

Calendar No. 358

105TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION
S. 2037

A BILL

To amend title 17, United States Code, to implement the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, to provide limitations on copyright liability relating to material online, and for other purposes.

MAY 6, 1998

Read twice and placed on the calendar

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 6, 1998

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following original bill; which was read twice and placed on the calendar

A BILL

To amend title 17, United States Code, to implement the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, to provide limitations on copyright liability relating to material online, and for other purposes.

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 “Digital Millennium
5 Copyright Act of 1998”.

1 **SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—WIPO TREATIES IMPLEMENTATION

Sec. 101. Short title.
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TITLE II—INTERNET COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT LIABILITY

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TITLE III—COMPUTER MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR

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TITLE IV—DISTANCE EDUCATION; EXEMPTION FOR LIBRARIES
AND ARCHIVES

Sec. 401. Ephemeral recordings.
Sec. 402. Limitations on exclusive rights; distance education.
Sec. 403. Exemption for libraries and archives.

2 **TITLE I—WIPO TREATIES**
3 **IMPLEMENTATION**

4 **SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.**

5 This Title may be cited as the “WIPO Copyright and
6 Performances and Phonograms Treaties Implementation
7 Act of 1998”.

8 **SEC. 102. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.**

9 (a) Section 101 of title 17, United States Code, is
10 amended—

11 (1) by deleting the definition of “Berne Conven-
12 tion work”;

1 (2) in the definition of “The ‘country of origin’
2 of a Berne Convention work”, by deleting “The
3 ‘country of origin’ of a Berne Convention work,”,
4 capitalizing the first letter of the word “for”, delet-
5 ing “is the United States” after “For purposes of
6 section 411,”, and inserting “a work is a ‘United
7 States work’ only” after “For purposes of section
8 411,”;

9 (3) in subsection (1)(B) of the definition of
10 “The ‘country of origin’ of a Berne Convention
11 work”, by inserting “treaty party or parties” and
12 deleting “nation or nations adhering to the Berne
13 Convention”;

14 (4) in subsection (1)(C) of the definition of
15 “The ‘country of origin’ of a Berne Convention
16 work”, by inserting “is not a treaty party” and de-
17 leting “does not adhere to the Berne Convention”;

18 (5) in subsection (1)(D) of the definition of
19 “The ‘country of origin’ of a Berne Convention
20 work”, by inserting “is not a treaty party” and de-
21 leting “does not adhere to the Berne Convention”;

22 (6) in section (3) of the definition of “The
23 ‘country of origin’ of a Berne Convention work”, by
24 deleting “For the purposes of section 411, the ‘coun-

1 try of origin’ of any other Berne Convention work is
2 not the United States.”;

3 (7) after the definition for “fixed”, by inserting
4 “The ‘Geneva Phonograms Convention’ is the Con-
5 vention for the Protection of Producers of
6 Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of
7 Their Phonograms, concluded at Geneva, Switzer-
8 land on October 29, 1971.”;

9 (8) after the definition for “including”, by in-
10 sserting “An ‘international agreement’ is—

11 “(1) the Universal Copyright Convention;

12 “(2) the Geneva Phonograms Convention;

13 “(3) the Berne Convention;

14 “(4) the WTO Agreement;

15 “(5) the WIPO Copyright Treaty;

16 “(6) the WIPO Performances and Phonograms
17 Treaty; and

18 “(7) any other copyright treaty to which the
19 United States is a party.”;

20 (9) after the definition for “transmit”, by in-
21 sserting “A ‘treaty party’ is a country or intergovern-
22 mental organization other than the United States
23 that is a party to an international agreement.”;

24 (10) after the definition for “widow”, by insert-
25 ing “The ‘WIPO Copyright Treaty’ is the WIPO

1 Copyright Treaty concluded at Geneva, Switzerland,
2 on December 20, 1996.”;

3 (11) after the definition for “The ‘WIPO Copy-
4 right Treaty’, by inserting “The ‘WIPO Perform-
5 ances and Phonograms Treaty’ is the WIPO Per-
6 formances and Phonograms Treaty concluded at Ge-
7 neva, Switzerland on December 20, 1996.”; and

8 (12) by inserting, after the definition for “work
9 for hire”, “The ‘WTO Agreement’ is the Agreement
10 Establishing the World Trade Organization entered
11 into on April 15, 1994. The terms ‘WTO Agree-
12 ment’ and ‘WTO member country’ have the mean-
13 ings given those terms in paragraphs (9) and (10)
14 respectively of section 2 of the Uruguay Round
15 Agreements Act.”.

16 (b) Section 104 of title 17, United States Code, is
17 amended—

18 (1) in section (b)(1), by deleting “foreign nation
19 that is a party to a copyright treaty to which the
20 United States is also a party” and inserting “treaty
21 party”;

22 (2) in section (b)(2) by deleting “party to the
23 Universal Copyright Convention” and inserting
24 “treaty party”;

1 (3) by renumbering the present section (b)(3)
2 as (b)(5) and moving it to its proper sequential loca-
3 tion and inserting a new section (b)(3) to read:

4 “(3) the work is a sound recording that was
5 first fixed in a treaty party; or”;

6 (4) in section (b)(4) by deleting “Berne Con-
7 vention work” and inserting “pictorial, graphic or
8 sculptural work that is incorporated in a building or
9 other structure, or an architectural work that is em-
10 bodied in a building and the building or structure is
11 located in the United States or a treaty party”;

12 (5) by renumbering present section (b)(5) as
13 (b)(6);

14 (6) by inserting a new section (b)(7) to read:

15 “(7) For purposes of paragraph (2), a work
16 that is published in the United States or a treaty
17 party within thirty days of publication in a foreign
18 nation that is not a treaty party shall be considered
19 first published in the United States or such treaty
20 party as the case may be.”; and

21 (7) by inserting a new section (d) to read:

22 “(d) EFFECT OF PHONOGRAMS TREATIES.—Not-
23 withstanding the provisions of subsection (b), no works
24 other than sound recordings shall be eligible for protection
25 under this title solely by virtue of the adherence of the

1 United States to the Geneva Phonograms Convention or
2 the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.”.

3 (c) Section 104A(h) of title 17, United States Code,
4 is amended—

5 (1) in paragraph (1), by deleting “(A) a nation
6 adhering to the Berne Convention or a WTO mem-
7 ber country; or (B) subject to a Presidential procla-
8 mation under subsection (g),” and inserting—

9 “(A) a nation adhering to the Berne Con-
10 vention;

11 “(B) a WTO member country;

12 “(C) a nation adhering to the WIPO Copy-
13 right Treaty;

14 “(D) a nation adhering to the WIPO Per-
15 formances and Phonograms Treaty; or

16 “(E) subject to a Presidential proclamation
17 under subsection (g)”;

18 (2) paragraph (3) is amended to read as fol-
19 lows:

20 “(3) the term ‘eligible country’ means a nation,
21 other than the United States that—

22 “(A) becomes a WTO member country
23 after the date of enactment of the Uruguay
24 Round Agreements Act;

1 “(B) on the date of enactment is, or after
2 the date of enactment becomes, a nation adher-
3 ing to the Berne Convention;

4 “(C) adheres to the WIPO Copyright
5 Treaty;

6 “(D) adheres to the WIPO Performances
7 and Phonograms Treaty; or

8 “(E) after such date of enactment becomes
9 subject to a proclamation under subsection
10 (g).”;

11 (3) in paragraph (6)(C)(iii), by deleting “and”
12 after “eligibility”;

13 (4) at the end of paragraph (6)(D), by deleting
14 the period and inserting “; and”;

15 (5) by adding the following new paragraph
16 (6)(E):

17 “(E) if the source country for the work is
18 an eligible country solely by virtue of its adher-
19 ence to the WIPO Performances and
20 Phonograms Treaty, is a sound recording.”;

21 (6) in paragraph (8)(B)(i), by inserting “of
22 which” before “the majority” and striking “of eligi-
23 ble countries”; and

24 (7) by deleting paragraph (9).

