



STAFF REPORT ACTION REQUIRED

Toronto Police Service: Theft of Cellular Phones & Electronic Devices

Date:	August 22, 2012
To:	Executive Committee, City of Toronto
From:	Alok Mukherjee, Chair, Toronto Police Services Board

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to advise the City of Toronto - Executive Committee about the Motions approved by the Toronto Police Services Board with regard to the theft of cellular phones and electronic devices and to provide the Executive Committee with an opportunity to endorse these Motions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Executive Committee consider endorsing the following Motions that were approved, among others, by the Toronto Police Services Board at its meeting held on July 19, 2012:

1. THAT the Toronto Police Services Board correspond with the Federal Minister of Public Safety and the Minister of Industry to provide a copy of the foregoing report and to request that they introduce legislation changes in Canada that would compel cellular phone service providers to provide technology which would permit the disabling of a cellular phone after it is stolen and that the Ministries work with wireless telecommunication providers to facilitate the creation of a functional cellular device registry;
2. THAT the Board also ask that the Ministries request that telecommunications service providers adopt the four strategies noted in Appendix C, contained in Appendix A, to deter smartphone theft and protect personal data; and,
3. THAT the Board request that the Canadian Association of Police Boards adopt the above-noted resolutions and include this issue in upcoming advocacy efforts at the Federal level.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There are no financial implications related to the recommendation contained in this report.

ISSUE BACKGROUND

At its meeting on July 19, 2012, the Board was in receipt of a report dated July 5, 2012 from William Blair, Chief of Police, regarding the theft of cellular phones and electronic devices.

The Board was also in receipt of correspondence dated July 18, 2012 from Frank DiGiorgio, Councillor, City of Toronto, with regard to the theft of cellular phones and electronic devices. A copy of Councillor DiGiorgio's correspondence is on file in the Board office.

The following persons were in attendance and delivered deputations to the Board:

- Larry Colle, Chair, Chaminade Catholic School Advisory Council
- Laura Albanese, MPP, York-South Weston
- Carmen Santino, Principal, Chaminade Catholic School

Councillor Frances Nunziata advised the Board that students are often physically assaulted, and sometimes seriously injured, when their cell phones or electronic devices are taken from them. Councillor Nunziata described how some schools are addressing the increase in the number of thefts that are occurring, including providing information to students on prevention awareness.

Councillor Nunziata expressed appreciation to the members of 12 Division for the way in which they have responded to concerns raised by the community about this matter and the work that they have done to assist the victims who have been assaulted during the thefts.

The following Motions were submitted to the Board:

1. THAT the Toronto Police Services Board correspond with the Federal Minister of Public Safety and the Minister of Industry to provide a copy of the foregoing report and to request that they introduce legislation changes in Canada that would compel cellular phone service providers to provide technology which would permit the disabling of a cellular phone after it is stolen and that the Ministries work with wireless telecommunication providers to facilitate the creation of a unctional cellular device registry;

2. THAT the Board also ask that the Ministries request that telecommunications service providers adopt the four strategies noted in Appendix C, contained in Appendix A, to deter smartphone theft and protect personal data;
3. THAT the Board request that the Canadian Association of Police Boards adopt the above-noted resolutions and include this issue in upcoming advocacy efforts at the Federal level;
4. THAT the Board forward a copy of this report to the City's Executive Committee with a request that it endorse these Motions; and
5. THAT the Board receive the foregoing report, the correspondence from Councillor DiGiorgio and the deputations.

A request for a recorded vote on the foregoing Motions was submitted in accordance with section 22 of the Board's Procedural by-Law.

The voting was recorded as follows:

<u>For</u>	<u>Opposed</u>
Chair Alok Mukherjee Vice-Chair Michael Thompson Councillor Frances Nunziata Councillor Chin Mr. Andy Pringle Dr. Dhun Noria Ms. Marie Moliner	nil

The Motions passed.

CONCLUSION

A copy of report dated July 5, 2012 is contained in Board Minute No. P177/12. A copy of Board Minute No. P177/12, in the form attached as Appendix "A" to this report, is provided for information.

