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# 108TH CONGRESS S. 877 1ST SESSION S. 877 SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE AMENDMENT TO

HeinOnline -- 1 Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing (CAN-SPAM) Act of 2003: A Legislative History (William H. Manz, ed.) [xlvi] 2004

## In the Senate of the United States,

November 25, 2003.

*Resolved*, That the Senate agree to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 877) entitled "An Act to regulate interstate commerce by imposing limitations and penalties on the transmission of unsolicited commercial electronic mail via the Internet." with the following

### SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE AMENDMENT:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment to the text of the bill, insert:

#### 1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 2 This Act may be cited as the "Controlling the Assault
- 3 of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003",
- 4 or the "CAN-SPAM Act of 2003".

#### 1 SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND POLICY.

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Electronic mail has become an extremely im4 portant and popular means of communication, relied
5 on by millions of Americans on a daily basis for per6 sonal and commercial purposes. Its low cost and glob7 al reach make it extremely convenient and efficient,
8 and offer unique opportunities for the development
9 and growth of frictionless commerce.

(2) The convenience and efficiency of electronic 10 mail are threatened by the extremely rapid growth in 11 12 the volume of unsolicited commercial electronic mail. 13 Unsolicited commercial electronic mail is currently 14 estimated to account for over half of all electronic 15 mail traffic, up from an estimated 7 percent in 2001, 16 and the volume continues to rise. Most of these mes-17 sages are fraudulent or deceptive in one or more re-18 spects.

19 (3) The receipt of unsolicited commercial elec-20 tronic mail may result in costs to recipients who cannot refuse to accept such mail and who incur costs for 21 22 the storage of such mail, or for the time spent access-23 ing, reviewing, and discarding such mail, or for both. (4) The receipt of a large number of unwanted 24 25 messages also decreases the convenience of electronic mail and creates a risk that wanted electronic mail 26 † S 877 EAS

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messages, both commercial and noncommercial, will
 be lost, overlooked, or discarded amidst the larger vol ume of unwanted messages, thus reducing the reli ability and usefulness of electronic mail to the recipi ent.

6 (5) Some commercial electronic mail contains
7 material that many recipients may consider vulgar or
8 pornographic in nature.

9 (6) The growth in unsolicited commercial elec-10 tronic mail imposes significant monetary costs on 11 providers of Internet access services, businesses, and 12 educational and nonprofit institutions that carry and 13 receive such mail, as there is a finite volume of mail 14 that such providers, businesses, and institutions can 15 handle without further investment in infrastructure.

16 (7) Many senders of unsolicited commercial elec17 tronic mail purposefully disguise the source of such
18 mail.

19 (8) Many senders of unsolicited commercial elec20 tronic mail purposefully include misleading informa21 tion in the messages' subject lines in order to induce
22 the recipients to view the messages.

23 (9) While some senders of commercial electronic
24 mail messages provide simple and reliable ways for
25 recipients to reject (or "opt-out" of) receipt of com-

mercial electronic mail from such senders in the fu ture, other senders provide no such "opt-out" mecha nism, or refuse to honor the requests of recipients not
 to receive electronic mail from such senders in the fu ture, or both.

6 (10) Many senders of bulk unsolicited commer-7 cial electronic mail use computer programs to gather 8 large numbers of electronic mail addresses on an 9 automated basis from Internet websites or online serv-10 ices where users must post their addresses in order to 11 make full use of the website or service.

12 (11) Many States have enacted legislation in-13 tended to regulate or reduce unsolicited commercial 14 electronic mail, but these statutes impose different 15 standards and requirements. As a result, they do not 16 appear to have been successful in addressing the prob-17 lems associated with unsolicited commercial electronic 18 mail, in part because, since an electronic mail ad-19 dress does not specify a geographic location, it can be 20 extremely difficult for law-abiding businesses to know 21 with which of these disparate statutes they are re-22 quired to comply.

(12) The problems associated with the rapid
growth and abuse of unsolicited commercial electronic
mail cannot be solved by Federal legislation alone.

1 The development and adoption of technological ap-2 proaches and the pursuit of cooperative efforts with 3 other countries will be necessary as well. 4 (b) CONGRESSIONAL DETERMINATION OF PUBLIC POL-ICY.—On the basis of the findings in subsection (a), the 5 6 Congress determines that— 7 (1) there is a substantial government interest in 8 regulation of commercial electronic mail on a nation-9 wide basis: 10 (2) senders of commercial electronic mail should 11 not mislead recipients as to the source or content of 12 such mail; and 13 (3) recipients of commercial electronic mail have 14 a right to decline to receive additional commercial 15 electronic mail from the same source. 16 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS. 17 In this Act: 18 (1) AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.—The term "affirma-19 tive consent", when used with respect to a commercial 20electronic mail message, means that-21 (A) the recipient expressly consented to re-22 ceive the message, either in response to a clear 23 and conspicuous request for such consent or at 24 the recipient's own initiative; and

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determination of the primary purpose of an electronic mail message.

3 (D)Reference TOCOMPANY OR4 WEBSITE.—The inclusion of a reference to a 5 commercial entity or a link to the website of a 6 commercial entity in an electronic mail message 7 does not, by itself, cause such message to be treat-8 ed as a commercial electronic mail message for 9 purposes of this Act if the contents or cir-10 cumstances of the message indicate a primary 11 purpose other than commercial advertisement or 12 promotion of a commercial product or service.

13 (3) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission"
14 means the Federal Trade Commission.

(4) DOMAIN NAME.—The term "domain name"
means any alphanumeric designation which is registered with or assigned by any domain name registrar, domain name registry, or other domain name
registration authority as part of an electronic address
on the Internet.