1 (d) Section 411 of title 17, United States Code, is
2 amended—

3 (1) in subsection (a), by deleting “actions for
4 infringement of copyright in Berne Convention
5 works whose country of origin is not the United
6 States and”; and

7 (2) in subsection (a), by inserting “United
8 States” after “no action for infringement of the
9 copyright in any”.

10 (e) Section 507(a) of title 17, United States Code,
11 is amended by adding at the beginning, “Except as ex-
12 pressly provided elsewhere in this title,”.

13 **SEC. 103. COPYRIGHT PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND COPY-**
14 **RIGHT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.**

15 Title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding
16 the following new chapter:

17 **“CHAPTER 12—COPYRIGHT PROTECTION AND**
18 **MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

“Sec.

“1201. Circumvention of copyright protection systems.

“1202. Integrity of copyright management information.

“1203. Civil remedies.

“1204. Criminal offenses and penalties.

“1205. Savings Clause.

19 **“§ 1201. Circumvention of copyright protection sys-**
20 **tems**

21 “(a) VIOLATIONS REGARDING CIRCUMVENTION OF
22 TECHNOLOGICAL PROTECTION MEASURES.—(1) No per-

1 son shall circumvent a technological protection measure
2 that effectively controls access to a work protected under
3 this title.

4 “(2) No person shall manufacture, import, offer to
5 the public, provide or otherwise traffic in any technology,
6 product, service, device, component, or part thereof that—

7 “(A) is primarily designed or produced for the
8 purpose of circumventing a technological protection
9 measure that effectively controls access to a work
10 protected under this title;

11 “(B) has only limited commercially significant
12 purpose or use other than to circumvent a techno-
13 logical protection measure that effectively controls
14 access to a work protected under this title; or

15 “(C) is marketed by that person or another act-
16 ing in concert with that person with that person’s
17 knowledge for use in circumventing a technological
18 protection measure that effectively controls access to
19 a work protected under this title.

20 “(3) As used in this subsection—

21 “(A) to ‘circumvent a technological protection
22 measure’ means to descramble a scrambled work, to
23 decrypt an encrypted work, or otherwise to avoid,
24 bypass, remove, deactivate, or impair a technological

1 protection measure, without the authority of the
2 copyright owner; and

3 “(B) a technological protection measure ‘effec-
4 tively controls access to a work’ if the measure, in
5 the ordinary course of its operation, requires the ap-
6 plication of information, or a process or a treatment,
7 with the authority of the copyright owner, to gain
8 access to the work.

9 “(b) ADDITIONAL VIOLATIONS.—(1) No person shall
10 manufacture, import, offer to the public, provide, or other-
11 wise traffic in any technology, product, service, device,
12 component, or part thereof that—

13 “(A) is primarily designed or produced for the
14 purpose of circumventing protection afforded by a
15 technological protection measure that effectively pro-
16 tects a right of a copyright owner under this title in
17 a work or a portion thereof;

18 “(B) has only limited commercially significant
19 purpose or use other than to circumvent protection
20 afforded by a technological protection measure that
21 effectively protects a right of a copyright owner
22 under this title in a work or a portion thereof; or

23 “(C) is marketed by that person or another act-
24 ing in concert with that person with that person’s
25 knowledge for use in circumventing protection af-

1 forded by a technological protection measure that ef-
2 fectively protects a right of a copyright owner under
3 this title in a work or a portion thereof.

4 “(2) As used in this subsection—

5 “(A) to ‘circumvent protection afforded by a
6 technological protection measure’ means avoiding,
7 bypassing, removing, deactivating, or otherwise im-
8 pairing a technological protection measure; and

9 “(B) a technological protection measure ‘effec-
10 tively protects a right of a copyright owner under
11 this title’ if the measure, in the ordinary course of
12 its operation, prevents, restricts, or otherwise limits
13 the exercise of a right of a copyright owner under
14 this title.

15 “(c) IMPORTATION.—The importation into the
16 United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within
17 the United States after importation by the owner, im-
18 porter, or consignee of any technology, product, service,
19 device, component, or part thereof as described in sub-
20 section (a) or (b) shall be actionable under section 337
21 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337).

22 “(d) OTHER RIGHTS, ETC., NOT AFFECTED.—(1)
23 Nothing in this section shall affect rights, remedies, limi-
24 tations, or defenses to copyright infringement, including
25 fair use, under this title.

1 “(2) Nothing in this section shall enlarge or diminish
2 vicarious or contributory liability for copyright infringe-
3 ment in connection with any technology, product, service,
4 device, component or part thereof.

5 “(3) Nothing in this section shall require that the de-
6 sign of, or design and selection of parts and components
7 for, a consumer electronics, telecommunications, or com-
8 puting product provide for a response to any particular
9 technological protection measure, so long as such part or
10 component or the product, in which such part or compo-
11 nent is integrated, does not otherwise fall within the prohi-
12 bitions of subsections (a)(2) or (b)(1).

13 “(e) EXEMPTION FOR NONPROFIT LIBRARIES, AR-
14 CHIVES, AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—(1) A non-
15 profit library, archives, or educational institution which
16 gains access to a commercially exploited copyrighted work
17 solely in order to make a good faith determination of
18 whether to acquire a copy of that work for the sole purpose
19 of engaging in conduct permitted under this title shall not
20 be in violation of subsection (a)(1). A copy of a work to
21 which access has been gained under this paragraph—

22 “(A) may not be retained longer than necessary
23 to make such good faith determination; and

24 “(B) may not be used for any other purpose.

1 “(2) The exemption made available under paragraph
2 (1) shall only apply with respect to a work when an iden-
3 tical copy of that work is not reasonably available in an-
4 other form.

5 “(3) A nonprofit library, archives, or educational in-
6 stitution that willfully for the purpose of commercial ad-
7 vantage or financial gain violates paragraph (1)—

8 “(A) shall, for the first offense, be subject to
9 the civil remedies under section 1203; and

10 “(B) shall, for repeated or subsequent offenses,
11 in addition to the civil remedies under section 1203,
12 forfeit the exemption provided under paragraph (1).

13 “(4) This subsection may not be used as a defense
14 to a claim under subsection (a)(2) or (b), nor may this
15 subsection permit a nonprofit library, archives, or edu-
16 cational institution to manufacture, import, offer to the
17 public, provide, or otherwise traffic in any technology
18 which circumvents a technological protection measure.

19 “(5) In order for a library or archives to qualify for
20 the exemption under this subsection, the collections of that
21 library or archives shall be—

22 “(A) open to the public; or

23 “(B) available not only to researchers affiliated
24 with the library or archives or with the institution

1 of which it is a part, but also to other persons doing
2 research in a specialized field.

