power. Penalties for violation are fines of up to US\$500,000 per offense and imprisonment of up to 15 years for individuals, and fines of up to US\$10 million for organizations.
18 U.S.C. § 1832 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1832.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1832.html</a> )	Theft of trade secrets	Criminalizes the misappropriation of trade secrets related to or included in a product that is produced for or placed in interstate (including international) commerce, with the knowledge or intent that the misappropriation will injure the owner of the trade secret. Penalties for violation of section 1832 are imprisonment for up to 10 years for individuals (no fines) and fines of up to US\$5 million for organizations.
18 U.S.C. § 1833 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1833.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1833.html</a> )	Exceptions to prohibitions	Provisions do not apply to lawful activity by government entities, or to the reporting of any suspected violation of law to any such entity.
18 U.S.C. § 1834 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1834.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1834.html</a> )	Criminal forfeiture	Requires criminal forfeiture of any proceeds of the crime and property derived from proceeds of the crime, and any property used, or intended to be used, in commission of the crime.
18 U.S.C. § 1835 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1835.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1835.html</a> )	Orders to preserve confidentiality	The court shall enter such orders and take such other action as may be necessary and appropriate to preserve the confidentiality of trade secrets, subject to certain specified provisions of law.
18 U.S.C. § 1836 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1836.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1836.html</a> )	Civil proceedings to enjoin violations	Authorizes civil proceedings by the Department of Justice to enjoin violations of the Act, but does not create a private cause of action. Thus, victims or putative victims must work with the U.S. Attorney in order to obtain an injunction.
18 U.S.C. § 1837 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1837.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1837.html</a> )	Conduct outside the United States	There is extraterritorial jurisdiction where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The offender is a U.S. citizen or</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>permanent resident; or</li> <li>■ The offender is an organization organized under the laws of the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof; or</li> <li>■ An act in furtherance of the offense was committed in the United States</li> </ul>
18 U.S.C. § 1838 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1838.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1838.html</a> )	Construction with other laws	Does not affect any other civil or criminal laws with respect to misappropriation of trade secrets.
18 U.S.C. § 1839 ( <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1839.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1839.html</a> )	Definitions	

"Trade secrets" are defined in the act consistent with generally accepted legal definitions such as those used in the Uniform Trade Secrets Act and state laws based on the UTSA. Specifically it declares:

(3) the term “trade secret” means all forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information, including patterns, plans, compilations, program devices, formulas, designs, prototypes, methods, techniques, processes, procedures, programs, or codes, whether tangible or intangible, and whether or how stored, compiled, or memorialized physically, electronically, graphically, photographically, or in writing if—

(A) the owner thereof has taken reasonable measures to keep such information secret; and

(B) the information derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through proper means by, the public

## Enforcement

### Department of Justice policy

The United States Department of Justice Criminal Division has issued a prosecution policy relating to enforcement of the Act.<sup>[1]</sup> In general, it states:

The EEA is not intended to criminalize every theft of trade secrets for which civil remedies may exist under state law. It was passed in recognition of the increasing importance of the value of intellectual property in general, and trade secrets in particular to

the economic well-being and security of the United States and to close a federal enforcement gap in this important area of law. Appropriate discretionary factors to be considered in deciding whether to initiate a prosecution under § 1831 or § 1832 include:

- (a) the scope of the criminal activity, including evidence of involvement by a foreign government, foreign agent or foreign instrumentality;
- (b) the degree of economic injury to the trade secret owner;
- (c) the type of trade secret misappropriated;
- (d) the effectiveness of available civil remedies; and
- (e) the potential deterrent value of the prosecution.

The availability of a civil remedy should not be the only factor considered in evaluating the merits of a referral because the victim of a trade secret theft almost always has recourse to a civil action. The universal application of this factor would thus defeat the Congressional intent in passing the EEA.

## Use of EEA

The Act can be employed to accomplish several purposes:

- It can be used to protect a company's valuable intellectual property by prosecuting dishonest competitors who steal a company's trade secrets, but
- it can also be used against a company that finds itself with trade secrets belonging to a competitor.<sup>[2]</sup>

In *United States v. Lange*,<sup>[3][4]</sup> the EEA was used to protect a victim company that had learned that Lange, a disgruntled former employee, had been offering to sell its secret manufacturing processes to third parties. The company reported Lange to the FBI, and Lange was arrested and subsequently convicted and sentenced to 30 months in prison. The case was successful in large part because the company undertook reasonable measures to keep its information secret, including:<sup>[2]</sup>

1. physically securing the trade secrets in question
2. limiting the distribution of documentation describing the trade secret
3. limiting the number of employees with access to the trade secret
4. notifying such employees that they were working with confidential information, and placing warnings on trade secret information
5. providing vendors with only partial information of the trade secret, so that it could not be replicated

The EEA has also been used to prosecute a Boeing manager, together with an employee he hired from Lockheed Martin with the offer of a higher salary in return for his inside information on Lockheed Martin's pricing.<sup>[2][5]</sup> Although the EEA charges were later dropped, the matter resulted in Boeing being denied \$1 billion in contracts from the United States Air Force, as well as it paying a \$615 million settlement to the US Government.<sup>[6]</sup>

## § 1831 - First conviction and sentence

In February 2010, former Boeing engineer Dongfan "Greg" Chung was sentenced to 16 years in prison, following the first ever trial conviction under the 1996 Economic Espionage Act. Chung, a native of China, was convicted by the US District Court for the Central District of California of stealing Boeing trade secrets related to the US Space Shuttle program and the Delta IV rocket. He spent over 30 years providing U.S. aerospace technologies to China. Chung was convicted on charges related to more than 350,000 sensitive documents that were found concealed in crawl spaces underneath his home, including conspiracy to commit economic espionage, six counts of economic espionage to benefit a foreign country, one count of acting as an agent of the People's Republic of China, and one count of making false statements to the FBI. The 15-year sentence is viewed as a life sentence for Chung who is 74 years old.

Chung was arrested by special agents from the FBI's Los Angeles Field Office in February 2008. He worked for Rockwell International from 1973 until its defense and space unit was acquired by Boeing in 1996, and he continued to work for Boeing as an employee and then as a contractor through 2006. Chung's arrest resulted from an investigation into the case of Chi Mak, a Chinese-American engineer convicted in 2007 of conspiring to export sensitive naval technologies to China and sentenced to more than 24 years in prison.

At Chung's sentencing, presiding judge, Cormac Carney, said that he could not "put a price tag" on national security, and that with the long sentence for Chung he wanted to send a signal to China to "stop sending your spies here."<sup>[7]</sup>

In April 2012, Chung's conviction was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.<sup>[8][9]</sup>

## § 1832 - First conviction and sentence

Most prosecutions under the Economic Espionage Act have been for violation of Section 1832 (Trade Secret Theft). The first such prosecution was of Daniel and Patrick Worthing, maintenance workers at PPG Industries in Pennsylvania who stole blueprints and diskettes. Both pled guilty in early 1997.<sup>[10]</sup> For another example, see the first conviction in California, that of David Brian Kern.<sup>[11]</sup>

After an August, 2007 plea of guilt for (one count) of violating the Economic Espionage Act and one count of violating the Arms Export Control Act, San Jose U.S. District Court Judge Jeremy Fogel sentenced Canadian citizen Xiaodong Sheldon Meng, 44, to 24 months in federal prison, 3 years of parole and a \$10,000 fine, with forfeiture of computer equipment seized. Meng was indicted in December 2006, with 36 counts, "for stealing military software from a Silicon Valley defense contractor and trying to sell it to the Chinese military." The first to be convicted of Economic Espionage (Section 1831), Meng admitted "illegally obtaining a program used for military training from Quantum3D and later using the program in a demonstration to the People's Liberation Army Navy after he no longer worked for the firm; he attempted to sell the fighter-pilot training software programs to the Royal Thai Air Force, the Royal Malaysian Air Force and the Navy Research Center in China." He paid \$500,000 bond, for temporary liberty, until August 18 when he begins serving sentence.<sup>[12]</sup>