(5) ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESS.—The term
"electronic mail address" means a destination, commonly expressed as a string of characters, consisting
of a unique user name or mailbox (commonly referred
to as the "local part") and a reference to an Internet

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domain (commonly referred to as the "domain part"),
 whether or not displayed, to which an electronic mail
 message can be sent or delivered.
 (6) ELECTRONIC MAIL MESSAGE.—The term
 "electronic mail message" means a message sent to a

unique electronic mail address.

(7) FTC ACT.—The term "FTC Act" means the 7 8 Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.). 9 (8) HEADER INFORMATION.—The term "header 10 information" means the source, destination, and rout-11 ing information attached to an electronic mail mes-12 sage, including the originating domain name and 13 originating electronic mail address, and any other in-14 formation that appears in the line identifying, or 15 purporting to identify, a person initiating the mes-16 sage.

17 (9) INITIATE.—The term "initiate", when used 18 with respect to a commercial electronic mail message. 19 means to originate or transmit such message or to 20 procure the origination or transmission of such mes-21 sage, but shall not include actions that constitute rou-22 tine conveyance of such message. For purposes of this 23 paragraph, more than one person may be considered 24 to have initiated a message.

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(10) INTERNET.—The term "Internet" has the
 meaning given that term in the Internet Tax Freedom
 Act (47 U.S.C. 151 nt).

4 (11) INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term
5 "Internet access service" has the meaning given that
6 term in section 231(e)(4) of the Communications Act
7 of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(4)).

8 (12) PROCURE.—The term "procure", when used 9 with respect to the initiation of a commercial elec-10 tronic mail message, means intentionally to pay or 11 provide other consideration to, or induce, another per-12 son to initiate such a message on one's behalf.

(13) PROTECTED COMPUTER.—The term "protected computer" has the meaning given that term in
section 1030(e)(2)(B) of title 18, United States Code.

(14) RECIPIENT.—The term "recipient", when 16 17 used with respect to a commercial electronic mail 18 message, means an authorized user of the electronic 19 mail address to which the message was sent or deliv-20ered. If a recipient of a commercial electronic mail 21 message has one or more electronic mail addresses in 22 addition to the address to which the message was sent 23 or delivered, the recipient shall be treated as a sepa-24 rate recipient with respect to each such address. If an 25 electronic mail address is reassigned to a new user,

1 the new user shall not be treated as a recipient of any 2 commercial electronic mail message sent or delivered 3 to that address before it was reassigned. 4 (15) ROUTINE CONVEYANCE.—The term "routine 5 conveyance" means the transmission, routing, relay-6 ing, handling, or storing, through an automatic tech-7 nical process, of an electronic mail message for which 8 another person has identified the recipients or pro-9 vided the recipient addresses. 10 (16) SENDER.— 11 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in 12 subparagraph (B), the term "sender", when used 13 with respect to a commercial electronic mail 14 message, means a person who initiates such a 15 message and whose product, service, or Internet 16 web site is advertised or promoted by the mes-17 sage. 18 (B) SEPARATE LINES OF BUSINESS OR DIVI-SIONS.-If an entity operates through separate 19 20 lines of business or divisions and holds itself out 21 to the recipient throughout the message as that 22 particular line of business or division rather 23 than as the entity of which such line of business 24 or division is a part, then the line of business or

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1	the division shall be treated as the sender of such
2	message for purposes of this Act.
3	(17) Transactional or relationship mes-
4	SAGE.—
5	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "transactional
6	or relationship message" means an electronic
7	mail message the primary purpose of which is—
8	(i) to facilitate, complete, or confirm a
9	commercial transaction that the recipient
10	has previously agreed to enter into with the
11	sender;
12	(ii) to provide warranty information,
13	product recall information, or safety or se-
14	curity information with respect to a com-
15	mercial product or service used or pur-
16	chased by the recipient;
17	(iii) to provide—
18	(I) notification concerning a
19	change in the terms or features of;
20	(II) notification of a change in
21	the recipient's standing or status with
22	respect to; or
23	(III) at regular periodic intervals,
24	account balance information or other

1	type of account statement with respect
2	to,
3	a subscription, membership, account, loan,
4	or comparable ongoing commercial relation-
5	ship involving the ongoing purchase or use
6	by the recipient of products or services of-
7	fered by the sender;
8	(iv) to provide information directly re-
9	lated to an employment relationship or re-
10	lated benefit plan in which the recipient is
11	currently involved, participating, or en-
12	rolled; or
13	(v) to deliver goods or services, includ-
14	ing product updates or upgrades, that the
15	recipient is entitled to receive under the
16	terms of a transaction that the recipient has
17	previously agreed to enter into with the
18	sender.
19	(B) MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION.—The
20	Commission by regulation pursuant to section 13
21	may modify the definition in subparagraph (A)
22	to expand or contract the categories of messages
23	that are treated as transactional or relationship
24	messages for purposes of this Act to the extent
25	that such modification is necessary to accommo-