3 “(f) LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE AC-
4 TIVITIES.—This section does not prohibit any lawfully au-
5 thorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of
6 an officer, agent or employee of the United States, a
7 State, or a political subdivision of a State, or a person
8 acting pursuant to a contract with such entities.

9 “(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection
10 1201(a)(1), a person who has lawfully obtained the right
11 to use a copy of a computer program may circumvent a
12 technological protection measure that effectively controls
13 access to a particular portion of that program for the sole
14 purpose of identifying and analyzing those elements of the
15 program that are necessary to achieve interoperability of
16 an independently created computer program with other
17 programs, and that have not previously been readily avail-
18 able to the person engaging in the circumvention, to the
19 extent any such acts of identification and analysis do not
20 constitute infringement under this title.

21 “(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections
22 1201(a)(2) and (b), a person may develop and employ
23 technological means to circumvent for the identification
24 and analysis described in subsection (g), or for the limited
25 purpose of achieving interoperability of an independently

1 created computer program with other programs, where
2 such means are necessary to achieve such interoperability,
3 to the extent that doing so does not constitute infringe-
4 ment under this title.

5 “(i) The information acquired through the acts per-
6 mitted under subsection (g), and the means permitted
7 under subsection (h), may be made available to others if
8 the person referred to in subsections (g) or (h) provides
9 such information or means solely for the purpose of
10 achieving interoperability of an independently created
11 computer program with other programs, and to the extent
12 that doing so does not constitute infringement under this
13 title, or violate applicable law other than this title.

14 “(j) For purposes of subsections (g), (h) and (i), the
15 term “interoperability” means the ability of computer pro-
16 grams to exchange information, and for such programs
17 mutually to use the information which has been ex-
18 changed.

19 “(k) In applying subsection (a) to a component or
20 part, the court may consider the necessity for its intended
21 and actual incorporation in a technology, product, service
22 or device, which (i) does not itself violate the provisions
23 of this chapter and (ii) has the sole purpose to prevent
24 the access of minors to material on the Internet.”

1 **“§ 1202. Integrity of copyright management informa-**
2 **tion**

3 “(a) FALSE COPYRIGHT MANAGEMENT INFORMA-
4 TION.—No person shall knowingly—

5 “(1) provide copyright management information
6 that is false, or

7 “(2) distribute or import for distribution copy-
8 right management information that is false, with the
9 intent to induce, enable, facilitate or conceal in-
10 fringement.

11 “(b) REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF COPYRIGHT
12 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.—No person shall, without
13 the authority of the copyright owner or the law—

14 “(1) intentionally remove or alter any copyright
15 management information,

16 “(2) distribute or import for distribution copy-
17 right management information knowing that the
18 copyright management information has been re-
19 moved or altered without authority of the copyright
20 owner or the law, or

21 “(3) distribute, import for distribution, or pub-
22 licly perform works, copies of works, or
23 phonorecords, knowing that copyright management
24 information has been removed or altered without au-
25 thority of the copyright owner or the law, knowing,
26 or, with respect to civil remedies under section 1203,

1 having reasonable grounds to know, that it will in-
2 duce, enable, facilitate or conceal an infringement of
3 any right under this title.

4 “(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this chapter, ‘copy-
5 right management information’ means the following infor-
6 mation conveyed in connection with copies or phonorecords
7 of a work or performances or displays of a work, including
8 in digital form—

9 “(1) the title and other information identifying
10 the work, including the information set forth on a
11 notice of copyright;

12 “(2) the name of, and other identifying infor-
13 mation about, the author of a work;

14 “(3) the name of, and other identifying infor-
15 mation about, the copyright owner of the work, in-
16 cluding the information set forth in a notice of copy-
17 right;

18 “(4) with the exception of public performances
19 of works by radio and television broadcast stations
20 the name of, and other identifying information
21 about, a performer whose performance is fixed in a
22 work other than an audiovisual work;

23 “(5) with the exception of public performances
24 of works by radio and television broadcast stations,
25 in the case of an audiovisual work, the name of, and

1 other identifying information about, a writer, per-
2 former, or director who is credited in the audiovisual
3 work;

4 “(6) identifying numbers of symbols referring
5 to such information or links to such information; or

6 “(7) such other information as the Register of
7 Copyrights may prescribe by regulation, except that
8 the Register of Copyrights may not require the pro-
9 vision of any information concerning the user of a
10 copyrighted work.

11 “(d) LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE AC-
12 TIVITIES.—This section does not prohibit any lawfully au-
13 thorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of
14 an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a
15 State, or a political subdivision of a State, or a person
16 acting pursuant to a contract with such entities.

17 “(e) LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY.—

18 “(1) ANALOG TRANSMISSIONS.—In the case of
19 an analog transmission, a person who is making
20 transmissions in its capacity as a radio or television
21 broadcast station, or as a cable system, or someone
22 who provides programming to such station or sys-
23 tem, shall not be liable for a violation of subsection
24 (b) if—

1 “(A) avoiding the activity that constitutes
2 such violation is not technically feasible or
3 would create an undue financial hardship on
4 such person; and

5 “(B) such person did not intend, by engag-
6 ing in such activity, to induce, enable, facilitate
7 or conceal infringement.

8 “(2) DIGITAL TRANSMISSIONS.—

9 “(A) If a digital transmission standard for
10 the placement of copyright management infor-
11 mation for a category of works is set in a vol-
12 untary, consensus standard-setting process in-
13 volving a representative cross-section of radio or
14 television broadcast stations or cable systems
15 and copyright owners of a category of works
16 that are intended for public performance by
17 such stations or systems, a person identified in
18 subsection (e)(1) shall not be liable for a viola-
19 tion of subsection (b) with respect to the par-
20 ticular copyright management information ad-
21 dressed by such standard if—

22 “(i) the placement of such information
23 by someone other than such person is not
24 in accordance with such standard; and

1 “(ii) the activity that constitutes such
2 violation is not intended to induce, enable,
3 facilitate or conceal infringement.

4 “(B) Until a digital transmission standard
5 has been set pursuant to subparagraph (A) with
6 respect to the placement of copyright manage-
7 ment information for a category or works, a
8 person identified in subsection (e)(1) shall not
9 be liable for a violation of subsection (b) with
10 respect to such copyright management informa-
11 tion, where the activity that constitutes such
12 violation is not intended to induce, enable, fa-
13 cilitate or conceal infringement, if—

14 “(i) the transmission of such informa-
15 tion by such person would result in a per-
16 ceptible visual or aural degradation of the
17 digital signal; or

18 “(ii) the transmission of such infor-
19 mation by such person would conflict
20 with—

21 “(I) an applicable government
22 regulation relating to transmission of
23 information in a digital signal;

24 “(II) an applicable industry-wide
25 standard relating to the transmission

1 of information in a digital signal that
2 was adopted by a voluntary consensus
3 standards body prior to the effective
4 date of this section; or

5 “(III) an applicable industry-wide
6 standard relating to the transmission
7 of information in a digital signal that
8 was adopted in a voluntary, consensus
9 standards-setting process open to par-
10 ticipation by a representative cross-
11 section of radio or television broadcast
12 stations or cable systems and copy-
13 right owners of a category of works
14 that are intended for public perform-
15 ance by such stations or systems.