On June 18, 2008, Meng was the first individual sentenced under the Economic Espionage statute. Meng was the first person convicted of both the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 and the Arms Export Control Act. He received a 24-month sentence and \$10,000 fine, which included a sentencing departure for cooperation, according to news reports.<sup>[13][14][15]</sup>

## Further developments

### Intersection with trade law

The International Trade Commission has used the EEA's definition of misappropriation to support its enforcement of US trade laws that prohibit "unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles ... in the United States."<sup>[16]</sup> In *Tianrui Group Company Limited LLC v International Trade Commission*, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held that the manufacture abroad of products using a process that was developed in the United States, protected under domestic trade secret law, and misappropriated abroad, violated section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1337 (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/19/1337.html>). The ITC therefore had the authority to bar the importation of such products into the United States.<sup>[17][18][19]</sup>

### Scope of trade secrets

The extent to which trade secrets are covered under § 1832 was expanded in 2012, following the reversal of a conviction in April 2012 by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in *United States v. Aleynikov*.<sup>[20]</sup> In that case, it was held that the theft of the source code for a proprietary system at Goldman Sachs was never intended to be placed in interstate or foreign commerce. As Goldman had no intention of selling or licensing its system, § 1832 (as it was written at that time) did not apply.<sup>[21]</sup> The provision was promptly amended on December 28, 2012 with the passage of the Theft of Trade Secrets Clarification Act of 2012, so that it now applies to products or services that are used or intended for use in interstate or foreign commerce.<sup>[22]</sup> The amendment led to a conviction in *United States v. Agrawal*.

### Expansion of penalties

On January 24, 2013, § 1831 was amended to increase the maximum fines:

- in the case of individuals, from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000, and
- in the case of organizations, from \$10,000,000 to "the greater of \$10,000,000 or 3 times the value of the stolen trade secret to the organization."<sup>[23]</sup>

## Impact of the Act

This legislation has created much debate within the business intelligence community regarding the legality and ethics of various forms of information gathering designed to provide business decision-makers with competitive advantages in areas such as strategy, marketing, research and development, or negotiations. Most business intelligence (also known as competitive intelligence practitioners) rely largely on the collection and analysis of open source information from which they identify events, patterns, and trends of actionable interest. However, some techniques focus on the collection of publicly available information that is in limited circulation. This may be obtained through a number of direct and indirect techniques that share common origins in the national intelligence community. The use of these techniques is often debated from legal and ethical standpoints based on this Act.

One such example is the collection and analysis of gray literature. The techniques for developing actionable intelligence from limited circulation / limited availability documents such as selected corporate publications can raise difficult legal and ethical questions under both intellectual property laws and the Economic Espionage Act.

The Society for Competitive Intelligence Professionals provides training and publications which outline a series of guidelines designed to support business intelligence professionals seeking to comply with both the legal restrictions of the EEA as well as the ethical considerations involved. In 1999, the Society of Competitive Intelligence Professionals published its Policy Analysis on Competitive Intelligence and the Economic Espionage Act which explained how the Economic Espionage Act will not affect legitimate competitive intelligence.<sup>[24]</sup> The National Law Journal of March 29, 2000, reviewed the Policy Analysis and reported that the Policy Analysis' conclusion was that the EEA's "impact on legitimate competitive intelligence would be negligible" and that "nearly four years" after the EEA's passage, "it appears that the [Policy Analysis'] predictions were on target."<sup>[25]</sup>

The EEA was developed on the basis of a national philosophy that emphasizes a "level playing field" for all business competitors that arose in no small part due to the size and diversity of the American private sector. Many other nations not only lack such legislation, but actively support industrial espionage using both their national intelligence services as well as less formal mechanisms including bribery and corruption. The United States Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive publishes an annual report on Foreign Economic Collection and Industrial Espionage mandated by the U.S. Congress which outlines these espionage activities of many foreign nations.

The United States does not engage in state-sanctioned industrial espionage. In 2000, in response to European concerns, a former U.S. Director of Central Intelligence, James Woolsey, said (in the March 17, 2000 Wall Street Journal editorial) that if there is collection, it's usually focused on bribery by European companies, not on access to technologies. Woolsey said "most European technology just isn't worth our stealing." As DCI, Woolsey testified before Congress that he was reluctant to engage in economic espionage as the endeavor is "fraught with complexities, legal difficulties (and) foreign policy difficulties."

In 2000, the European Parliament voted to carry out an investigation into the international surveillance project ECHELON. That same year the French government also began an official investigation into allegations that several collaborating nations may be using the program for illegal purposes. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency documents had been revealed to the British press, showing that the U.S. has been using the technology to monitor European business communications. The French and European allegations centered on the suspicion that such information was being passed to U.S. firms. The U.S. stated that monitoring was focused on the participation of European firms in supplying foreign WMD (weapons of mass destruction) programs, such as the Iran nuclear program, on evading sanctions in Iran and Libya, and on the bribery of foreign officials, such as French payments to Saudi Defense officials.

## See also

- ITT Corporation

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Categories: 1996 in law | United States federal criminal legislation  
 | United States federal intellectual property legislation | Trade secrets

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Public Law 104-294  
104th Congress

An Act

Oct. 11, 1996  
[H.R. 3723]

To amend title 18, United States Code, to protect proprietary economic information, and for other purposes.

Economic  
Espionage Act of  
1996.  
18 USC 1 note.

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Economic Espionage Act of 1996".

**TITLE I—PROTECTION OF TRADE  
SECRETS**

**SEC. 101. PROTECTION OF TRADE SECRETS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 89 the following:

**"CHAPTER 90—PROTECTION OF TRADE SECRETS**

- "Sec.  
"1831. Economic espionage.  
"1832. Theft of trade secrets.  
"1833. Exceptions to prohibitions.  
"1834. Criminal forfeiture.  
"1835. Orders to preserve confidentiality.  
"1836. Civil proceedings to enjoin violations.  
"1837. Conduct outside the United States.  
"1838. Construction with other laws.  
"1839. Definitions.

**"§ 1831. Economic espionage**

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Whoever, intending or knowing that the offense will benefit any foreign government, foreign instrumentality, or foreign agent, knowingly—

"(1) steals, or without authorization appropriates, takes, carries away, or conceals, or by fraud, artifice, or deception obtains a trade secret;

"(2) without authorization copies, duplicates, sketches, draws, photographs, downloads, uploads, alters, destroys, photocopies, replicates, transmits, delivers, sends, mails, communicates, or conveys a trade secret;

"(3) receives, buys, or possesses a trade secret, knowing the same to have been stolen or appropriated, obtained, or converted without authorization;

"(4) attempts to commit any offense described in any of paragraphs (1) through (3); or

“(5) conspires with one or more other persons to commit any offense described in any of paragraphs (1) through (3), and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, shall, except as provided in subsection (b), be fined not more than \$500,000 or imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“(b) ORGANIZATIONS.—Any organization that commits any offense described in subsection (a) shall be fined not more than \$10,000,000.