1	date changes in electronic mail technology or
2	practices and accomplish the purposes of this
3	Act.
4	SEC. 4. PROHIBITION AGAINST PREDATORY AND ABUSIVE
5	COMMERCIAL E-MAIL.
6	(a) Offense.—
7	(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United
8	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
9	lowing new section:
10	"§1037. Fraud and related activity in connection with
11	electronic mail
12	"(a) IN GENERAL.—Whoever, in or affecting interstate
13	or foreign commerce, knowingly—
14	"(1) accesses a protected computer without au-
15	thorization, and intentionally initiates the trans-
16	mission of multiple commercial electronic mail mes-
17	sages from or through such computer,
18	"(2) uses a protected computer to relay or re-
19	transmit multiple commercial electronic mail mes-
20	sages, with the intent to deceive or mislead recipients,
21	or any Internet access service, as to the origin of such
22	messages,
23	"(3) materially falsifies header information in
24	multiple commercial electronic mail messages and in-

tentionally initiates the transmission of such mes sages,

3 "(4) registers, using information that materially
4 falsifies the identity of the actual registrant, for five
5 or more electronic mail accounts or online user ac6 counts or two or more domain names, and inten7 tionally initiates the transmission of multiple com8 mercial electronic mail messages from any combina9 tion of such accounts or domain names, or

"(5) falsely represents oneself to be the registrant
or the legitimate successor in interest to the registrant
of 5 or more Internet Protocol addresses, and intentionally initiates the transmission of multiple commercial electronic mail messages from such addresses,
or conspires to do so, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

17 "(b) PENALTIES.—The punishment for an offense
18 under subsection (a) is—

19 "(1) a fine under this title, imprisonment for not
20 more than 5 years, or both, if—

21 "(A) the offense is committed in furtherance
22 of any felony under the laws of the United States
23 or of any State; or

24 "(B) the defendant has previously been con25 victed under this section or section 1030, or

1	under the law of any State for conduct involving
2	the transmission of multiple commercial elec-
3	tronic mail messages or unauthorized access to a
4	computer system;
5	"(2) a fine under this title, imprisonment for not
6	more than 3 years, or both, if-
7	"(A) the offense is an offense under sub-
8	section $(a)(1);$
9	``(B) the offense is an offense under sub-
10	section (a)(4) and involved 20 or more falsified
11	electronic mail or online user account registra-
12	tions, or 10 or more falsified domain name reg-
13	istrations;
14	"(C) the volume of electronic mail messages
15	transmitted in furtherance of the offense exceeded
16	2,500 during any 24-hour period, 25,000 during
17	any 30-day period, or 250,000 during any 1-
18	year period;
19	``(D) the offense caused loss to one or more
20	persons aggregating \$5,000 or more in value
21	during any 1-year period;
22	(E) as a result of the offense any indi-
23	vidual committing the offense obtained anything
24	of value aggregating \$5,000 or more during any
25	1-year period; or

1	``(F) the offense was undertaken by the de-
2	fendant in concert with 3 or more other persons
3	with respect to whom the defendant occupied a
4	position of organizer or leader; and
5	"(3) a fine under this title or imprisonment for
6	not more than 1 year, or both, in any other case.
7	"(c) Forfeiture.—
8	"(1) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing sen-
9	tence on a person who is convicted of an offense under
10	this section, shall order that the defendant forfeit to
11	the United States—
12	"(A) any property, real or personal, consti-
13	tuting or traceable to gross proceeds obtained
14	from such offense; and
15	"(B) any equipment, software, or other tech-
16	nology used or intended to be used to commit or
17	to facilitate the commission of such offense.
18	"(2) PROCEDURES.—The procedures set forth in
19	section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21
20	U.S.C. 853), other than subsection (d) of that section,
21	and in Rule 32.2 of the Federal Rules of Criminal
22	Procedure, shall apply to all stages of a criminal for-
23	feiture proceeding under this section.
24	"(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) LOSS.—The term loss' has the meaning
 given that term in section 1030(e) of this title.

3 "(2) MATERIALLY.—For purposes of paragraphs 4 (3) and (4) of subsection (a), header information or 5 registration information is materially falsified if it is 6 altered or concealed in a manner that would impair 7 the ability of a recipient of the message, an Internet 8 access service processing the message on behalf of a re-9 cipient, a person alleging a violation of this section, 10 or a law enforcement agency to identify, locate, or re-11 spond to a person who initiated the electronic mail 12 message or to investigate the alleged violation.

13 "(3) MULTIPLE.—The term 'multiple' means
14 more than 100 electronic mail messages during a 2415 hour period, more than 1,000 electronic mail messages
16 during a 30-day period, or more than 10,000 elec17 tronic mail messages during a 1-year period.

18 "(4) OTHER TERMS.—Any other term has the
19 meaning given that term by section 3 of the CAN20 SPAM Act of 2003.".

21 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The chapter
22 analysis for chapter 47 of title 18, United States
23 Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
"Sec.
"1037, Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail.".

24 (b) United States Sentencing Commission.—

1 (1)DIRECTIVE.—Pursuant to its authority 2 under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, 3 and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, as appro-4 5 priate, amend the sentencing guidelines and policy 6 statements to provide appropriate penalties for viola-7 tions of section 1037 of title 18. United States Code. 8 as added by this section, and other offenses that may 9 be facilitated by the sending of large quantities of un-10 solicited electronic mail. 11 (2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this sub-12 section, the Sentencing Commission shall consider 13 providing sentencing enhancements for-14 (A) those convicted under section 1037 of title 18, United States Code, who-15 16 (i) obtained electronic mail addresses 17 through improper means, including— 18 (I) harvesting electronic mail ad-19 dresses of the users of a website, pro-20 prietary service, or other online public 21 forum operated by another person, 22 without the authorization of such per-23 son; and 24 (II)randomly generating elec-25 tronic mail addresses by computer; or