16 **“§ 1203. Civil remedies**

17 “(a) CIVIL ACTIONS.—Any person injured by a viola-
18 tion of section 1201 or 1202 may bring a civil action in
19 an appropriate United States district court for such viola-
20 tion.

21 “(b) POWERS OF THE COURT.—In an action brought
22 under subsection (a), the court—

23 “(1) may grant temporary and permanent in-
24 junctions on such terms as it deems reasonable to
25 prevent or restrain a violation;

1 “(2) at any time while an action is pending,
2 may order the impounding, on such terms as it
3 deems reasonable, of any device or product that is
4 in the custody or control of the alleged violator and
5 that the court has reasonable cause to believe was
6 involved in a violation;

7 “(3) may award damages under subsection (c);

8 “(4) in its discretion may allow the recovery of
9 costs by or against any party other than the United
10 States or an officer thereof;

11 “(5) in its discretion may award reasonable at-
12 torney’s fees to the prevailing party; and

13 “(6) may, as part of a final judgment or decree
14 finding a violation, order the remedial modification
15 or the destruction of any device or product involved
16 in the violation that is in the custody or control of
17 the violator or has been impounded under paragraph
18 (2).

19 “(c) AWARD OF DAMAGES.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise pro-
21 vided in this chapter, a person committing a viola-
22 tion of section 1201 or 1202 is liable for either—

23 “(A) the actual damages and any addi-
24 tional profits of the violator, as provided in
25 paragraph (2), or

1 “(B) statutory damages, as provided in
2 paragraph (3).

3 “(2) ACTUAL DAMAGES.—The court shall
4 award to the complaining party the actual damages
5 suffered by the party as a result of the violation,
6 and any profits of the violator that are attributable
7 to the violation and are not taken into account in
8 computing the actual damages, if the complaining
9 party elects such damages at any time before final
10 judgment is entered.

11 “(3) STATUTORY DAMAGES.—

12 “(A) At any time before final judgment is
13 entered, a complaining party may elect to re-
14 cover an award of statutory damages for each
15 violation of section 1201 in the sum of not less
16 than \$200 or more than \$2,500 per act of cir-
17 cumvention, device, product, component, offer,
18 or performance of service, as the court consid-
19 ers just.

20 “(B) At any time before final judgment is
21 entered, a complaining party may elect to re-
22 cover an award of statutory damages for each
23 violation of section 1202 in the sum of not less
24 than \$2,500 or more than \$25,000.

1 “(4) REPEATED VIOLATIONS.—In any case in
2 which the injured party sustains the burden of prov-
3 ing, and the court finds, that a person has violated
4 section 1201 or 1202 within three years after a final
5 judgment was entered against the person for another
6 such violation, the court may increase the award of
7 damages up to triple the amount that would other-
8 wise be awarded, as the court considers just.

9 “(5) INNOCENT VIOLATIONS.—

10 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The court in its dis-
11 cretion may reduce or remit the total award of
12 damages in any case in which the violator sus-
13 tains the burden of proving, and the court
14 finds, that the violator was not aware and had
15 no reason to believe that its acts constituted a
16 violation.

17 “(B) NONPROFIT LIBRARY, ARCHIVES, OR
18 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—In the case of a
19 nonprofit library, archives, or educational insti-
20 tution, the court shall remit damages in any
21 case in which the library, archives, or edu-
22 cational institution sustains the burden of prov-
23 ing, and the court finds, that the library, ar-
24 chives, or educational institution was not aware

1 and had no reason to believe that its acts con-
2 stituted a violation.

3 **“§ 1204. Criminal offenses and penalties**

4 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates section
5 1201 or 1202 willfully and for purposes of commercial ad-
6 vantage or private financial gain—

7 “(1) shall be fined not more than \$500,000 or
8 imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both for
9 the first offense; and

10 “(2) shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or
11 imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both for
12 any subsequent offense.

13 “(b) LIMITATION FOR NONPROFIT LIBRARY, AR-
14 CHIVES, OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—Subsection (a)
15 shall not apply to a nonprofit library, archives, or edu-
16 cational institution.

17 “(c) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding
18 section 507(a) of this title, no criminal proceeding shall
19 be brought under this section unless such proceeding is
20 commenced within five years after the cause of action
21 arose.”.

22 **“§ 1205. Savings Clause**

23 “Nothing in this chapter abrogates, diminishes or
24 weakens the provisions of, nor provides any defense or ele-
25 ment of mitigation in a criminal prosecution or civil action

1 under, any federal or state law that prevents the violation
 2 of the privacy of an individual in connection with the indi-
 3 vidual’s use of the Internet.”.

4 **SEC. 104. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**

5 The table of chapters for Title 17, United States
 6 Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“12. Copyright Protection and Management Systems 1201”.

7 **SEC. 105. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the
 9 amendments made by this title shall take effect on the
 10 date of the enactment of this Act.

11 (b) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CERTAIN INTER-
 12 NATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—(1) The following shall take ef-
 13 fect upon entry into force of the WIPO Copyright Treaty
 14 with respect to the United States:

15 (A) paragraph (5) of the definition of “inter-
 16 national agreement” contained in section 101 of title
 17 17, United States Code, as amended by section
 18 102(a)(8) of this title.

19 (B) the amendment made by section 102(a)(10)
 20 of this title;

21 (C) subparagraph (C) of section 104A(h)(1) of
 22 title 17, United States Code, as amended by section
 23 102(c)(1) of this title; and

1 (D) subparagraph (C) of section 104A(h)(3) of
2 title 17, United States Code, as amended by section
3 102(c)(2) of this title.

4 (2) The following shall take effect upon the entry into
5 force of the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty
6 with respect to the United States:

7 (A) paragraph (6) of the definition of “inter-
8 national agreement” contained in section 101 of title
9 17, United States Code, as amended by section
10 102(a)(8) of this title.

11 (B) the amendment made by section 102(a)(11)
12 of this title;

13 (C) the amendment made by section 102(b)(7)
14 of this title;

15 (D) Subparagraph (D) of section 104A(h)(1) of
16 title 17, United States Code, as amended by section
17 102(c)(2) of this title; and

18 (E) the amendment made by section 102(c)(4)
19 of this title; and

20 (F) the amendment made by section 102(c)(5)
21 of this title.

1 **TITLE II—INTERNET COPYRIGHT**
 2 **INFRINGEMENT LIABILITY**

3 **SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This title may be cited as the “Internet Copyright
 5 Infringement Liability Clarification Act of 1998”.

6 **SEC. 202. LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY FOR INTERNET COPY-**
 7 **RIGHT INFRINGEMENT.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 5 of title 17, United
 9 States Code, is amended by adding after section 511 the
 10 following new section:

11 **“§ 512. Liability of service providers for online in-**
 12 **fringement of copyright**

13 “(a) DIGITAL NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS.—A serv-
 14 ice provider shall not be liable for monetary relief, or ex-
 15 cept as provided in subsection (i) for injunctive or other
 16 equitable relief, for infringement for the provider’s trans-
 17 mitting, routing, or providing connections for, material
 18 through a system or network controlled or operated by or
 19 for the service provider, or the intermediate and transient
 20 storage of such material in the course of such transmit-
 21 ting, routing or providing connections, if—

22 “(1) it was initiated by or at the direction of a
 23 person other than the service provider;

1 “(2) it is carried out through an automatic
2 technical process without selection of such material
3 by the service provider;

4 “(3) the service provider does not select the re-
5 cipients of such material except as an automatic re-
6 sponse to the request of another;

7 “(4) no such copy of such material made by the
8 service provider is maintained on the system or net-
9 work in a manner ordinarily accessible to anyone
10 other than anticipated recipients, and no such copy
11 is maintained on the system or network in a manner
12 ordinarily accessible to the anticipated recipients for
13 a longer period than is reasonably necessary for the
14 communication; and

15 “(5) the material is transmitted without modi-
16 fication to its content.