#### “§ 1832. Theft of trade secrets

“(a) Whoever, with intent to convert a trade secret, that is related to or included in a product that is produced for or placed in interstate or foreign commerce, to the economic benefit of anyone other than the owner thereof, and intending or knowing that the offense will, injure any owner of that trade secret, knowingly—

“(1) steals, or without authorization appropriates, takes, carries away, or conceals, or by fraud, artifice, or deception obtains such information;

“(2) without authorization copies, duplicates, sketches, draws, photographs, downloads, uploads, alters, destroys, photocopies, replicates, transmits, delivers, sends, mails, communicates, or conveys such information;

“(3) receives, buys, or possesses such information, knowing the same to have been stolen or appropriated, obtained, or converted without authorization;

“(4) attempts to commit any offense described in paragraphs (1) through (3); or

“(5) conspires with one or more other persons to commit any offense described in paragraphs (1) through (3), and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, shall, except as provided in subsection (b), be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

“(b) Any organization that commits any offense described in subsection (a) shall be fined not more than \$5,000,000.

#### “§ 1833. Exceptions to prohibitions

“This chapter does not prohibit—

“(1) any otherwise lawful activity conducted by a governmental entity of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State; or

“(2) the reporting of a suspected violation of law to any governmental entity of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, if such entity has lawful authority with respect to that violation.

#### “§ 1834. Criminal forfeiture

“(a) The court, in imposing sentence on a person for a violation of this chapter, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed, that the person forfeit to the United States—

“(1) any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and

“(2) any of the person's property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or facilitate the commission of such violation, if the court in its discretion so determines,

taking into consideration the nature, scope, and proportionality of the use of the property in the offense.

"(b) Property subject to forfeiture under this section, any seizure and disposition thereof, and any administrative or judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by section 413 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853), except for subsections (d) and (j) of such section, which shall not apply to forfeitures under this section.

**"§ 1835. Orders to preserve confidentiality**

"In any prosecution or other proceeding under this chapter, the court shall enter such orders and take such other action as may be necessary and appropriate to preserve the confidentiality of trade secrets, consistent with the requirements of the Federal Rules of Criminal and Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Evidence, and all other applicable laws. An interlocutory appeal by the United States shall lie from a decision or order of a district court authorizing or directing the disclosure of any trade secret.

**"§ 1836. Civil proceedings to enjoin violations**

"(a) The Attorney General may, in a civil action, obtain appropriate injunctive relief against any violation of this section.

"(b) The district courts of the United States shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of civil actions under this subsection.

**"§ 1837. Applicability to conduct outside the United States**

This chapter also applies to conduct occurring outside the United States if—

"(1) the offender is a natural person who is a citizen or permanent resident alien of the United States, or an organization organized under the laws of the United States or a State or political subdivision thereof; or

"(2) an act in furtherance of the offense was committed in the United States.

**"§ 1838. Construction with other laws**

"This chapter shall not be construed to preempt or displace any other remedies, whether civil or criminal, provided by United States Federal, State, commonwealth, possession, or territory law for the misappropriation of a trade secret, or to affect the otherwise lawful disclosure of information by any Government employee under section 552 of title 5 (commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act).

**"§ 1839. Definitions**

"As used in this chapter—

"(1) the term 'foreign instrumentality' means any agency, bureau, ministry, component, institution, association, or any legal, commercial, or business organization, corporation, firm, or entity that is substantially owned, controlled, sponsored, commanded, managed, or dominated by a foreign government;

"(2) the term 'foreign agent' means any officer, employee, proxy, servant, delegate, or representative of a foreign government;

"(3) the term 'trade secret' means all forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information, including patterns, plans, compila-

tions, program devices, formulas, designs, prototypes, methods, techniques, processes, procedures, programs, or codes, whether tangible or intangible, and whether or how stored, compiled, or memorialized physically, electronically, graphically, photographically, or in writing if—

“(A) the owner thereof has taken reasonable measures to keep such information secret; and

“(B) the information derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through proper means by, the public; and

“(4) the term ‘owner’, with respect to a trade secret, means the person or entity in whom or in which rightful legal or equitable title to, or license in, the trade secret is reposed.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters at the beginning part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 89 the following:

“90. Protection of trade secrets ..... 1831”.

(c) REPORTS.—Not later than 2 years and 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall report to Congress on the amounts received and distributed from fines for offenses under this chapter deposited in the Crime Victims Fund established by section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601).

42 USC 10604  
note.

#### SEC. 102. WIRE AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPTION AND INTERCEPTION OF ORAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Section 2516(1)(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “chapter 90 (relating to protection of trade secrets),” after “chapter 37 (relating to espionage),”.

## TITLE II—NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACT OF 1996.

#### SEC. 201. COMPUTER CRIME.

Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “knowingly accesses” and inserting “having knowingly accessed”;

(ii) by striking “exceeds” and inserting “exceeding”;

(iii) by striking “obtains information” and inserting “having obtained information”;

(iv) by striking “the intent or”;

(v) by striking “is to be used” and inserting “could be used”; and

(vi) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “willfully communicates, delivers, transmits, or causes to be communicated, delivered, or transmitted, or attempts to communicate, deliver, transmit or cause to be communicated, delivered, or transmitted the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or willfully retains the same and fails to

deliver it to the officer or employee of the United States entitled to receive it”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “obtains information” and inserting “obtains—

“(A) information”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(B) information from any department or agency of the United States; or

“(C) information from any protected computer if the conduct involved an interstate or foreign communication.”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting “nonpublic” before “computer of a department or agency”; and

(ii) by striking “adversely”; and

(iii) by striking “the use of the Government’s operation of such computer” and inserting “that use by or for the Government of the United States”;

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking “Federal interest” and inserting “protected”; and

(ii) by inserting before the semicolon the following: “and the value of such use is not more than \$5,000 in any 1-year period”;

(E) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5)(A) knowingly causes the transmission of a program, information, code, or command, and as a result of such conduct, intentionally causes damage without authorization, to a protected computer;

“(B) intentionally accesses a protected computer without authorization, and as a result of such conduct, recklessly causes damage; or

“(C) intentionally accesses a protected computer without authorization, and as a result of such conduct, causes damage.”; and

(F) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

“(7) with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, educational institution, financial institution, government entity, or other legal entity, any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate or foreign commerce any communication containing any threat to cause damage to a protected computer.”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “such subsection” each place that term appears and inserting “this section”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “, (a)(5)(C),” after “(a)(3)”; and

(II) by striking “such subsection” and inserting “this section”;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C);

(iii) by inserting immediately after subparagraph (A) the following:



“(B) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(2), if—

“(i) the offense was committed for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain;

“(ii) the offense was committed in furtherance of any criminal or tortious act in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States or of any State; or

“(iii) the value of the information obtained exceeds \$5,000;” and

(iv) in subparagraph (C) (as redesignated)—

(I) by striking “such subsection” and inserting “this section”; and

(II) by adding “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “(a)(4) or (a)(5)(A)” and inserting “(a)(4), (a)(5)(A), (a)(5)(B), or (a)(7)”; and

(II) by striking “such subsection” and inserting “this section”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “(a)(4) or (a)(5)” and inserting “(a)(4), (a)(5)(A), (a)(5)(B), (a)(5)(C), or (a)(7)”; and

(II) by striking “such subsection” and inserting “this section”; and

(D) by striking paragraph (4);

(3) in subsection (d), by inserting “subsections (a)(2)(A), (a)(2)(B), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), and (a)(6) of” before “this section.”;

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “Federal interest” and inserting “protected”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “the use of the financial institution’s operation or the Government’s operation of such computer” and inserting “that use by or for the financial institution or the Government”; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) which is used in interstate or foreign commerce or communication;”;

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(8) the term ‘damage’ means any impairment to the integrity or availability of data, a program, a system, or information, that—

“(A) causes loss aggregating at least \$5,000 in value during any 1-year period to one or more individuals;

“(B) modifies or impairs, or potentially modifies or impairs, the medical examination, diagnosis, treatment, or care of one or more individuals;

“(C) causes physical injury to any person; or

“(D) threatens public health or safety; and



"(9) the term 'government entity' includes the Government of the United States, any State or political subdivision of the United States, any foreign country, and any state, province, municipality, or other political subdivision of a foreign country."; and

(5) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking " , other than a violation of subsection (a)(5)(B)."; and

(B) by striking "of any subsection other than subsection (a)(5)(A)(ii)(II)(bb) or (a)(5)(B)(ii)(II)(bb)" and inserting "involving damage as defined in subsection (e)(8)(A)".