CONTACT

William Blair, Chief of Police
Toronto Police Services Board
Telephone No. 416-808-8000
Fax No. 416-808-8002

SIGNATURE

Alok Mukherjee
Chair

ATTACHMENT

Appendix A – Board Minute No. P177/12

A: theft of cellular phones.doc

APPENDIX “A”

THIS IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE TORONTO POLICE SERVICES BOARD HELD ON JULY 19, 2012

#P177 THEFT OF CELLULAR PHONES & ELECTRONIC DEVICES

The Board was in receipt of the following report July 05, 2012 from William Blair, Chief of Police:

Subject: THEFT OF CELLULAR PHONES & ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Board receive this report.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendation contained within this report.

Background/Purpose:

The Board was in receipt of correspondence dated March 19, 2012 from Frances Nunziata, Councillor, City of Toronto, and member, Toronto Police Services Board, advising that she has received many complaints about the thefts of cellular phones and iPods from young people in her constituency.

At its meeting of April 5, 2012, the Board requested a report on the No. 23 Division cellular phone registry pilot project (Min. No. P50/12 refers).

Discussion:

The theft of cellular phones and other hand-held electronic devices, from young people, especially thefts involving violence (robbery), is a significant issue across the country and the major cities chiefs of police consider it the greatest growing crime problem involving young people. There is technology which allows a cellular phone to be disabled after it is stolen and there is a proposal in the United States for new federal legislation that would compel cellular phone manufacturers to add this technology to their cellular phones. In Canada there is no such legislation.

The International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) number is a unique identification or serial number assigned to mobile phones. The IMEI number allows the carrier to record that a particular phone is reported lost or stolen.

Currently, Canadian wireless telecommunications companies maintain their own database of IMEI numbers but there is no cross-communication with the databanks of other carriers. If a cellular phone is reported stolen to the issuing carrier, another individual would be blocked from registering that phone with that carrier. However, if that phone is taken to a different carrier, and the individual claims it to be lawfully obtained, it could be activated because that carrier has no way of knowing it has been reported stolen.

To bridge this information gap and in efforts to enhance recovery, deter theft and reduce violence, No. 23 Division commenced a pilot project wherein members of the public could register their IMEI number with police. As the pilot project rolled out it became apparent that community members were not willing to participate because they were reluctant to provide their information to police.

The No. 23 Division pilot project was halted due to the lack of participation caused by these privacy concerns.

A private sector Canada-wide IMEI registry, populated with information gathered during the initial purchase process, requires support from the Canadian wireless telecommunication companies. This support is not currently being offered.

The call for legislation to compel communications companies to implement technology to disable stolen mobile communication devices is progressing in the United States and is being led by the Major Cities Chiefs Association (Appendix A refers).

On March 6, 2012, the Council of the District of Columbia passed a resolution declaring the sense of the Council that the Federal Government should require communication carriers to immediately disable electronic communications devices when they have been reported stolen (Appendix B refers).

On April 10, 2012, the Federal Communications Commission announced that they would work with U.S. mobile operators to set up individual databases to track unique device identification numbers. These databses would be coordinated by the CTIA, the wireless trade association, and made accessible to law enforcement agencies (Appendix C refers).

A bill has been introduced in Congress entitled the “Cell Phone Theft Prevention Act of 2012” requesting amendments to the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit mobile service providers from providing service to phones that have been reported stolen (Appendix D refers). The bill has not yet been reported by Committee.

Conclusion:

The pilot project in No. 23 Division to deter cellular phone theft was not successful due to lack of public participation. However, the local scope of the project would have limited its impact even if the public had been fully supportive.

The problem of theft of electronic devices requires a broader approach, such as the one jointly supported by government, law enforcement agencies, and wireless device providers in the United States.

A functional cellular phone registry would serve to reduce victimization, promote recovery of stolen cellular phones and facilitate the apprehension of offenders. However, wireless telecommunication companies do not provide such a database and community members are not willing to register cellular phones with the police.