17 “(b) SYSTEM CACHING.—A service provider shall not
18 be liable for monetary relief, or except as provided in sub-
19 section (i) for injunctive or other equitable relief, for in-
20 fringement for the intermediate and temporary storage of
21 material on the system or network controlled or operated
22 by or for the service provider, where (i) such material is
23 made available online by a person other than such service
24 provider, (ii) such material is transmitted from the person
25 described in clause (i) through such system or network

1 to someone other than that person at the direction of such
2 other person, and (iii) the storage is carried out through
3 an automatic technical process for the purpose of making
4 such material available to users of such system or network
5 who subsequently request access to that material from the
6 person described in clause (i), provided that:

7 “(1) such material is transmitted to such subse-
8 quent users without modification to its content from
9 the manner in which the material otherwise was
10 transmitted from the person described in clause (i);

11 “(2) such service provider complies with rules
12 concerning the refreshing, reloading or other updat-
13 ing of such material when specified by the person
14 making that material available online in accordance
15 with an accepted industry standard data commu-
16 nications protocol for the system or network through
17 which that person makes the material available; pro-
18 vided that the rules are not used by the person de-
19 scribed in clause (i) to prevent or unreasonably im-
20 pair such intermediate storage;

21 “(3) such service provider does not interfere
22 with the ability of technology associated with such
23 material that returns to the person described in
24 clause (i) the information that would have been
25 available to such person if such material had been

1 obtained by such subsequent users directly from
2 such person, provided that such technology—

3 “(A) does not significantly interfere with
4 the performance of the provider’s system or
5 network or with the intermediate storage of the
6 material;

7 “(B) is consistent with accepted industry
8 standard communications protocols; and

9 “(C) does not extract information from the
10 provider’s system or network other than the in-
11 formation that would have been available to
12 such person if such material had been accessed
13 by such users directly from such person;

14 “(4) either—

15 “(A) the person described in clause (i)
16 does not currently condition access to such ma-
17 terial; or

18 “(B) if access to such material is so condi-
19 tioned by such person, by a current individual
20 pre-condition, such as a pre-condition based on
21 payment of a fee, or provision of a password or
22 other information, the service provider permits
23 access to the stored material in significant part
24 only to users of its system or network that have

1 been so authorized and only in accordance with
2 those conditions; and

3 “(5) if the person described in clause (i) makes
4 that material available online without the authoriza-
5 tion of the copyright owner, then the service provider
6 responds expeditiously to remove, or disable access
7 to, the material that is claimed to be infringing upon
8 notification of claimed infringements described in
9 subsection (c)(3); provided that the material has
10 previously been removed from the originating site,
11 and the party giving the notification includes in the
12 notification a statement confirming that such mate-
13 rial has been removed or access to it has been dis-
14 abled or ordered to be removed or have access dis-
15 abled.

16 “(c) INFORMATION STORED ON SERVICE PROVID-
17 ERS.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A service provider shall not
19 be liable for monetary relief, or except as provided
20 in subsection (i) for injunctive or other equitable re-
21 lief, for infringement for the storage at the direction
22 of a user of material that resides on a system or net-
23 work controlled or operated by or for the service pro-
24 vider, if the service provider—

1 “(A)(i) does not have actual knowledge
2 that the material or activity is infringing,

3 “(ii) in the absence of such actual knowl-
4 edge, is not aware of facts or circumstances
5 from which infringing activity is apparent, or

6 “(iii) if upon obtaining such knowledge or
7 awareness, the service provider acts expedi-
8 tiously to remove or disable access to, the mate-
9 rial;

10 “(B) does not receive a financial benefit di-
11 rectly attributable to the infringing activity,
12 where the service provider has the right and
13 ability to control such activity; and

14 “(C) in the instance of a notification of
15 claimed infringement as described in paragraph
16 (3), responds expeditiously to remove, or disable
17 access to, the material that is claimed to be in-
18 fringing or to be the subject of infringing activ-
19 ity.

20 “(2) DESIGNATED AGENT.—The limitations on
21 liability established in this subsection apply only if
22 the service provider has designated an agent to re-
23 ceive notifications of claimed infringement described
24 in paragraph (3), by substantially making the name,
25 address, phone number, electronic mail address of

1 such agent, and other contact information deemed
2 appropriate by the Register of Copyrights, available
3 through its service, including on its website, and by
4 providing such information to the Copyright Office.
5 The Register of Copyrights shall maintain a current
6 directory of agents available to the public for inspec-
7 tion, including through the Internet, in both elec-
8 tronic and hard copy formats.

9 “(3) ELEMENTS OF NOTIFICATION.—

10 “(A) To be effective under this subsection,
11 a notification of claimed infringement means
12 any written communication provided to the
13 service provider’s designated agent that includes
14 substantially the following:

15 “(i) a physical or electronic signature
16 of a person authorized to act on behalf of
17 the owner of an exclusive right that is al-
18 legedly infringed;

19 “(ii) identification of the copyrighted
20 work claimed to have been infringed, or, if
21 multiple such works at a single online site
22 are covered by a single notification, a rep-
23 resentative list of such works at that site;

24 “(iii) identification of the material
25 that is claimed to be infringing or to be

1 the subject of infringing activity that is to
2 be removed or access to which is to be dis-
3 abled, and information reasonably suffi-
4 cient to permit the service provider to lo-
5 cate the material;

6 “(iv) information reasonably sufficient
7 to permit the service provider to contact
8 the complaining party, such as an address,
9 telephone number, and, if available an elec-
10 tronic mail address at which the complain-
11 ing party may be contacted;

12 “(v) a statement that the complaining
13 party has a good faith belief that use of
14 the material in the manner complained of
15 is not authorized by the copyright owner,
16 or its agent, or the law; and

17 “(vi) a statement that the information
18 in the notification is accurate, and under
19 penalty of perjury, that the complaining
20 party has the authority to enforce the own-
21 er’s rights that are claimed to be infringed.

22 “(B) A notification from the copyright
23 owner or from a person authorized to act on be-
24 half of the copyright owner that fails substan-
25 tially to conform to the provisions of paragraph

1 (3)(A) shall not be considered under paragraph
2 (1)(A) in determining whether a service pro-
3 vider has actual knowledge or is aware of facts
4 or circumstances from which infringing activity
5 is apparent, provided that the provider prompt-
6 ly attempts to contact the complaining party or
7 takes other reasonable steps to assist in the re-
8 ceipt of notice under paragraph (3)(A) when
9 the notice is provided to the service provider’s
10 designated agent and substantially satisfies the
11 provisions of subparagraphs (3)(A)(ii), (iii), and
12 (iv).