### **TITLE III—TRANSFER OF PERSONS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY**

#### **SEC. 301. TRANSFER OF PERSONS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY.**

(a) AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4243 OF TITLE 18.—Section 4243 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(i) CERTAIN PERSONS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—

"(1) TRANSFER TO CUSTODY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 301(h) of title 24 of the District of Columbia Code, and notwithstanding subsection 4247(j) of this title, all persons who have been committed to a hospital for the mentally ill pursuant to section 301(d)(1) of title 24 of the District of Columbia Code, and for whom the United States has continuing financial responsibility, may be transferred to the custody of the Attorney General, who shall hospitalize the person for treatment in a suitable facility.

"(2) APPLICATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may establish custody over such persons by filing an application in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, demonstrating that the person to be transferred is a person described in this subsection.

"(B) NOTICE.—The Attorney General shall, by any means reasonably designed to do so, provide written notice of the proposed transfer of custody to such person or such person's guardian, legal representative, or other lawful agent. The person to be transferred shall be afforded an opportunity, not to exceed 15 days, to respond to the proposed transfer of custody, and may, at the court's discretion, be afforded a hearing on the proposed transfer of custody. Such hearing, if granted, shall be limited to a determination of whether the constitutional rights of such person would be violated by the proposed transfer of custody.

"(C) ORDER.—Upon application of the Attorney General, the court shall order the person transferred to the custody of the Attorney General, unless, pursuant to a hearing under this paragraph, the court finds that the proposed transfer would violate a right of such person under the United States Constitution.

"(D) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to—

"(i) create in any person a liberty interest in being granted a hearing or notice on any matter;

"(ii) create in favor of any person a cause of action against the United States or any officer or employee of the United States; or

"(iii) limit in any manner or degree the ability of the Attorney General to move, transfer, or otherwise manage any person committed to the custody of the Attorney General.

"(3) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER SECTIONS.—Subsections (f) and (g) and section 4247 shall apply to any person transferred to the custody of the Attorney General pursuant to this subsection."

(b) TRANSFER OF RECORDS.—Notwithstanding any provision of the District of Columbia Code or any other provision of law, the District of Columbia and St. Elizabeth's Hospital—

18 USC 4243  
note.

(1) not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall provide to the Attorney General copies of all records in the custody or control of the District or the Hospital on such date of enactment pertaining to persons described in section 4243(i) of title 18, United States Code (as added by subsection (a));

(2) not later than 30 days after the creation of any records by employees, agents, or contractors of the District of Columbia or of St. Elizabeth's Hospital pertaining to persons described in section 4243(i) of title 18, United States Code, provide to the Attorney General copies of all such records created after the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) shall not prevent or impede any employee, agent, or contractor of the District of Columbia or of St. Elizabeth's Hospital who has obtained knowledge of the persons described in section 4243(i) of title 18, United States Code, in the employee's professional capacity from providing that knowledge to the Attorney General, nor shall civil or criminal liability attach to such employees, agents, or contractors who provide such knowledge; and

(4) shall not prevent or impede interviews of persons described in section 4243(i) of title 18, United States Code, by representatives of the Attorney General, if such persons voluntarily consent to such interviews.

(c) CLARIFICATION OF EFFECT ON CERTAIN TESTIMONIAL PRIVILEGES.—The amendments made by this section shall not be construed to affect in any manner any doctor-patient or psychotherapist-patient testimonial privilege that may be otherwise applicable to persons found not guilty by reason of insanity and affected by this section.

18 USC 4243  
note.

(d) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this section, an amendment made by this section, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this section and the amendments made by this section shall not be affected thereby.

18 USC 4243  
note.

## TITLE IV—ESTABLISHMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS.

42 USC 13751  
note.

### SEC. 401. ESTABLISHING BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS.

#### (a) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—

##### (1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(A) the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, chartered by an Act of Congress on December 10, 1991, during its 90-year history as a national organization, has proven itself as a positive force in the communities it serves;

(B) there are 1,810 Boys and Girls Clubs facilities throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, serving 2,420,000 youths nationwide;

(C) 71 percent of the young people who benefit from Boys and Girls Clubs programs live in our inner cities and urban areas;

(D) Boys and Girls Clubs are locally run and have been exceptionally successful in balancing public funds with private sector donations and maximizing community involvement;

(E) Boys and Girls Clubs are located in 289 public housing sites across the Nation;

(F) public housing projects in which there is an active Boys and Girls Club have experienced a 25 percent reduction in the presence of crack cocaine, a 22 percent reduction in overall drug activity, and a 13 percent reduction in juvenile crime;

(G) these results have been achieved in the face of national trends in which overall drug use by youth has increased 105 percent since 1992 and 10.9 percent of the Nation's young people use drugs on a monthly basis; and

(H) many public housing projects and other distressed areas are still underserved by Boys and Girls Clubs.

(2) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide adequate resources in the form of seed money for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to establish 1,000 additional local Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects and other distressed areas by 2001.

#### (b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the terms “public housing” and “project” have the same meanings as in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937; and

(2) the term “distressed area” means an urban, suburban, or rural area with a high percentage of high risk youth as defined in section 509A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa-8(f)).

#### (c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the Department of Justice shall provide a grant to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America for the purpose of establishing Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects and other distressed areas.

(2) CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—Where appropriate, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall enter into contracts with the

Boys and Girls Clubs of America to establish clubs pursuant to the grants under paragraph (1).

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than May 1 of each fiscal year for which amounts are made available to carry out this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that details the progress made under this Act in establishing Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects and other distressed areas, and the effectiveness of the programs in reducing drug abuse and juvenile crime.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

- (A) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1997;
- (B) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;
- (C) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999;
- (D) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2000; and
- (E) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

(2) **VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND.**—The sums authorized to be appropriated by this subsection may be made from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

## **TITLE V—USE OF CERTAIN TECHNOLOGY TO FACILITATE CRIMINAL CONDUCT**

### **SEC. 501. USE OF CERTAIN TECHNOLOGY TO FACILITATE CRIMINAL CONDUCT.**

18 USC 3552  
note.

(a) **INFORMATION.**—The Administrative Office of the United States courts shall establish policies and procedures for the inclusion in all presentence reports of information that specifically identifies and describes any use of encryption or scrambling technology that would be relevant to an enhancement under section 3C1.1 (dealing with Obstructing or Impeding the Administration of Justice) of the Sentencing Guidelines or to offense conduct under the Sentencing Guidelines.

(b) **COMPILING AND REPORT.**—The United States Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) compile and analyze any information contained in documentation described in subsection (a) relating to the use of encryption or scrambling technology to facilitate or conceal criminal conduct; and

(2) based on the information compiled and analyzed under paragraph (1), annually report to the Congress on the nature and extent of the use of encryption or scrambling technology to facilitate or conceal criminal conduct.