The Toronto Police Service will continue to respond to this issue with a focus on preventing and solving violent theft of cellular phones and other hand-held electronic devices. The Toronto Police Services Board may assist by taking the lead in advocating for legislative changes in Canada along the same line as those currently being explored in the United States.

Deputy Chief Peter Sloly, Divisional Policing Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions the Board may have concerning this report.

The Board was also in receipt of correspondence dated July 18, 2012 from Frank DiGiorgio, Councillor, City of Toronto, with regard to the theft of cellular phones and electronic devices. A copy of Councillor DiGiorgio's correspondence is on file in the Board office.

The following persons were in attendance and delivered deputations to the Board:

- **Larry Colle, Chair, Chaminade Catholic School Advisory Council**
- **Laura Albanese, MPP, York-South Weston**
- **Carmen Santino, Principal, Chaminade Catholic School**

Councillor Frances Nunziata advised the Board that students are often physically assaulted, and sometimes seriously injured, when their cell phones or electronic devices are taken from them. Councillor Nunziata described how some schools are addressing the increase in the number of thefts that are occurring, including providing information to students on prevention awareness.

Councillor Nunziata expressed appreciation to the members of 12 Division for the way in which they have responded to concerns raised by the community about this matter and the work that they have done to assist the victims who have been assaulted during the thefts.

The following Motions were submitted to the Board:

- 1. THAT the Toronto Police Services Board correspond with the Federal Minister of Public Safety and the Minister of Industry to provide a copy of the foregoing report**

and to request that they introduce legislation changes in Canada that would compel cellular phone service providers to provide technology which would permit the disabling of a cellular phone after it is stolen and that the Ministries work with wireless telecommunication providers to facilitate the creation of a functional cellular device registry;

2. THAT the Board also ask that the Ministries request that telecommunications service providers adopt the four strategies noted in Appendix C to deter smartphone theft and protect personal data;
3. THAT the Board request that the Canadian Association of Police Boards adopt the above-noted resolutions and include this issue in upcoming advocacy efforts at the Federal level;
4. THAT the Board forward a copy of this report to the City's Executive Committee with a request that it endorse these Motions; and
5. THAT the Board receive the foregoing report, the correspondence from Councillor DiGiorgio and the deputations.

A request for a recorded vote on the foregoing Motions was submitted in accordance with section 22 of the Board's Procedural by-Law.

The voting was recorded as follows:

<u>For</u>	<u>Opposed</u>
Chair Alok Mukherjee	nil
Vice-Chair Michael Thompson	
Councillor Frances Nunziata	
Councillor Chin	
Mr. Andy Pringle	
Dr. Dhun Noria	
Ms. Marie Moliner	

The Motions passed.



MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION

RESOLUTION

Albuquerque, New Mexico
Arlington, Texas
Atlanta, Georgia
Austin, Texas
Baltimore City, Maryland
Baltimore Co., Maryland
Boston, Massachusetts
Buffalo, New York
Calgary, Alberta
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Colorado Springs, Colorado
Dallas, Texas
Denver, Colorado
Detroit, Michigan
Edmonton, Alberta
El Paso, Texas
Fairfax County, Virginia
Fort Worth, Texas
Fresno, California
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Indiana
Jacksonville, Florida
Kansas City, Missouri
Las Vegas Metro, Nevada
Long Beach, California
Los Angeles, California
Los Angeles Co., California
Louisville, Kentucky
Memphis, Tennessee
Mesa, Arizona
Miami-Dade, Florida
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Montgomery Co., Maryland
Montreal, Quebec
Nashville, Tennessee
Nassau Co., New York
New Orleans, Louisiana
New York City, New York
Newark, New Jersey
Oakland, California
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Ottawa, Ontario
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Phoenix, Arizona
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
Portland, Oregon
Prince George's Co., Maryland
Raleigh, North Carolina
Sacramento, California
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Texas
San Diego, California
San Francisco, California
San Jose, California
Seattle, Washington
St. Louis, Missouri
Suffolk Co., New York
Toronto, Ontario
Tucson, Arizona
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Vancouver, British Columbia
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Washington, DC
Winnipeg, Manitoba