13 “(d) INFORMATION LOCATION TOOLS.—A service
14 provider shall not be liable for monetary relief, or except
15 as provided in subsection (i) for injunctive or other equi-
16 table relief, for infringement for the provider referring or
17 linking users to an online location containing infringing
18 material or activity by using information location tools, in-
19 cluding a directory, index, reference, pointer or hypertext
20 link, if the provider—

21 “(1) does not have actual knowledge that the
22 material or activity is infringing or, in the absence
23 of such actual knowledge, is not aware of facts or
24 circumstances from which infringing activity is ap-
25 parent;

1 “(2) does not receive a financial benefit directly
2 attributable to the infringing activity, where the
3 service provider has the right and ability to control
4 such activity; and

5 “(3) responds expeditiously to remove or disable
6 the reference or link upon notification of claimed in-
7 fringement as described in subsection (c)(3); pro-
8 vided that for the purposes of this paragraph, the
9 element in subsection (c)(3)(A)(iii) shall be identi-
10 fication of the reference or link, to material or activ-
11 ity claimed to be infringing, that is to be removed
12 or access to which is to be disabled, and information
13 reasonably sufficient to permit the service provider
14 to locate such reference or link.

15 “(e) MISREPRESENTATIONS.—Any person who know-
16 ingly materially misrepresents under this section (1) that
17 material or activity is infringing, or (2) that material or
18 activity was removed or disabled by mistake or
19 misidentification, shall be liable for any damages, includ-
20 ing costs and attorneys’ fees, incurred by the alleged in-
21 fringer, by any copyright owner or copyright owner’s au-
22 thorized licensee, or by the service provider, who is injured
23 by such misrepresentation, as the result of the service pro-
24 vider relying upon such misrepresentation in removing or
25 disabling access to the material or activity claimed to be

1 infringing, or in replacing the removed material or ceasing
 2 to disable access to it.

3 “(f) REPLACEMENT OF REMOVED OR DISABLED MA-
 4 TERIAL AND LIMITATION ON OTHER LIABILITY.—

5 “(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this sub-
 6 section, a service provider shall not be liable to any
 7 person for any claim based on the service provider’s
 8 good faith disabling of access to, or removal of, ma-
 9 terial or activity claimed to be infringing or based on
 10 facts or circumstances from which infringing activity
 11 is apparent, regardless of whether the material or
 12 activity is ultimately determined to be infringing.

13 “(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not
 14 apply with respect to material residing at the direc-
 15 tion of a subscriber of the service provider on a sys-
 16 tem or network controlled or operated by or for the
 17 service provider that is removed, or to which access
 18 is disabled by the service provider pursuant to a no-
 19 tice provided under subsection (c)(1)(C), unless the
 20 service provider—

21 “(A) takes reasonable steps promptly to
 22 notify the subscriber that it has removed or dis-
 23 abled access to the material;

24 “(B) upon receipt of a counter notice as
 25 described in paragraph (3), promptly provides

1 the person who provided the notice under sub-
2 section (c)(1)(C) with a copy of the counter no-
3 tice, and informs such person that it will re-
4 place the removed material or cease disabling
5 access to it in ten business days; and

6 “(C) replaces the removed material and
7 ceases disabling access to it not less than ten,
8 nor more than fourteen, business days following
9 receipt of the counter notice, unless its des-
10 ignated agent first receives notice from the per-
11 son who submitted the notification under sub-
12 section (c)(1)(C) that such person has filed an
13 action seeking a court order to restrain the sub-
14 scriber from engaging in infringing activity re-
15 lating to the material on the service provider’s
16 system or network.

17 “(3) To be effective under this subsection, a
18 counter notification means any written communica-
19 tion provided to the service provider’s designated
20 agent that includes substantially the following:

21 “(A) a physical or electronic signature of
22 the subscriber;

23 “(B) identification of the material that has
24 been removed or to which access has been dis-
25 abled and the location at which such material

1 appeared before it was removed or access was
2 disabled;

3 “(C) a statement under penalty of perjury
4 that the subscriber has a good faith belief that
5 the material was removed or disabled as a re-
6 sult of mistake or misidentification of the mate-
7 rial to be removed or disabled;

8 “(D) the subscriber’s name, address and
9 telephone number, and a statement that the
10 subscriber consents to the jurisdiction of Fed-
11 eral Court for the judicial district in which the
12 address is located, or if the subscriber’s address
13 is outside of the United States, for any judicial
14 district in which the service provider may be
15 found, and that the subscriber will accept serv-
16 ice of process from the person who provided no-
17 tice under subsection (c)(1)(C) or agent of such
18 person.

19 “(4) A service provider’s compliance with para-
20 graph (2) shall not subject the service provider to li-
21 ability for copyright infringement with respect to the
22 material identified in the notice provided under sub-
23 section (c)(1)(C).

24 “(g) IDENTIFICATION OF DIRECT INFRINGER.—The
25 copyright owner or a person authorized to act on the own-

1 er’s behalf may request an order for release of identifica-
2 tion of an alleged infringer by filing (i) a copy of a notifi-
3 cation described in subsection (c)(3)(A), including a pro-
4 posed order, and (ii) a sworn declaration that the purpose
5 of the order is to obtain the identity of an alleged infringer
6 and that such information will only be used for the pur-
7 pose of this title, with the clerk of any United States dis-
8 trict court. The order shall authorize and order the service
9 provider receiving the notification to disclose expeditiously
10 to the copyright owner or person authorized by the copy-
11 right owner information sufficient to identify the alleged
12 direct infringer of the material described in the notifica-
13 tion to the extent such information is available to the serv-
14 ice provider. The order shall be expeditiously issued if the
15 accompanying notification satisfies the provisions of sub-
16 section (c)(3)(A) and the accompanying declaration is
17 properly executed. Upon receipt of the order, either ac-
18 companying or subsequent to the receipt of a notification
19 described in subsection (c)(3)(A), a service provider shall
20 expeditiously give to the copyright owner or person author-
21 ized by the copyright owner the information required by
22 the order, notwithstanding any other provision of law and
23 regardless of whether the service provider responds to the
24 notification.

25 “(h) CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY.—

1 “(1) ACCOMMODATION OF TECHNOLOGY.—The
2 limitations on liability established by this section
3 shall apply only if the service provider—

4 “(A) has adopted and reasonably imple-
5 mented, and informs subscribers of the service
6 of, a policy for the termination of subscribers of
7 the service who are repeat infringers; and

8 “(B) accommodates and does not interfere
9 with standard technical measures as defined in
10 this subsection.

11 “(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this section,
12 “standard technical measures” are technical meas-
13 ures, used by copyright owners to identify or protect
14 copyrighted works, that—

15 “(A) have been developed pursuant to a
16 broad consensus of copyright owners and serv-
17 ice providers in an open, fair, voluntary, multi-
18 industry standards process;

19 “(B) are available to any person on rea-
20 sonable and nondiscriminatory terms; and

21 “(C) do not impose substantial costs on
22 service providers or substantial burdens on their
23 systems or networks.