## **TITLE VI—TECHNICAL AND MINOR AMENDMENTS**

### **SEC. 601. GENERAL TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.**

(a) **FURTHER CORRECTIONS TO MISLEADING FINE AMOUNTS AND RELATED TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.**—

(1) Sections 152, 153, 154, and 610 of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking "fined not more than \$5,000" and inserting "fined under this title".

(2) Section 970(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "fined not more than \$500" and inserting "fined under this title".

(3) Sections 661, 1028(b), 1361, and 2701(b) of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking "fine of under" each place it appears and inserting "fine under".

(4) Section 3146(b)(1)(A)(iv) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "a fined under this title" and inserting "a fine under this title".

(5) The section 1118 of title 18, United States Code, that was enacted by Public Law 103-333—

(A) is redesignated as section 1122; and

(B) is amended in subsection (c) by—

(i) inserting "under this title" after "fine"; and

(ii) striking "nor more than \$20,000".

(6) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 51 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"1122. Protection against the human immunodeficiency virus."

(7) Sections 1761(a) and 1762(b) of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking "fined not more than \$50,000" and inserting "fined under this title".

(8) Sections 1821, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1905, 1916, 1918, 1991, 2115, 2116, 2191, 2192, 2194, 2199, 2234, 2235, and 2236 of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking "fined not more than \$1,000" each place it appears and inserting "fined under this title".

(9) Section 1917 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000" and inserting "fined under this title not less than \$100".

(10) Section 1920 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "of not more than \$250,000" and inserting "under this title"; and

(B) by striking "of not more than \$100,000" and inserting "under this title".

(11) Section 2076 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year" and inserting "fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both".

(12) Section 597 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "fined not more than \$10,000" and inserting "fined under this title".

(b) CROSS REFERENCE CORRECTIONS AND CORRECTIONS OF TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—

(1) Section 3286 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "2331" and inserting "2332";

(B) by striking "2339" and inserting "2332a"; and

(C) by striking "36" and inserting "37".

(2) Section 2339A(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "2331" and inserting "2332";

(B) by striking "2339" and inserting "2332a";



(C) by striking “36” and inserting “37”; and

(D) by striking “of an escape” and inserting “or an escape”.

(3) Section 1961(1)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “that title” and inserting “this title”.

(4) Section 2423(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “2245” and inserting “2246”.

(5) Section 3553(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 1010 or 1013 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 961, 963)” and inserting “section 1010 or 1013 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960, 963)”.

(6) Section 3553(f)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “21 U.S.C. 848” and inserting “section 408 of the Controlled Substances Act”.

(7) Section 3592(c)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “2339” and inserting “2332a”.

(c) SIMPLIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF WORDING.—

(1) The third undesignated paragraph of section 5032 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or as authorized under section 3401(g) of this title” after “shall proceed by information”.

(2) Section 1120 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “Federal prison” each place it appears and inserting “Federal correctional institution”.

(3) Section 247(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “notification” and inserting “certification”.

(d) CORRECTION OF PARAGRAPH CONNECTORS.—Section 2516(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (l), by striking “or” after the semicolon; and

(2) in paragraph (n), by striking “and” where it appears after the semicolon and inserting “or”.

(e) CORRECTION CAPITALIZATION OF ITEMS IN LIST.—Section 504 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” the first place it appears and inserting “The”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “the” the first place it appears and inserting “The”.

(f) CORRECTIONS OF PUNCTUATION AND OTHER ERRONEOUS FORM.—

(1) Section 656 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the first paragraph by striking “Act,” and inserting “Act.”

(2) Section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “1112.” and inserting “1112.”

(3) Section 504(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “importation, of” and inserting “importation of”.

(4) Section 3059A(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 215 225,” and inserting “section 215, 225.”

(5) Section 3125(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the close quotation mark at the end.

(6) Section 1956(c)(7)(B)(iii) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “1978)” and inserting “1978”.

(7) The item relating to section 656 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 31 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting a comma after "embezzlement".

(8) The item relating to section 1024 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "veterans" and inserting "veteran's".

(9) Section 3182 (including the heading of such section) and the item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 209, of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by inserting a comma after "District" each place it appears.

(10) The item relating to section 3183 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 209 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting a comma after "Territory".

(11) The items relating to section 2155 and 2156 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 105 of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking "or" and inserting "or".

(12) The headings for sections 2155 and 2156 of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking "or" and inserting "or".

(13) Section 1508 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by realigning the matter beginning "shall be fined" and ending "one year, or both." so that it is flush to the left margin.

(14) The item relating to section 4082 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 305 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "centers," and inserting "centers;"

(15) Section 2101(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "(1)" and by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as paragraphs (1) through (4), respectively.

(16) Section 5038 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21" each place it appears and inserting "section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act or section 1001(a), 1005, or 1009 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act".

(g) CORRECTIONS OF PROBLEMS ARISING FROM UNCOORDINATED AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION 5032.—The first undesignated paragraph of section 5032 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting "section 922(x)" before "or section 924(b)"; and

(B) by striking "or (x)".

(2) STRIKING MATERIAL UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED TO BE STRICKEN FROM SECTION 1116 BY PUBLIC LAW 103-322.—Subsection (a) of section 1116 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "except" and all that follows through the end of such subsection and inserting a period.

(3) ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATE AMENDMENT IN SECTION 1958.—Section 1958(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "or who conspires to do so" where it appears following "or who conspires to do so" and inserting a comma.

(h) INSERTION OF MISSING END QUOTE.—Section 80001(a) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is

amended by inserting a close quotation mark followed by a period at the end.

(i) REDESIGNATION OF DUPLICATE SECTION NUMBERS AND CONFORMING CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) REDESIGNATION.—That section 2258 added to title 18, United States Code, by section 160001(a) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is redesignated as section 2260.

(2) CONFORMING CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, relating to the section redesignated by paragraph (1) is amended by striking “2258” and inserting “2260”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO CROSS-REFERENCE.—Section 1961(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “2258” and inserting “2260”.

(j) REDESIGNATION OF DUPLICATE CHAPTER NUMBER AND CONFORMING CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—

(1) REDESIGNATION.—The chapter 113B added to title 18, United States Code, by Public Law 103-236 is redesignated chapter 113C.

(2) CONFORMING CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters at the beginning of part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the item relating to the chapter redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “113B” and inserting “113C”; and

(B) by striking “2340.” and inserting “2340”.

(k) REDESIGNATION OF DUPLICATE PARAGRAPH NUMBERS AND CORRECTION OF PLACEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS IN SECTION 3563.—

(1) REDESIGNATION.—Section 3563(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by redesignating the second paragraph (4) as paragraph (5).

(2) CONFORMING CONNECTOR CHANGE.—Section 3563(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3); and

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting “; and”.

(3) PLACEMENT CORRECTION.—Section 3563(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended so that paragraph (4) and the paragraph redesignated as paragraph (5) by this subsection are transferred to appear in numerical order immediately following paragraph (3) of such section 3563(a).

(l) REDESIGNATION OF DUPLICATE PARAGRAPH NUMBERS IN SECTION 1029 AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATED THERETO.—Section 1029 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating those paragraphs (5) and (6) which were added by Public Law 103-414 as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (9);

(C) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (6) and at the end of paragraph (7) as so redesignated by this subsection; and

(D) by inserting “or” at the end of paragraph (8) as so redesignated by this subsection;



(2) in subsection (e), by redesignating the second paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or (7)” and inserting “(7), (8), or (9)”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “or (6)” and inserting “(6), (7), or (8)”.