WHEREAS, the members of the Major Cities Chiefs Association are committed to identifying ways to deter crime and protect the public;

WHEREAS, nationwide there has been a sharp increase in the number of thefts and robberies of mobile communication devices, including cell phones, smart phones, and computer tablets, often through violent attacks;

WHEREAS, the technology exists and has been implemented in the United Kingdom to disable handsets remotely, and this reduces the potential profit through black market sales of these devices;

WHEREAS, the utilization of a tracking database and deactivation network would greatly assist police departments within the United States in reducing thefts of small electronic and mobile communication devices. Furthermore, if the database is made widely available, it would likely reduce the number of stolen electronics resold in pawnshops and on websites aimed at selling used products, thereby deterring the commission of these crimes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Major Cities Chiefs Association:

1. To call upon the Federal Communications Commission to require communication companies to implement technology to disable stolen mobile communication devices and deter the commission of these thefts.
2. To support objective and impartial research to determine the impact of the theft of mobile communication devices and the resulting market for stolen devices.
3. To work through its various member agencies to educate the general public on protective steps to follow to prevent them being a victim while operating mobile communication devices and to provide the public with information about technology resources that will deter criminals from profiting from the theft of small electronics and mobile communication devices.

The Major Cities Chiefs Association strongly endorses the above-listed strategies and pledge to support them whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Attest: Charles H. Ramsey, Commissioner
Philadelphia Police Department
President, Major Cities Chiefs Association

ENROLLED ORIGINAL

A RESOLUTION

19-396

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

March 6, 2012

To declare the sense of the Council that the Federal Communications Commission should require communication carriers to immediately disable electronic communications devices when they have been stolen and establish a tracking database and deactivation network to assist police departments within the United States in reducing thefts of small electronic and mobile communication devices.

RESOLVED, BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this resolution may be cited as the “Sense of the Council Urging the Federal Government to Disable Stolen Electronic Communication Devices Emergency Resolution of 2012”.

Sec. 2. The Council of the District of Columbia finds that:

(1) There has been a significant increase in the number of robberies in the District of Columbia. A significant number of these robberies involve electronic communications devices such as cell phones, I-phones, and tablets.

(2) Nationwide, there has been a large increase in the theft of electronic devices. Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority reports an increase in thefts of 26%. Dallas reports that a cell phone is taken in one out of 3 individual robberies. New York City reports that almost half of its robberies in the first 10 months of 2011 involved electronic devices.

(3) The popularity of stolen electronic devices is due to the fact that they can be easily reused. When a cell phone is reported stolen, the carrier will deactivate the memory card, which contains the subscriber's information. However the memory card can be easily replaced, and thus the devices are still usable.

(4) Technology exists whereby communication companies, with the consent of the owner, can remotely activate tracking devices on stolen electronic devices to assist in the criminal investigation and recovery of these stolen devices.

(5) Technology exists, and has been implemented in the United Kingdom, to disable handsets remotely, which virtually removes the potential profit through black market sales of these devices.

ENROLLED ORIGINAL

(6) The utilization of a tracking database and deactivation network would greatly assist police departments within the United States in reducing thefts of small electronic and mobile communication devices. Furthermore, if the database is made widely available, it would likely reduce the number of stolen electronics resold in pawnshops and on websites aimed at selling used products. This provides an additional deterrent to the commission of these crimes.

(7) Given the significant increase in robberies where thieves target these devices, rendering these devices valueless should have a substantial effect in reducing robbery in the District.

Sec. 3. It is the sense of the Council that the Federal Communications Commission should:

(1) Require telecommunications carriers and manufacturers to disable electronic devices upon receiving a report that the unit has been stolen, thereby reducing their value; and

(2) Establish a tracking database and deactivation network to assist police departments within the United States in reducing thefts of small electronic and mobile communication devices.

Sec. 4. The Secretary to the Council shall transmit a copy of this resolution, upon its adoption, to the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the District's Congressional delegate, and the Federal Communications Commission.