24 “(i) INJUNCTIONS.—The following rules shall apply
25 in the case of any application for an injunction under sec-

1 tion 502 against a service provider that is not subject to
2 monetary remedies by operation of this section:

3 “(1) SCOPE OF RELIEF.—

4 “(A) With respect to conduct other than
5 that which qualifies for the limitation on rem-
6 edies as set forth in subsection (a), the court
7 may only grant injunctive relief with respect to
8 a service provider in one or more of the follow-
9 ing forms:

10 “(i) an order restraining it from pro-
11 viding access to infringing material or ac-
12 tivity residing at a particular online site on
13 the provider’s system or network;

14 “(ii) an order restraining it from pro-
15 viding access to an identified subscriber of
16 the service provider’s system or network
17 who is engaging in infringing activity by
18 terminating the specified accounts of such
19 subscriber; or

20 “(iii) such other injunctive remedies
21 as the court may consider necessary to pre-
22 vent or restrain infringement of specified
23 copyrighted material at a particular online
24 location, provided that such remedies are
25 the least burdensome to the service pro-

1 vider that are comparably effective for that
2 purpose.

3 “(B) If the service provider qualifies for
4 the limitation on remedies described in sub-
5 section (a), the court may only grant injunctive
6 relief in one or both of the following forms:

7 “(i) an order restraining it from pro-
8 viding access to an identified subscriber of
9 the service provider’s system or network
10 who is using the provider’s service to en-
11 gage in infringing activity by terminating
12 the specified accounts of such subscriber;
13 or

14 “(ii) an order restraining it from pro-
15 viding access, by taking specified reason-
16 able steps to block access, to a specific,
17 identified, foreign online location.

18 “(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The court, in consid-
19 ering the relevant criteria for injunctive relief under
20 applicable law, shall consider:

21 “(A) whether such an injunction, either
22 alone or in combination with other such injunc-
23 tions issued against the same service provider
24 under this subsection, would significantly bur-

1 den either the provider or the operation of the
2 provider's system or network;

3 “(B) the magnitude of the harm likely to
4 be suffered by the copyright owner in the digi-
5 tal network environment if steps are not taken
6 to prevent or restrain the infringement;

7 “(C) whether implementation of such an
8 injunction would be technically feasible and ef-
9 fective, and would not interfere with access to
10 noninfringing material at other online locations;
11 and

12 “(D) whether other less burdensome and
13 comparably effective means of preventing or re-
14 straining access to the infringing material are
15 available.

16 “(3) NOTICE AND EX PARTE ORDERS.—Injunc-
17 tive relief under this subsection shall not be available
18 without notice to the service provider and an oppor-
19 tunity for such provider to appear, except for orders
20 ensuring the preservation of evidence or other orders
21 having no material adverse effect on the operation
22 of the service provider's communications network.

23 “(j) DEFINITIONS.—

24 “(1)(A) As used in subsection (a), the term
25 “service provider” means an entity offering the

1 transmission, routing or providing of connections for
2 digital online communications, between or among
3 points specified by a user, of material of the user's
4 choosing, without modification to the content of the
5 material as sent or received.

6 “(B) As used in any other subsection of this
7 section, the term “service provider” means a pro-
8 vider of online services or network access, or the op-
9 erator of facilities therefor, and includes an entity
10 described in the preceding paragraph of this sub-
11 section.

12 “(2) As used in this section, the term “mone-
13 tary relief” means damages, costs, attorneys’ fees,
14 and any other form of monetary payment.

15 “(k) OTHER DEFENSES NOT AFFECTED.—The fail-
16 ure of a service provider’s conduct to qualify for limitation
17 of liability under this section shall not bear adversely upon
18 the consideration of a defense by the service provider that
19 the service provider’s conduct is not infringing under this
20 title or any other defense.

21 “(l) PROTECTION OF PRIVACY.—Nothing in this sec-
22 tion shall be construed to condition the applicability of
23 subsections (a) through (d) on—

24 “(1) a service provider monitoring its service or
25 affirmatively seeking facts indicating infringing ac-

1 tivity except to the extent consistent with a standard
 2 technical measure complying with the provisions of
 3 subsection (h); or

4 “(2) a service provider accessing, removing, or
 5 disabling access to material where such conduct is
 6 prohibited by law.

7 “(m) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Subsections (a),
 8 (b), (c), and (d) are intended to describe separate and dis-
 9 tinct functions for purposes of analysis under this section.
 10 Whether a service provider qualifies for the limitation on
 11 liability in any one such subsection shall be based solely
 12 on the criteria in each such subsection and shall not affect
 13 a determination of whether such service provider qualifies
 14 for the limitations on liability under any other such sub-
 15 section.”.

16 **SEC. 203. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**

17 The table of sections for chapter 5 of title 17, United
 18 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the follow-
 19 ing:

“512. Liability of service providers for online infringement of copyright.”.

20 **SEC. 204. LIABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR**
 21 **ONLINE INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.**

22 (a) Not later than six months after the date of enact-
 23 ment of this Act, the Register of Copyrights, after con-
 24 sultation with representatives of copyright owners and
 25 nonprofit educational institutions, shall submit to the Con-

1 gress recommendations regarding the liability of nonprofit
2 educational institutions for copyright infringement com-
3 mitted with the use of computer systems for which such
4 an institution is a service provider, as that term is defined
5 in 17 U.S.C. § 512 (as amended by this Act), including
6 recommendations for legislation the Register of Copy-
7 rights considers appropriate regarding such liability, if
8 any.

9 (b) In formulating recommendations, the Register of
10 Copyrights shall consider, where relevant—

11 (1) current law regarding the direct, vicarious,
12 and contributory liability of nonprofit educational in-
13 stitutions for infringement by faculty, administrative
14 employees, students, graduate students, and stu-
15 dents who are employees of a nonprofit educational
16 institution;

17 (2) other users of their computer systems for
18 whom nonprofit educational institutions may be re-
19 sponsible;

20 (3) the unique nature of the relationship be-
21 tween nonprofit educational institutions and faculty;

22 (4) what policies nonprofit educational institu-
23 tions should adopt regarding copyright infringement
24 by users of their computer systems;

1 (5) what technological measures are available to
2 monitor infringing uses;

3 (6) what monitoring of their computer systems
4 by nonprofit educational institutions is appropriate;

5 (7) what due process nonprofit educational in-
6 stitutions should afford in disabling access by users
7 of their computer systems who are alleged to have
8 committed copyright infringement;

9 (8) what distinctions, if any, should be drawn
10 between computer systems which may be accessed
11 from outside the nonprofit educational systems,
12 those which may not, and combinations thereof;

13 (9) the tradition of academic freedom; and

14 (10) such other issues relating to the liability of
15 nonprofit educational institutions for copyright in-
16 fringement committed with the use of computer sys-
17 tems for which such an institution is a service pro-
18 vider that the Register considers appropriate.