1	(ii) knew that the commercial elec-
2	tronic mail messages involved in the offense
3	contained or advertised an Internet domain
4	for which the registrant of the domain had
5	provided false registration information; and
6	(B) those convicted of other offenses, includ-
7	ing offenses involving fraud, identity theft, ob-
8	scenity, child pornography, and the sexual ex-
9	ploitation of children, if such offenses involved
10	the sending of large quantities of electronic mail.
11	(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
12	that—
13	(1) Spam has become the method of choice for
14	those who distribute pornography, perpetrate fraudu-
15	lent schemes, and introduce viruses, worms, and Tro-
16	jan horses into personal and business computer sys-
17	tems; and
18	(2) the Department of Justice should use all ex-
19	isting law enforcement tools to investigate and pros-
20	ecute those who send bulk commercial e-mail to facili-
21	tate the commission of Federal crimes, including the
22	tools contained in chapters 47 and 63 of title 18,
23	United States Code (relating to fraud and false state-
24	ments); chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code (re-
25	lating to obscenity); chapter 110 of title 18, United

States Code (relating to the sexual exploitation of
 children); and chapter 95 of title 18, United States
 Code (relating to racketeering), as appropriate.

## 4 SEC. 5. OTHER PROTECTIONS FOR USERS OF COMMERCIAL

5 ELECTRONIC MAIL.

6 (a) REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSMISSION OF MES-7 sages.—

8 (1) **PROHIBITION OF FALSE OR MISLEADING** 9 TRANSMISSION INFORMATION.—It is unlawful for any 10 person to initiate the transmission, to a protected 11 computer, of a commercial electronic mail message, or 12 a transactional or relationship message, that con-13 tains, or is accompanied by, header information that 14 is materially false or materially misleading. For pur-15 poses of this paragraph—

16 (A) header information that is technically
17 accurate but includes an originating electronic
18 mail address, domain name, or Internet Protocol
19 address the access to which for purposes of initi20 ating the message was obtained by means of false
21 or fraudulent pretenses or representations shall
22 be considered materially misleading;

(B) a "from" line (the line identifying or
purporting to identify a person initiating the
message) that accurately identifies any person

who initiated the message shall not be considered

2	materially false or materially misleading; and
3	(C) header information shall be considered
4	materially misleading if it fails to identify accu-
5	rately a protected computer used to initiate the
6	message because the person initiating the mes-
7	sage knowingly uses another protected computer
8	to relay or retransmit the message for purposes
9	of disguising its origin.
10	(2) Prohibition of deceptive subject head-
11	INGS.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the
12	transmission to a protected computer of a commercial
13	electronic mail message if such person has actual
14	knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of
15	objective circumstances, that a subject heading of the
16	message would be likely to mislead a recipient, acting
17	reasonably under the circumstances, about a material
18	fact regarding the contents or subject matter of the
19	message (consistent with the criteria used in enforce-

ment of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45)).

(3) INCLUSION OF RETURN ADDRESS OR COM-PARABLE MECHANISM IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL,----

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for any 2 person to initiate the transmission to a protected 3 computer of a commercial electronic mail mes-4 sage that does not contain a functioning return 5 electronic mail address or other Internet-based 6 mechanism, clearly and conspicuously displayed, 7 that-8 (i) a recipient may use to submit, in 9 a manner specified in the message, a reply 10 electronic mail message or other form of 11 Internet-based communication requesting 12 not to receive future commercial electronic 13 mail messages from that sender at the elec-14 tronic mail address where the message was 15 received; and 16 (ii) remains capable of receiving such 17 messages or communications for no less 18 than 30 days after the transmission of the 19 original message. 20 (B) MORE DETAILED OPTIONS POSSIBLE.— 21 The person initiating a commercial electronic 22 mail message may comply with subparagraph 23 (A)(i) by providing the recipient a list or menu 24 from which the recipient may choose the specific

25 types of commercial electronic mail messages the

1 recipient wants to receive or does not want to re-2 ceive from the sender, if the list or menu includes 3 an option under which the recipient may choose 4 not to receive any commercial electronic mail 5 messages from the sender. (C) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO RECEIVE 6 7 MESSAGES OR PROCESS REQUESTS.—A return 8 electronic mail address or other mechanism does 9 not fail to satisfy the requirements of subpara-10 graph (A) if it is unexpectedly and temporarily 11 unable to receive messages or process requests due 12 to a technical problem beyond the control of the 13 sender if the problem is corrected within a rea-14 sonable time period. 15 (4) PROHIBITION OF TRANSMISSION OF COMMER-16 CIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL AFTER OBJECTION. 17 (A) IN GENERAL.—If a recipient makes a 18 request using a mechanism provided pursuant to 19 paragraph (3) not to receive some or any com-20 mercial electronic mail messages from such send-21 er, then it is unlawful-22 (i) for the sender to initiate the trans-23 mission to the recipient, more than 10 busi-24 ness days after the receipt of such request,

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1	of a commercial electronic mail message
2	that falls within the scope of the request;
3	(ii) for any person acting on behalf of
4	the sender to initiate the transmission to the
5	recipient, more than 10 business days after
6	the receipt of such request, of a commercial
7	electronic mail message with actual knowl-
8	edge, or knowledge fairly implied on the
9	basis of objective circumstances, that such
10	message falls within the scope of the request;
11	(iii) for any person acting on behalf of
12	the sender to assist in initiating the trans-
13	mission to the recipient, through the provi-
14	sion or selection of addresses to which the
15	message will be sent, of a commercial elec-
16	tronic mail message with actual knowledge,
17	or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of
18	objective circumstances, that such message
19	would violate clause (i) or (ii); or
20	(iv) for the sender, or any other person
21	who knows that the recipient has made such
22	a request, to sell, lease, exchange, or other-
23	wise transfer or release the electronic mail
24	address of the recipient (including through
25	any transaction or other transfer involving