(m) **INSERTION OF MISSING SUBSECTION HEADING.**—Section 1791(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after “(c)” the following subsection heading: “CONSECUTIVE PUNISHMENT REQUIRED IN CERTAIN CASES.—”.

(n) **CORRECTION OF MISSPELLING.**—Section 2327(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “delegee” each place it appears and inserting “designee”.

(o) **CORRECTION OF SPELLING AND AGENCY REFERENCE.**—Section 5038(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “juvenile” and inserting “juvenile”, and

(2) by striking “the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Identification Division,” and inserting “the Federal Bureau of Investigation”.

(p) **CORRECTING MISPLACED WORD.**—Section 1028(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting “or” at the end of paragraph (5).

(q) **STYLISTIC CORRECTION.**—Section 37(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after “(c)” the following subsection heading: “BAR TO PROSECUTION.—”.

(r) **MANDATORY VICTIM RESTITUTION ACT AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **ORDER OF RESTITUTION.**—Section 3663(a)(1)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “The court may also order, if agreed to by the parties in a plea agreement, restitution to persons other than the victim of the offense.”.

(2) **FORFEITURE.**—Section 3663(c)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or chapter 96” after “under chapter 46”.

(3) **ANIMAL ENTERPRISE TERRORISM.**—Section 43(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after “3663” the following: “or 3663A”.

(4) **SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.**—Section 3013(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “not less than” each place that term appears.

(s) **CLARIFICATIONS TO ANTITERRORISM AND EFFECTIVE DEATH PENALTY ACT OF 1996.**

(1) **JURISDICTION.**—Section 2332b(b)(1)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(A) striking “any of the offenders uses”; and

(B) inserting “is used” after “foreign commerce”.

(2) **PROVIDING MATERIAL SUPPORT.**—Section 2339A(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or an escape” after “concealment”.

(3) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.**—Sections 2339A(a) and 2332b(g)(5)(B) of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by inserting at the appropriate place in each section’s enumeration of title 18 sections the following: “930(c)”, “1992”, and “2332c.”.

**SEC. 602. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISIONS IN TITLE 18.**

(a) **SECTION 709 AMENDMENT.**—Section 709 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “Whoever uses as a firm or business name the words ‘Reconstruction Finance Corporation’ or any combination or variation of these words—”.

(b) **SECTION 1014 AMENDMENT.**—Section 1014 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Reconstruction Finance Corporation,”;

(2) by striking “Farmers’ Home Corporation,”; and

(3) by striking “of the National Agricultural Credit Corporation,”.

(c) **SECTION 798 AMENDMENT.**—Section 798(d)(5) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,”.

(d) **SECTION 281 REPEAL.**—Section 281 of title 18, United States Code, is repealed and the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 15 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to such section.

(e) **SECTION 510 AMENDMENT.**—Section 510(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “that in fact” and all that follows through “signature”.

**SEC. 603. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CHAPTERS 40 AND 44 OF TITLE 18.**

(a) **ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE COMMAS IN SECTION 844.**—Section 844 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in subsection (i) by striking “,” each place it appears and inserting a comma.

(b) **REPLACEMENT OF COMMA WITH SEMICOLON IN SECTION 922.**—Section 922(g)(8)(C)(ii) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the comma at the end and inserting a semicolon.

(c) **CLARIFICATION OF AMENDMENT TO SECTION 922.**—

(1) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 320927 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) is amended by inserting “the first place it appears” before the period.

18 USC 922.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if the amendment had been included in section 320927 of the Act referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of the enactment of such Act.

18 USC 922 note.

(d) **STYLISTIC CORRECTION TO SECTION 922.**—Section 922(t)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 922(g)” and inserting “subsection (g)”.

(e) **ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY WORDS.**—Section 922(w)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “title 18, United States Code,” and inserting “this title”.

(f) **CLARIFICATION OF PLACEMENT OF PROVISION.**—

(1) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 110201(a) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) is amended by striking “adding at the end” and inserting “inserting after subsection (w)”.

18 USC 922.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if the amendment had been included in section 110201 of the Act referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of the enactment of such Act.

18 USC 922 note.

(g) CORRECTION OF TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS IN LIST OF CERTAIN WEAPONS.—Appendix A to section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the category designated

“Centerfire Rifles—Lever & Slide”,

by striking

“Uberti 1866 Sporting Rifle”

and inserting the following:

“Uberti 1866 Sporting Rifle”;

(2) in the category designated

“Centerfire Rifles—Bolt Action”,

by striking

“Sako Fiberclass Sporter”

and inserting the following:

“Sako FiberClass Sporter”;

(3) in the category designated

“Shotguns—Slide Actions”,

by striking

“Remington 879 SPS Special Purpose Magnum”

and inserting the following:

“Remington 870 SPS Special Purpose Magnum”

; and

(4) in the category designated

“Shotguns—Over/Unders”,

by striking

“E.A.A./Sabatti Falcon-Mon Over/Under”

and inserting the following:

“E.A.A./Sabatti Falcon-Mon Over/Under”.

(h) INSERTION OF MISSING COMMAS.—Section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note; Public Law 103-159) is amended in each of subsections (e)(1), (g), and (i)(2) by inserting a comma after “United States Code”.

(i) CORRECTION OF UNEXECUTABLE AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND.—

(1) CORRECTION.—Section 210603(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is amended by striking “Fund,” and inserting “Fund established by section 1115 of title 31, United States Code,”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if the amendment had been included in section 210603(b) of the Act referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of the enactment of such Act.

(j) CORRECTION OF UNEXECUTABLE AMENDMENT TO SECTION 923.—

(1) CORRECTION.—Section 201(1) of the Act, entitled “An Act to provide for a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun, and for the establishment of a national instant criminal background check system to be contacted by firearms

18 USC 922 note.

18 USC 922 note.

dealers before the transfer of any firearm.” (Public Law 103-159), is amended by striking “thereon,” and inserting “thereon”.

18 USC 923.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if the amendment had been included in the Act referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of the enactment of such Act.

18 USC 923 note.

(k) CORRECTION OF PUNCTUATION AND INDENTATION IN SECTION 923.—Section 923(g)(1)(B)(ii) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and
- (2) by moving such clause 4 ems to the left.

(l) REDESIGNATION OF SUBSECTION AND CORRECTION OF INDENTATION IN SECTION 923.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by redesignating the last subsection as subsection (l); and
- (2) by moving such subsection 2 ems to the left.

(m) CORRECTION OF TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN AMENDATORY PROVISION.—

(1) CORRECTION.—Section 110507 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) is amended—

18 USC 924.

- (A) by striking “924(a)” and inserting “924”; and
- (B) in paragraph (2), by striking “subsections” and inserting “subsection”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if the amendments had been included in section 110507 of the Act referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of the enactment of such Act.

18 USC 924 note.

(n) ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATE AMENDMENT.—Subsection (h) of section 330002 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is repealed and shall be considered never to have been enacted.

18 USC 924.

(o) REDESIGNATION OF PARAGRAPH IN SECTION 924.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by redesignating the second paragraph (5) as paragraph (6).

(p) ELIMINATION OF COMMA ERRONEOUSLY INCLUDED IN AMENDMENT TO SECTION 924.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 110102(c)(2) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) is amended by striking “shotgun,” and inserting “shotgun”.

18 USC 924.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if the amendment had been included in section 110102(c)(2) of the Act referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of the enactment of such Act.