Sec. 5. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

Working with the Federal Communications Commission and the Major City Police Chiefs, CTIA-The Wireless Association® and participating wireless companies voluntarily commit to the following four actions to deter smartphone phone theft and protect personal data:

1. Implement Databases to Prevent Reactivation of Stolen Smartphones. Wireless providers will work to initiate, implement, and deploy database solutions, using unique smartphone identifying numbers, designed to prevent all smartphones reported by their customers as stolen from being activated and/or provided service on their own networks. U.S. GSM providers will participate in a common database, using unique smartphone identifying numbers, designed to prevent smartphones reported by their customers as stolen from being activated and/or provided service on the network of another U.S. GSM provider (“GSM database system”). The above databases solutions will be implemented by October 31, 2012. The GSM database system will, as operationally and technologically feasible, be made interoperable with appropriate international GSM stolen cell phone databases.

In addition, U.S. wireless providers will participate in a common database, where technologically feasible, of the unique identifying numbers of LTE smartphones reported by customers as stolen, and will implement systems to prevent such smartphones from being reactivated or reused on providers’ LTE networks (“LTE database system”). The LTE database system will, as operationally and technologically feasible, be made interoperable with appropriate international LTE stolen cell phone databases. Wireless industry representatives will continue to communicate with law enforcement representatives participating in industry standards bodies regarding implementation of these commitments.

Milestone: Completion of blocking on own network by four largest U.S. providers (Verizon, AT&T, Sprint, and T-Mobile) and of common GSM database system by two largest U.S. GSM providers (AT&T and T-Mobile): October 31, 2012. Completion of all other deliverables above: November 30, 2013.

2(A). Notify Consumers of Features to Secure/Lock Smartphones with Passwords. Smartphone makers will implement a system to notify users via the smartphone upon activation or soon after of the smartphone’s capability of being locked and secured from unauthorized access by setting a password.

Milestone: Completion: April 30, 2013.

2(B). Educate Consumers About Features to Secure/Lock Smartphones with Passwords. Smartphone makers will include information on how to secure/lock smartphones in-box and/or through online “Quick Start” user guides.

Milestone: Completion: December 31, 2012.

3. Inform Consumers about Applications to Remotely Lock/Locate/Erase Data from Smartphones. Wireless providers will inform consumers, including through email or text messages, about the existence of – and access to – applications that can lock/locate/erase data from smartphones. Wireless providers will educate consumers about how to access these applications, including applications preloaded onto smartphones, in an easy-to-find place.

Milestone: Substantial Progress: December 31, 2012. Completion: April 30, 2013.

4. Educate Consumers about Smartphone Theft, Protections, and Preventative Measures.

The wireless industry will launch a campaign to educate consumers regarding the safe use of smartphones and highlight solutions described in 1 through 3 above through a range of initiatives that will include Public Service Announcements, with media buys, and the use of unique websites, social media, and more.

Milestone: Educational initiatives will begin by July 1, 2012.

Progress Benchmarks

CTIA will publish quarterly updates on its publicly-available website beginning June 30th, 2012, and submit a copy to the Federal Communications Commission, detailing progress, benchmarking milestones and indicating completion by industry and provider of the following deliverables: implementation of databases, information about applications to locate/lock/erase data from smartphones, and efforts to educate consumers about smartphone theft, protections, and preventative measures.

The Commission may open a proceeding if progress on the above deliverables falls behind schedule.

(Original Signature of Member)

112TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. _____

To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit mobile service providers from providing service on mobile electronic devices that have been reported stolen and to require such providers to give consumers the ability to remotely delete data from mobile electronic devices, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ENGEL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on _____

A BILL

To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit mobile service providers from providing service on mobile electronic devices that have been reported stolen and to require such providers to give consumers the ability to remotely delete data from mobile electronic devices, 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,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Cell Phone Theft Pre-
3 vention Act of 2012”.