1	mailing lists bearing the electronic mail ad-
2	dress of the recipient) for any purpose other
3	than compliance with this Act or other pro-
4	vision of law.
5	(B) Subsequent affirmative consent.—
6	A prohibition in subparagraph (A) does not
7	apply if there is affirmative consent by the re-
8	cipient subsequent to the request under subpara-
9	graph (A).
10	(5) Inclusion of identifier, opt-out, and
11	PHYSICAL ADDRESS IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC
12	MAIL.—
13	(A) It is unlawful for any person to initiate
14	the transmission of any commercial electronic
15	mail message to a protected computer unless the
16	message provides—
17	(i) clear and conspicuous identification
18	that the message is an advertisement or so-
19	licitation;
20	(ii) clear and conspicuous notice of the
21	opportunity under paragraph (3) to decline
22	to receive further commercial electronic
23	mail messages from the sender; and
24	(iii) a valid physical postal address of
25	the sender.

1 (B) Subparagraph (A)(i) does not apply to 2 the transmission of a commercial electronic mail 3 message if the recipient has given prior affirma-4 tive consent to receipt of the message. 5 (6) MATERIALLY.—For purposes of paragraph 6 (1), the term "materially", when used with respect to 7 false or misleading header information, includes the 8 alteration or concealment of header information in a 9 manner that would impair the ability of an Internet 10 access service processing the message on behalf of a re-11 cipient, a person alleging a violation of this section, 12 or a law enforcement agency to identify, locate, or re-13 spond to a person who initiated the electronic mail message or to investigate the alleged violation, or the 14 15 ability of a recipient of the message to respond to a 16 person who initiated the electronic message. 17 (b) Aggravated Violations Relating to Commer-18 CIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.— 19 (1) Address harvesting and dictionary at-20 TACKS.---21 (A) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for any 22 person to initiate the transmission, to a pro-23 tected computer, of a commercial electronic mail 24 message that is unlawful under subsection (a), or

25 to assist in the origination of such message

1	through the provision or selection of addresses to
2	which the message will be transmitted, if such
3	person had actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly
4	implied on the basis of objective circumstances,
5	that—
6	(i) the electronic mail address of the
7	recipient was obtained using an automated
8	means from an Internet website or propri-
9	etary online service operated by another
10	person, and such website or online service
11	included, at the time the address was ob-
12	tained, a notice stating that the operator of
13	such website or online service will not give,
14	sell, or otherwise transfer addresses main-
15	tained by such website or online service to
16	any other party for the purposes of initi-
17	ating, or enabling others to initiate, elec-
18	tronic mail messages; or
19	(ii) the electronic mail address of the
20	recipient was obtained using an automated
21	means that generates possible electronic
22	mail addresses by combining names, letters,
23	or numbers into numerous permutations.

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1 (B) DISCLAIMER.—Nothing in this para-2 graph creates an ownership or proprietary inter-3 est in such electronic mail addresses.

(2) AUTOMATED CREATION OF MULTIPLE ELEC-4 5 TRONIC MAIL ACCOUNTS.—It is unlawful for any per-6 son to use scripts or other automated means to req-7 ister for multiple electronic mail accounts or online 8 user accounts from which to transmit to a protected 9 computer, or enable another person to transmit to a 10 protected computer, a commercial electronic mail 11 message that is unlawful under subsection (a).

12 (3) Relay or retransmission through unau-13 THORIZED ACCESS.—It is unlawful for any person 14 knowingly to relay or retransmit a commercial electronic mail message that is unlawful under subsection 15 16 (a) from a protected computer or computer network 17 that such person has accessed without authorization. 18 (c) SUPPLEMENTARY RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The 19 Commission shall by regulation, pursuant to section 13— 20 (1) modify the 10-business-day period under sub-21 section (a)(4)(A) or subsection (a)(4)(B), or both, if the Commission determines that a different period 22 would be more reasonable after taking into account-23 24 (A) the purposes of subsection (a);

1	(B) the interests of recipients of commercial
2	electronic mail; and
3	(C) the burdens imposed on senders of law-
4	ful commercial electronic mail; and
5	(2) specify additional activities or practices to
6	which subsection (b) applies if the Commission deter-
7	mines that those activities or practices are contrib-
8	uting substantially to the proliferation of commercial
9	electronic mail messages that are unlawful under sub-
10	section (a).
11	(d) Requirement To Place Warning Labels on
12	Commercial Electronic Mail Containing Sexually
13	Oriented Material.—
14	(1) IN GENERAL.—No person may initiate in or
15	affecting interstate commerce the transmission, to a
16	protected computer, of any commercial electronic mail
17	message that includes sexually oriented material
18	and—
19	(A) fail to include in subject heading for the
20	electronic mail message the marks or notices pre-
21	scribed by the Commission under this subsection;
22	Or
23	(B) fail to provide that the matter in the
24	message that is initially viewable to the recipi-
25	ent, when the message is opened by any recipient

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1	and absent any further actions by the recipient,
2	includes only
3	(i) to the extent required or authorized
4	pursuant to paragraph (2), any such marks
5	or notices;
6	(ii) the information required to be in-
7	cluded in the message pursuant to sub-
8	section $(a)(5)$ ; and
9	(iii) instructions on how to access, or
10	a mechanism to access, the sexually oriented
11	material.
12	(2) PRIOR AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.—Paragraph
13	(1) does not apply to the transmission of an electronic
14	mail message if the recipient has given prior affirma-
15	tive consent to receipt of the message.
16	(3) PRESCRIPTION OF MARKS AND NOTICES.—
17	Not later than 120 days after the date of the enact-
18	ment of this Act, the Commission in consultation with
19	the Attorney General shall prescribe clearly identifi-
20	able marks or notices to be included in or associated
21	with commercial electronic mail that contains sexu-
22	ally oriented material, in order to inform the recipi-
23	ent of that fact and to facilitate filtering of such elec-
24	tronic mail. The Commission shall publish in the