18 USC 924 note.

(q) INSERTION OF CLOSE PARENTHESIS IN SECTION 924.—Section 924(j)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting a close parenthesis before the comma.

(r) REDESIGNATION OF SUBSECTIONS IN SECTION 924.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by redesignating the second subsection (i), and subsections (j), (k), (l), (m), and (n) as subsections (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (o), respectively.

(s) CORRECTION OF ERRONEOUS CROSS REFERENCE IN AMENDATORY PROVISION.—Section 110504(a) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) is amended by striking “110203(a)” and inserting “110503”.

18 USC 924.

(t) CORRECTION OF CROSS REFERENCE IN SECTION 930.—Section 930(e)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(c)” and inserting “(d)”.

(u) CORRECTION OF CROSS REFERENCES IN SECTION 930.—The last subsection of section 930 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “(g)” and inserting “(h)”;

(2) by striking “(d)” each place such term appears and inserting “(e)”.

**SEC. 604. ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS ARISING FROM ERRORS IN PUBLIC LAW 103-322.**

(a) STYLISTIC CORRECTIONS RELATING TO TABLES OF SECTIONS.—

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 110A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“Sec.

“2261. Interstate domestic violence.

“2262. Interstate violation of protection order.

“2263. Pretrial release of defendant.

“2264. Restitution.

“2265. Full faith and credit given to protection orders.

“2266. Definitions.”

(2) Chapter 26 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the heading for such chapter the following table of sections:

“Sec.

“521. Criminal street gangs.”

(3) Chapter 123 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the heading for such chapter the following table of sections:

“Sec.

“2721. Prohibition on release and use of certain personal information from State motor vehicle records.

“2722. Additional unlawful acts.

“2723. Penalties.

“2724. Civil action.

“2725. Definitions.”

(4) The item relating to section 3509 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “Victims” and inserting “victims”.

(b) UNIT REFERENCE CORRECTIONS, REMOVAL OF DUPLICATE AMENDMENTS, AND OTHER SIMILAR CORRECTIONS.—

42 USC 14011.

(1) Section 40503(b)(3) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking “paragraph (b)(1)” and inserting “paragraph (1)”.

18 USC 794.

(2) Section 60003(a)(2) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking “at the end of the section” and inserting “at the end of the subsection”.

(3) Section 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding “or” at the end.

(4) Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802) is amended by redesignating the second paragraph (43) as paragraph (44).

18 USC 2339A.

(5) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 120005 of Public Law 103-322 are each amended by inserting “at the end” after “adding”.

18 USC 1961.

(6) Section 160001(f) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking “1961(l)” and inserting “1961(1)”.



(7) Section 170201(c) of Public Law 103-322 is amended 18 USC 113.  
by striking paragraphs (1), (2), and (3).

(8) Subparagraph (D) of section 511(b)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adjusting its margin to be the same as the margin of subparagraph (C) and adjusting the margins of its clauses so they are indented 2 ems further than the margin of the subparagraph.

(9) Section 230207 of Public Law 103-322 is amended 42 USC 10604.  
by striking "two" and inserting "2" the first place it appears.

(10) The first of the two undesignated paragraphs of section 240002(c) of Public Law 103-322 is designated as paragraph 28 USC 994 note.  
(1) and the second as paragraph (2).

(11) Section 280005(a) of Public Law 103-322 is amended 28 USC 991.  
by striking "Section 991 (a)" and inserting "Section 991(a)".

(12) Section 320101 of Public Law 103-322 is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (1); 18 USC 112.

(B) in subsection (c), by striking paragraphs (1)(A) 18 USC 113.  
and (2)(A);

(C) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (3); and 18 USC 351.

(D) in subsection (e), by striking paragraphs (1) 18 USC 1751.  
and (2).

(13) Section 320102 of Public Law 103-322 is amended 18 USC 1112.  
by striking paragraph (2).

(14) Section 320103 of Public Law 103-322 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (1); 18 USC 241.

(B) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (1); and 18 USC 242.

(C) in subsection (c), by striking paragraphs 18 USC 245.  
(1) and (3).

(15) Section 320103(e) of Public Law 103-322 is amended— 42 USC 3631.

(A) in the subsection catchline, by striking "FAIR HOUSING" and inserting "1968 Civil Rights"; and

(B) by striking "of the Fair Housing Act" and inserting "of the Civil Rights Act of 1968".

(16) Section 320109(1) of Public Law 103-322 is amended 18 USC 704.  
by inserting an open quotation mark before "(a) IN GENERAL".

(17) Section 320602(1) of Public Law 103-322 is amended 18 USC 2114.  
by striking "whoever" and inserting "Whoever".

(18) Section 668(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by designating the first undesignated paragraph that begins with a quotation mark as paragraph (1);

(B) by designating the second undesignated paragraph that begins with a quotation mark as paragraph (2); and

(C) by striking the close quotation mark and the period at the end of the subsection.

(19) Section 320911(a) of Public Law 103-322 is amended 18 USC 709.  
in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking "thirteenth" and inserting "14th".

(20) Section 2311 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "livestock" where it appears in quotation marks and inserting "Livestock".

(21) Section 540A(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by designating the first undesignated paragraph as paragraph (1);

(B) by designating the second undesignated paragraph as paragraph (2); and

- (C) by designating the third undesignated paragraph as paragraph (3).
- 18 USC 1014. (22) Section 330002(d) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking "the comma" and inserting "each comma".
- 18 USC 542, 544, 545. (23) Section 330004(18) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking "the Philippine" and inserting "Philippine".
- 18 USC 3059A. (24) Section 330010(17) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking "(2)(iii)" and inserting "(2)(A)(iii)".
- 18 USC 1169. (25) Section 330011(d) of Public Law 103-322 is amended—  
 (A) by striking "each place" and inserting "the first place"; and  
 (B) by striking "1169" and inserting "1168".
- (26) The item in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 53 of title 18, United States Code, that relates to section 1169 is transferred to appear after the item relating to section 1168.
- 42 USC 3631. (27) Section 901 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 is amended by striking "under this title" each place it appears and inserting "under title 18, United States Code,".
- (28) Section 223(a)(12)(A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(12)(A)) is amended by striking "law)." and inserting "law)".
- 18 USC 2325 note. (29) Section 250008(a)(2) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking "this Act" and inserting "provisions of law amended by this title".
- (30) Section 36(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—  
 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking "403(c)" and inserting "408(c)"; and  
 (B) in paragraph (2), by striking "Export Control" and inserting "Export".
- (31) Section 1512(a)(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding "and" at the end.
- (32) Section 13(b)(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "of not more than \$1,000" and inserting "under this title".
- 18 USC 2423. (33) Section 160001(g)(1) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking "(a) Whoever" and inserting "Whoever".
- 18 USC 1001 note. (34) Section 290001(a) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking "subtitle" and inserting "section".
- (35) Section 3592(c)(12) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "Controlled Substances Act" and inserting "Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970".
- (36) Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—  
 (A) by inserting "or" at the end of subsection (a)(5)(B)(ii)(II)(bb);  
 (B) by striking "and" after the semicolon in subsection (c)(1)(B);  
 (C) in subsection (g), by striking "the section" and inserting "this section"; and  
 (D) in subsection (h), by striking "section 1030(a)(5) of title 18, United States Code" and inserting "subsection (a)(5)".

(37) Section 320103(c) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking the semicolon at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting a close quotation mark followed by a semicolon. 18 USC 245.

(38) Section 320104(b) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking the comma that follows "2319 (relating to copyright infringement)" the first place it appears. 18 USC 1956.

(39) Section 1515(a)(1)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "or" and inserting a semicolon.