19 **SEC. 205. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

20 This title and the amendments made by this title
21 shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 **TITLE III—COMPUTER**
2 **MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR**

3 **SEC. 301. LIMITATION ON EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS; COMPUTER**
4 **PROGRAMS.**

5 Section 117 of title 17, United States Code, is
6 amended—

7 (1) by striking “Notwithstanding” and insert-
8 ing the following:

9 “(a) MAKING OF ADDITIONAL COPY OR ADAPTATION
10 BY OWNER OF COPY.—Notwithstanding”;

11 (2) by striking “Any exact” and inserting the
12 following:

13 “(b) LEASE, SALE, OR OTHER TRANSFER OF ADDI-
14 TIONAL COPY OR ADAPTATION.—Any exact”; and

15 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
16 sections:

17 “(c) MACHINE MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR.—Notwith-
18 standing the provisions of section 106, it is not an in-
19 fringement for an owner or lessee of a machine to make
20 or authorize the making of a copy of a computer program
21 if such copy is made solely by virtue of the activation of
22 a machine that lawfully contains an authorized copy of
23 the computer program, for purposes only of maintenance
24 or repair of that machine, if—

1 “(1) such new copy is used in no other manner
2 and is destroyed immediately after the maintenance
3 or repair is completed; and

4 “(2) with respect to any computer program or
5 part thereof that is not necessary for that machine
6 to be activated, such program or part thereof is not
7 accessed or used other than to make such new copy
8 by virtue of the activation of the machine.

9 “(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

10 “(1) the ‘maintenance’ of a machine is the serv-
11 icing of the machine in order to make it work in ac-
12 cordance with its original specifications and any
13 changes to those specifications authorized for that
14 machine; and

15 “(2) the ‘repair’ of a machine is the restoring
16 of the machine to the state of working in accordance
17 with its original specifications and any changes to
18 those specifications authorized for that machine.”.

19 **TITLE IV—EPHEMERAL RECORD-**
20 **INGS; DISTANCE EDUCATION;**
21 **EXEMPTION FOR LIBRARIES**
22 **AND ARCHIVES**

23 **SEC. 401. EPHEMERAL RECORDINGS.**

24 Section 112 of title 17, United States Code is amend-
25 ed by—

1 (1) redesignating section 112(a) as 112(a)(1),
2 and renumbering sections 112(a)(1), (2) and (3) as
3 sections 112(a)(1)(A), (B) and (C), respectively;

4 (2) in section 112(a)(1), after the reference to
5 section 114(a), add the words “or for a transmitting
6 organization that is a broadcast radio or television
7 station licensed as such by the Federal Communica-
8 tions Commission that broadcasts a performance of
9 a sound recording in a digital format on a non-
10 subscription basis,”;

11 (3) adding new section 112(a)(2) as follows:

12 “Where a transmitting organization entitled to make
13 a copy or phonorecord under section 112(a)(1) in connec-
14 tion with the transmission to the public of a performance
15 or display of a work pursuant to that section is prevented
16 from making such copy or phonorecord by reason of the
17 application by the copyright owner of technical measures
18 that prevent the reproduction of the work, such copyright
19 owner shall make available to the transmitting organiza-
20 tion the necessary means for permitting the making of
21 such copy or phonorecord within the meaning of that sec-
22 tion, provided that it is technologically feasible and eco-
23 nomically reasonable for the copyright owner to do so, and
24 provided further that, if such copyright owner fails to do
25 so in a timely manner in light of the transmitting organi-

1 zation’s reasonable business requirements, the transmit-
2 ting organization shall not be liable for a violation of sec-
3 tion 1201(a)(1) of this title for engaging in such activities
4 as are necessary to make such copies or phonorecords as
5 permitted under section 112(a)(1).”.

6 **SEC. 402. LIMITATIONS ON EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS; DISTANCE**
7 **EDUCATION.**

8 (a) Not later than six months after the date of enact-
9 ment of this Act, the Register of Copyrights, after con-
10 sultation with representatives of copyright owners, non-
11 profit educational institutions and nonprofit libraries and
12 archives, shall submit to the Congress recommendations
13 on how to promote distance education through digital
14 technologies, including interactive digital networks, while
15 maintaining an appropriate balance between the rights of
16 copyright owners and the needs of users. Such rec-
17 ommendations shall include any legislation the Register of
18 Copyrights considers appropriate to achieve the foregoing
19 objective.

20 (b) In formulating recommendations, the Register of
21 Copyrights shall consider—

22 (1) the need for an exemption from exclusive
23 rights for distance education through digital net-
24 works;

1 (2) the categories of works to be included under
2 any distance education exemption;

3 (3) the extent of appropriate quantitative limi-
4 tations on the portions of works that may be used
5 under any distance education exemption;

6 (4) the parties who should be entitled to the
7 benefits of any distance education exemption;

8 (5) the parties who should be designated as eli-
9 gible recipients of distance education materials
10 under any distance education exemption;

11 (6) whether and what types of technological
12 measures can and/or should be employed to safe-
13 guard against unauthorized access to, and use or re-
14 tention of, copyrighted materials as a condition to
15 eligibility for any distance education exemption, in-
16 cluding, in light of developing technological capabili-
17 ties, the exemption set out in section 110(2);

18 (7) the extent to which the availability of li-
19 censes for the use of copyrighted works in distance
20 education through interactive digital networks
21 should be considered in assessing eligibility for any
22 distance education exemption; and

23 (8) such other issues relating to distance edu-
24 cation through interactive digital networks that the
25 Register considers appropriate.”

1 **SEC. 403. EXEMPTION FOR LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES.**

2 Section 108 of title 17, United States Code, is
3 amended—

4 (1) in subsection (a) by—

5 (A) striking “Notwithstanding” and insert-
6 ing “Except as otherwise provided and notwith-
7 standing”;

8 (B) inserting after “no more than one copy
9 of phonorecord of a work” the following: “ex-
10 cept as provided in subsections (b) and (c),”;
11 and

12 (C) by inserting after “copyright” in clause
13 (3) the following: “if such notice appears on the
14 copy or phonorecord that is reproduced under
15 the provisions of this section, or a legend stat-
16 ing that the work may be protected by copy-
17 right if no such notice can be found on the copy
18 or phonorecord that is reproduced under the
19 provisions of this section”;

20 (2) in subsection (b) by—

21 (A) striking “a copy or phonorecord” and
22 inserting in lieu thereof “three copies or
23 phonorecords”;

24 (B) striking “in facsimile form”; and

25 (C) striking “if the copy or phonorecord
26 reproduced is currently in the collections of the

1 library or archives.” and inserting in lieu there-
2 of “if—

3 “(1) the copy or phonorecord reproduced is cur-
4 rently in the collections of the library or archives;
5 and

6 “(2) any such copy or phonorecord that is re-
7 produced in digital format is not otherwise distrib-
8 uted in that format and is not made available to the
9 public outside the premises of the library or archives
10 in that format.”; and

11 (3) in subsection (c) by—

12 (A) striking “a copy or phonorecord” and
13 inserting in lieu thereof “three copies or
14 phonorecords”;

15 (B) striking “in facsimile form”;

16 (C) inserting “or if the existing format in
17 which the work is stored has become obsolete,”
18 after “stolen,”; and

19 (D) striking “if the library or archives has,
20 after a reasonable effort, determined that an
21 unused replacement cannot be obtained at a
22 fair price.” and inserting in lieu thereof “if—

23 “(1) the library or archives has, after a reason-
24 able effort, determined that an unused replacement
25 cannot be obtained at a fair price; and

1 “(2) any such copy or phonorecord that is re-
2 produced in digital format is not made available to
3 the public in that format except for use on the prem-
4 ises of the library or archives in lawful possession of
5 such copy.”;

6 (E) adding at the end the following: “For
7 purposes of this subsection, a format shall be
8 considered obsolete if the machine or device
9 necessary to render perceptible a work stored in
10 that format is no longer manufactured or is no
11 longer reasonably available in the commercial
12 marketplace.”.