1	Federal Register and provide notice to the public of
2	the marks or notices prescribed under this paragraph.
3	(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
4	"sexually oriented material" means any material that
5	depicts sexually explicit conduct (as that term is de-
6	fined in section 2256 of title 18, United States Code),
7	unless the depiction constitutes a small and insignifi-
8	cant part of the whole, the remainder of which is not
9	primarily devoted to sexual matters.
10	(5) PENALTY.—Whoever knowingly violates
11	paragraph (1) shall be fined under title 18, United
12	States Code, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or
13	both.
14	SEC. 6. BUSINESSES KNOWINGLY PROMOTED BY ELEC-
15	TRONIC MAIL WITH FALSE OR MISLEADING
16	TRANSMISSION INFORMATION.
17	(a) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for a person to pro-
18	mote, or allow the promotion of, that person's trade or busi-
19	ness, or goods, products, property, or services sold, offered
20	for sale, leased or offered for lease, or otherwise made avail-
21	able through that trade or business, in a commercial elec-
22	tronic mail message the transmission of which is in viola-
23	tion of section 5(a)(1) if that person—
24	(1) knows, or should have known in the ordinary

25 course of that person's trade or business, that the

1	goods, products, property, or services sold, offered for
2	sale, leased or offered for lease, or otherwise made
3	available through that trade or business were being
4	promoted in such a message;
5	(2) received or expected to receive an economic
6	benefit from such promotion; and
7	(3) took no reasonable action—
8	(A) to prevent the transmission; or
9	(B) to detect the transmission and report it
10	to the Commission.
11	(b) Limited Enforcement Against Third Par-
12	TIES.—
13	(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
14	graph (2), a person (hereinafter referred to as the
15	"third party") that provides goods, products, prop-
16	erty, or services to another person that violates sub-
17	section (a) shall not be held liable for such violation.
18	(2) EXCEPTION.—Liability for a violation of
19	subsection (a) shall be imputed to a third party that
20	provides goods, products, property, or services to an-
21	other person that violates subsection (a) if that third
22	party—
23	(A) owns, or has a greater than 50 percent
24	ownership or economic interest in, the trade or

business of the person that violated subsection
 (a); or

3 (B)(i) has actual knowledge that goods,
4 products, properly, or services are promoted in a
5 commercial electronic mail message the trans6 mission of which is in violation of section
7 5(a)(1); and

8 (ii) receives, or expects to receive, an eco9 nomic benefit from such promotion.

10 (c) EXCLUSIVE ENFORCEMENT BY FTC.—Subsections 11 (f) and (g) of section 7 do not apply to violations of this 12 section.

13 (d) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Except as provided in sec14 tion 7(f)(8), nothing in this section may be construed to
15 limit or prevent any action that may be taken under this
16 Act with respect to any violation of any other section of
17 this Act.

18 SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT GENERALLY.

(a) VIOLATION IS UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACT OR
PRACTICE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act
shall be enforced by the Commission as if the violation of
this Act were an unfair or deceptive act or practice proscribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade
Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

1	(b) Enforcement by Certain Other Agencies.—
2	Compliance with this Act shall be enforced—
3	(1) under section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insur-
4	ance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818), in the case of—
5	(A) national banks, and Federal branches
6	and Federal agencies of foreign banks, by the Of-
7	fice of the Comptroller of the Currency;
8	(B) member banks of the Federal Reserve
9	System (other than national banks), branches
10	and agencies of foreign banks (other than Fed-
11	eral branches, Federal agencies, and insured
12	State branches of foreign banks), commercial
13	lending companies owned or controlled by for-
14	eign banks, organizations operating under sec-
15	tion 25 or 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12
16	U.S.C. 601 and 611), and bank holding compa-
17	nies, by the Board;
18	(C) banks insured by the Federal Deposit
19	Insurance Corporation (other than members of
20	the Federal Reserve System) insured State
21	branches of foreign banks, by the Board of Direc-
22	tors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corpora-
23	tion; and
24	(D) savings associations the deposits of

25 which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insur-

1	ance Corporation, by the Director of the Office of
2	Thrift Supervision;
	"
3	(2) under the Federal Credit Union Act (12
4	U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) by the Board of the National
5	Credit Union Administration with respect to any
6	Federally insured credit union;
7	(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
8	(15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) by the Securities and Ex-
9	change Commission with respect to any broker or
10	dealer;
11	(4) under the Investment Company Act of 1940
12	(15 U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.) by the Securities and Ex-
13	change Commission with respect to investment com-
14	panies;
15	(5) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940
16	(15 U.S.C. 80b-1 et seq.) by the Securities and Ex-
17	change Commission with respect to investment advis-
18	ers registered under that Act;
19	(6) under State insurance law in the case of any
20	person engaged in providing insurance, by the appli-
21	cable State insurance authority of the State in which
22	the person is domiciled, subject to section 104 of the
23	Gramm-Bliley-Leach Act (15 U.S.C. 6701), except
24	that in any State in which the State insurance au-
25	thority elects not to exercise this power, the enforce-