(40) Section 5037(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in each of paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(B), by striking "3561(b)" and inserting "3561(c)".

(41) Section 330004(3) of Public Law 103-322 is amended by striking "thirteenth" and inserting "14th". 18 USC 709.

(42) Section 2511(1)(e)(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "sections 2511(2)(A)(ii), 2511(b)-(c), 2511(e)" and inserting "sections 2511(2)(a)(ii), 2511(2)(b)-(c), 2511(2)(e)"; and

(B) by striking "subchapter" and inserting "chapter".

(43) Section 1516(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "and" at the end of paragraph (1).

(44) The item relating to section 1920 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 93 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "employee's" and inserting "employees".

(45) Section 330022 of Public Law 103-322 is amended by inserting a period after "communications" and before the close quotation mark. 18 USC 2512.

(46) Section 2721(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "covered by this title" and inserting "covered by this chapter".

(c) ELIMINATION OF EXTRA WORDS.—

(1) Section 3561(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "or any relative defendant, child, or former child of the defendant,".

(2) Section 351(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "involved in the use of a" and inserting "involved the use of a".

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of Public Law 103-322. 18 USC 13 note.

#### SEC. 605. ADDITIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL AND SIMILAR ERRORS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

(a) MISUSED CONNECTOR.—Section 1958(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "this title and imprisoned" and inserting "this title or imprisoned".

(b) SPELLING ERROR.—Effective on the date of its enactment, section 961(h)(1) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 is amended by striking "Saving and Loan" and inserting "Savings and Loan". Effective date. 18 USC 1014.

(c) WRONG SECTION DESIGNATION.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the item relating to chapter 71 by striking "1461" and inserting "1460".

(d) INTERNAL CROSS REFERENCE.—Section 2262(a)(1)(A)(ii) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "subparagraph (A)" and inserting "this subparagraph".



(e) **MISSING COMMA.**—Section 1361 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting a comma after “attempts to commit any of the foregoing offenses”.

(f) **CROSS REFERENCE ERROR FROM PUBLIC LAW 103-414.**—The first sentence of section 2703(d) of title 18, United States Code, by striking “3126(2)(A)” and inserting “3127(2)(A)”.

(g) **INTERNAL REFERENCE ERROR IN PUBLIC LAW 103-359.**—Section 3077(8)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “title 18, United States Code” and inserting “this title”.

(h) **SPELLING AND INTERNAL REFERENCE ERROR IN SECTION 3509.**—Section 3509 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking “government’s” and inserting “Government’s”; and

(2) in subsection (h)(3), by striking “subpart” and inserting “paragraph”.

(i) **ERROR IN SUBDIVISION FROM PUBLIC LAW 103-329.**—Section 3056(a)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by redesignating subparagraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively and moving the margins of such subparagraphs 2 ems to the right.

*Ante*, p. 1214.

(j) **TABLE OF CONTENTS CORRECTION.**—The table of contents at the beginning of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 is amended by inserting “**TITLE I—HABEAS CORPUS REFORM**” before the item relating to section 101.

*Ante*, p. 1221.

(k) **CORRECTING ERROR IN AMENDATORY INSTRUCTIONS.**—Section 107(b) of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 is amended by striking “IV” and inserting “VI”.

*Ante*, p. 1229.

(l) **CORRECTING ERROR IN DESCRIPTION OF PROVISION AMENDED.**—With respect to subparagraph (F) only of paragraph (1) of section 205(a) of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, the reference at the beginning of such paragraph to “subsection (a)(1)” shall be deemed a reference to “subsection (a)”.

*Ante*, p. 1300.

(m) **ADDITION OF MISSING REFERENCE.**—Section 725(2) of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 is amended by inserting “(2)” after “subsection (b)”.

(n) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TABLE OF SECTIONS.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3059A the following new item:

“3059B. General reward authority.”.

(o) **INSERTION OF MISSING PUNCTUATION.**—Section 6005(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding a period at the end.

(p) **CORRECTION OF ERRONEOUS SECTION NUMBER.**—

(1) Section 2401 of title 18, United States Code, is redesignated as section 2441.

(2) The item relating to section 2401 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 118 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “2401” and inserting “2441”.

(3) The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the item relating to chapter 118, by striking “2401” and inserting “2441”.

(q) **DUPLICATE SECTION NUMBER.**—That section 2332d of title 18, United States Code, that relates to requests for military assistance to enforce prohibition in certain emergencies is redesignated as section 2332e and moved to follow the section 2332d that relates

to financial transactions, and the item relating to the section redesignated by this subsection is amended by striking “2332d” and inserting “2332e” and moved to follow the item relating to the section 2332d that relates to financial transactions.

(r) CORRECTION OF WORD USAGE.—Section 247(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “notification” and inserting “certification”.

**SEC. 606. ADJUSTING AND MAKING UNIFORM THE DOLLAR AMOUNTS USED IN TITLE 18 TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN GRADES OF OFFENSES.**

(a) Sections 215, 288, 641, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 661, 662, 665, 872, 1003, 1025, 1163, 1361, 1707, 1711, and 2113 of title 18, United States Code, are amended by striking “\$100” each place it appears and inserting “\$1,000”.

(b) Section 510 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$500” and inserting “\$1,000”.

**SEC. 607. APPLICATION OF VARIOUS OFFENSES TO POSSESSIONS AND TERRITORIES.**

(a) Sections 241 and 242 of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by striking “any State, Territory, or District” and inserting “any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District”.

(b) Sections 793(h)(1) and 794(d)(1) of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by adding at the end the following: “For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘State’ includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”

(c) Section 925(a)(5) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “For the purpose of paragraphs (3) and (4)” and inserting “For the purpose of paragraph (3)”.

(d) Sections 1014 and 2113(g) of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by adding at the end the following: “The term ‘State-chartered credit union’ includes a credit union chartered under the laws of a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”

(e) Section 1073 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of the first paragraph the following: “For the purposes of clause (3) of this paragraph, the term ‘State’ includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”

(f) Section 1715 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “State, Territory, or District” each place those words appear and inserting “State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District”.

(g) Section 1716 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (g)(2) by striking “State, Territory, or the District of Columbia” and inserting “State”;

(2) in subsection (g)(3) by striking “the municipal government of the District of Columbia or of the government of any State or territory, or any county, city, or other political subdivision of a State” and inserting “any State, or any political subdivision of a State”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(j) For purposes of this section, the term ‘State’ includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

(h) Section 1761 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) For the purposes of this section, the term ‘State’ means a State of the United States and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

(i) Section 3156(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3);

(2) by striking the period and inserting “; and” at the end of paragraph (4); and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) the term ‘State’ includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

(j) Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (26) to read as follows:

“(26) The term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”; and

(2) by redesignating paragraph (43), as added by section 90105(d) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, as paragraph (44).

(k) Section 1121 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) For the purposes of this section, the term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

(l) Section 228(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “commonwealth,” before “possession or territory of the United States”.

(m) Section 1546(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “For purposes of this section, the term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

(n) Section 1541 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first undesignated paragraph, by striking “or possession”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“For purposes of this section, the term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

(o) Section 37(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the final sentence by inserting before the period the following: “; and the term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States”.

(p) Section 2281(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the final sentence by inserting before the period the following: “, and the term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States”.

(q) Section 521(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

Approved October 11, 1996.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3723 (S. 1331) (S. 1332):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 104-788 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):

Sept. 17, considered and passed House.

Sept. 18, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Sept. 28, House concurred in Senate amendment with an amendment.

Oct. 2, Senate concurred in House amendment.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):

Oct. 11, Presidential statement.