4 **SEC. 2. STOLEN MOBILE ELECTRONIC DEVICES.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title III of the Commu-
6 nications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) is amended
7 by adding at the end the following:

8 **“SEC. 343. STOLEN MOBILE ELECTRONIC DEVICES.**

9 “(a) PROHIBITION ON PROVISION OF SERVICE.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A provider of commercial
11 mobile service or commercial mobile data service
12 may not provide service on a mobile electronic device
13 that has been reported to such provider as stolen—

14 “(A) by the person who holds the account
15 with respect to such service, if such person sub-
16 mits to such provider a copy of a report made
17 to a law enforcement agency regarding the
18 theft; or

19 “(B) by another provider of commercial
20 mobile service or commercial mobile data serv-
21 ice, in accordance with paragraph (2).

22 “(2) REPORTING BY SERVICE PROVIDERS.—A
23 provider of commercial mobile service or commercial
24 mobile data service to which a mobile electronic de-
25 vice is reported stolen as described in paragraph

1 (1)(A) shall inform all other providers of such serv-
2 ice—

3 “(A) that such device has been reported
4 stolen; and

5 “(B) of any information necessary for the
6 identification of such device.

7 “(b) REMOTE DELETION OF DATA.—A provider of
8 commercial mobile service or commercial mobile data serv-
9 ice on a mobile electronic device shall make available to
10 the person who holds the account with respect to such
11 service the capability of deleting from such device, from
12 a remote location, all information that was placed on such
13 device after its manufacture.

14 “(c) DEVICE STANDARDS.—A person may not manu-
15 facture in the United States or import into the United
16 States for sale or resale to the public a mobile electronic
17 device unless such device is—

18 “(1) equipped with a unique identifier (such as
19 a Mobile Equipment Identifier) that allows a pro-
20 vider of commercial mobile service or commercial
21 mobile data service to identify such device for pur-
22 poses of complying with subsections (a) and (b); and

23 “(2) configured in such a manner that the pro-
24 vider of commercial mobile service or commercial
25 mobile data service on the device is able to make

1 available the remote deletion capability required by
2 subsection (b).

3 “(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

4 “(1) COMMERCIAL MOBILE DATA SERVICE.—
5 The term ‘commercial mobile data service’ has the
6 meaning given such term in section 6001 of the Mid-
7 dle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012
8 (Public Law 112–96).

9 “(2) COMMERCIAL MOBILE SERVICE.—The term
10 ‘commercial mobile service’ has the meaning given
11 such term in section 332.

12 “(3) MOBILE ELECTRONIC DEVICE.—The term
13 ‘mobile electronic device’ means a personal electronic
14 device on which commercial mobile service or com-
15 mercial mobile data service is provided, except that
16 such term does not include a device—

17 “(A) for which the consumer purchases
18 service by paying in advance for a specified
19 amount of calling or data usage; or

20 “(B) with respect to which the consumer
21 does not have a direct relationship with the pro-
22 vider of commercial mobile service or commer-
23 cial mobile data service.”.

24 (b) REPORT TO FCC.—Not later than 1 year after
25 the date of the enactment of this Act, each provider of

1 commercial mobile service or commercial mobile data serv-
2 ice that provides such service on a mobile electronic device
3 shall submit to the Federal Communications Commission
4 a report on—

5 (1) the efforts such provider is making in order
6 to be prepared to comply, not later than the effective
7 date described in subsection (c)(1), with the require-
8 ments of subsections (a) and (b) of section 343 of
9 the Communications Act of 1934, as added by sub-
10 section (a) of this section; and

11 (2) the progress of such provider toward being
12 prepared to comply with such requirements by such
13 date.

14 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Such section 343 shall take
16 effect on the date that is 2 years after the date of
17 the enactment of this Act.

18 (2) DEVICES PREVIOUSLY MANUFACTURED OR
19 IMPORTED.—In the case of a mobile electronic device
20 that was manufactured in the United States (or im-
21 ported into the United States, if such device was
22 manufactured outside the United States) before the
23 date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment
24 of this Act, a provider of commercial mobile service
25 or commercial mobile data service shall only be re-

1 quired to comply with subsections (a) and (b) of
2 such section to the extent technologically feasible.
3 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, a term that is de-
4 fined in such section 343 shall have the meaning given
5 such term in such section.