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<ul> <li>(7) under part A of subtitle VII of title 49,</li> <li>United States Code, by the Secretary of Transportation with respect to any air carrier or foreign air carrier subject to that part;</li> <li>(8) under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921</li> <li>(7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section 406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to that Act;</li> <li>(9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administration with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal land bank association, Federal intermediate credit bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> </ul>	1	ment authority pursuant to this Act shall be exercised
<ul> <li>United States Code, by the Secretary of Transportation with respect to any air carrier or foreign air carrier subject to that part;</li> <li>(8) under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921</li> <li>(7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section 406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to that Act;</li> <li>(9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administration with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal land bank association, Federal intermediate credit bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> </ul>	2	by the Commission in accordance with subsection (a);
5tation with respect to any air carrier or foreign air6carrier subject to that part;7(8) under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 19218(7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section9406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary10of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to11that Act;12(9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (1213U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administra-14tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal15land bank association, Federal intermediate credit16bank, or production credit association; and17(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)18U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications19Commission with respect to any person subject to the	3	(7) under part A of subtitle VII of title 49,
<ul> <li>6 carrier subject to that part;</li> <li>7 (8) under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921</li> <li>8 (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section</li> <li>9 406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary</li> <li>10 of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to</li> <li>11 that Act;</li> <li>12 (9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12</li> <li>13 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administra-</li> <li>14 tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal</li> <li>15 land bank association, Federal intermediate credit</li> <li>16 bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>17 (10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>18 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>19 Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	4	United States Code, by the Secretary of Transpor-
<ul> <li>(8) under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921</li> <li>(7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section</li> <li>406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary</li> <li>of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to</li> <li>that Act;</li> <li>(9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12</li> <li>U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administra-</li> <li>tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal</li> <li>land bank association, Federal intermediate credit</li> <li>bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> </ul>	5	tation with respect to any air carrier or foreign air
<ul> <li>8 (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section</li> <li>9 406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary</li> <li>10 of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to</li> <li>11 that Act;</li> <li>12 (9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12</li> <li>13 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administra-</li> <li>14 tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal</li> <li>15 land bank association, Federal intermediate credit</li> <li>16 bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>17 (10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>18 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>19 Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	6	carrier subject to that part;
<ul> <li>9 406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary</li> <li>10 of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to</li> <li>11 that Act;</li> <li>12 (9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12</li> <li>13 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administra-</li> <li>14 tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal</li> <li>15 land bank association, Federal intermediate credit</li> <li>16 bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>17 (10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>18 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>19 Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	7	(8) under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921
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<ul> <li>(9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12</li> <li>U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administra-</li> <li>tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal</li> <li>land bank association, Federal intermediate credit</li> <li>bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	10	of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to
<ul> <li>U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administra-</li> <li>tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal</li> <li>land bank association, Federal intermediate credit</li> <li>bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	11	that Act;
<ul> <li>tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal</li> <li>land bank association, Federal intermediate credit</li> <li>bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	12	(9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12
<ul> <li>15 land bank association, Federal intermediate credit</li> <li>16 bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>17 (10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>18 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>19 Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	13	U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administra-
<ul> <li>16 bank, or production credit association; and</li> <li>17 (10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>18 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>19 Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	14	tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal
<ul> <li>(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47)</li> <li>U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	15	land bank association, Federal intermediate credit
<ul> <li>U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications</li> <li>Commission with respect to any person subject to the</li> </ul>	16	bank, or production credit association; and
19 Commission with respect to any person subject to the	17	(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47
	18	U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications
20 provisions of that Act.	19	Commission with respect to any person subject to the
	20	provisions of that Act.
21 (c) EXERCISE OF CERTAIN POWERS.—For the purpose	21	(c) Exercise of Certain Powers.—For the purpose
22 of the exercise by any agency referred to in subsection (b)	22	of the exercise by any agency referred to in subsection (b)
23 of its powers under any Act referred to in that subsection,	23	of its powers under any Act referred to in that subsection,
24 a violation of this Act is deemed to be a violation of a Fed-	24	a violation of this Act is deemed to be a violation of a Fed-
	25	eral Trade Commission trade regulation rule. In addition

to its powers under any provision of law specifically re ferred to in subsection (b), each of the agencies referred to
 in that subsection may exercise, for the purpose of enforcing
 compliance with any requirement imposed under this Act,
 any other authority conferred on it by law.

(d) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—The Commission 6 7 shall prevent any person from violating this Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdic-8 9 tion, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and 10 provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 11 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this 12 Act. Any entity that violates any provision of that subtitle 13 is subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and 14 immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same 15 jurisdiction, power, and duties as though all applicable 16 terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act 17 18 were incorporated into and made a part of that subtitle. 19 (e) Availability of Cease-and-Desist Orders and INJUNCTIVE RELIEF WITHOUT SHOWING OF KNOWL-20 EDGE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, 21 22 in any proceeding or action pursuant to subsection (a), (b), 23 (c), or (d) of this section to enforce compliance, through an order to cease and desist or an injunction, with section 24 5(a)(1)(C), section 5(a)(2), clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of sec-25

tion 5(a)(4)(A), section 5(b)(1)(A), or section 5(b)(3), nei ther the Commission nor the Federal Communications Com mission shall be required to allege or prove the state of mind
 required by such section or subparagraph.

5 (f) ENFORCEMENT BY STATES.—

6 (1) CIVIL ACTION.—In any case in which the at-7 torney general of a State, or an official or agency of 8 a State, has reason to believe that an interest of the 9 residents of that State has been or is threatened or 10 adversely affected by any person who violates para-11 graph (1) or (2) of section 5(a), who violates section 12 5(d), or who engages in a pattern or practice that 13 violates paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of section 5(a), of 14 this Act, the attorney general, official, or agency of 15 the State, as parens patriae, may bring a civil action 16 on behalf of the residents of the State in a district 17 United States court of the of appropriate 18 jurisdiction-

19(A) to enjoin further violation of section 520of this Act by the defendant; or

(B) to obtain damages on behalf of residents
of the State, in an amount equal to the greater
of—

24 (i) the actual monetary loss suffered by
25 such residents; or

1	(ii)	the	amount	determined	under
2	paragrap	h (3).			

3	(2) Availability of injunctive relief with-
4	OUT SHOWING OF KNOWLEDGE.—Notwithstanding
5	any other provision of this Act, in a civil action
6	under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection, the attor-
7	ney general, official, or agency of the State shall not
8	be required to allege or prove the state of mind re-
9	quired by section $5(a)(1)(C)$ , section $5(a)(2)$ , clause
10	(ii), (iii), or (iv) of section $5(a)(4)(A)$ , section
11	5(b)(1)(A), or section $5(b)(3)$ .

12 (3) STATUTORY DAMAGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B)(ii), the amount determined under
this paragraph is the amount calculated by multiplying the number of violations (with each separately addressed unlawful message received by
or addressed to such residents treated as a separate violation) by up to \$250.

20 (B) LIMITATION.—For any violation of sec21 tion 5 (other than section 5(a)(1)), the amount
22 determined under subparagraph (A) may not ex23 ceed \$2,000,000.

24 (C) AGGRAVATED DAMAGES.—The court
25 may increase a damage award to an amount

1	equal to not more than three times the amount
2	otherwise available under this paragraph if—
3	(i) the court determines that the de-
4	fendant committed the violation willfully
5	and knowingly; or
6	(ii) the defendant's unlawful activity
7	included one or more of the aggravating
8	violations set forth in section 5(b).
9	(D) REDUCTION OF DAMAGES.—In assessing
10	damages under subparagraph (A), the court may
11	consider whether—
12	(i) the defendant has established and
13	implemented, with due care, commercially
14	reasonable practices and procedures de-
15	signed to effectively prevent such violations;
16	or
17	(ii) the violation occurred despite com-
18	mercially reasonable efforts to maintain
19	compliance the practices and procedures to
20	which reference is made in clause (i).
21	(4) ATTORNEY FEES.—In the case of any success-
22	ful action under paragraph (1), the court, in its dis-
23	cretion, may award the costs of the action and rea-
24	sonable attorney fees to the State.

1	(5) RIGHTS OF FEDERAL REGULATORS.—The
2	State shall serve prior written notice of any action
3	under paragraph (1) upon the Federal Trade Com-
4	mission or the appropriate Federal regulator deter-
5	mined under subsection (b) and provide the Commis-
6	sion or appropriate Federal regulator with a copy of
7	its complaint, except in any case in which such prior
8	notice is not feasible, in which case the State shall
9	serve such notice immediately upon instituting such
10	action. The Federal Trade Commission or appro-
11	priate Federal regulator shall have the right-
12	(A) to intervene in the action;
13	(B) upon so intervening, to be heard on all
14	matters arising therein;
15	(C) to remove the action to the appropriate
16	United States district court; and
17	(D) to file petitions for appeal.
18	(6) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing
19	any civil action under paragraph (1), nothing in this
20	Act shall be construed to prevent an attorney general
21	of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the
22	attorney general by the laws of that State to—
23	(A) conduct investigations;
24	(B) administer oaths or affirmations; or

	18
1	(C) compel the attendance of witnesses or
2	the production of documentary and other evi-
3	dence.
4	(7) Venue; service of process.—
5	(A) VENUE.—Any action brought under
6	paragraph (1) may be brought in the district
7	court of the United States that meets applicable
8	requirements relating to venue under section
9	1391 of title 28, United States Code.
10	(B) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action
11	brought under paragraph (1), process may be
12	served in any district in which the defendant-
13	(i) is an inhabitant; or
14	(ii) maintains a physical place of busi-
15	ness.
16	(8) LIMITATION ON STATE ACTION WHILE FED-
17	ERAL ACTION IS PENDING.—If the Commission, or
18	other appropriate Federal agency under subsection
19	(b), has instituted a civil action or an administrative
20	action for violation of this Act, no State attorney gen-
21	eral, or official or agency of a State, may bring an
22	action under this subsection during the pendency of
23	that action against any defendant named in the com-
24	plaint of the Commission or the other agency for any
25	violation of this Act alleged in the complaint.

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1	(9) Requisite scienter for certain civil ac-
2	TIONS.—Except as provided in section $5(a)(1)(C)$ , sec-
3	tion 5(a)(2), clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of section
4	5(a)(4)(A), section 5(b)(1)(A), or section 5(b)(3), in a
5	civil action brought by a State attorney general, or
6	an official or agency of a State, to recover monetary
7	damages for a violation of this Act, the court shall not
8	grant the relief sought unless the attorney general, of-
9	ficial, or agency establishes that the defendant acted
10	with actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on
11	the basis of objective circumstances, of the act or
12	omission that constitutes the violation.
13	(g) Action by Provider of Internet Access Serv-
13 14	(g) Action by Provider of Internet Access Serv- ICE.—
14	ICE.—
14 15	ICE.— (1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Inter-
14 15 16	ICE.— (1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Inter- net access service adversely affected by a violation of
14 15 16 17	ICE.— (1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Inter- net access service adversely affected by a violation of section 5(a)(1), 5(b), or 5(d), or a pattern or practice
14 15 16 17 18	ICE.— (1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Inter- net access service adversely affected by a violation of section 5(a)(1), 5(b), or 5(d), or a pattern or practice that violates paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section
14 15 16 17 18 19	ICE.— (1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Inter- net access service adversely affected by a violation of section 5(a)(1), 5(b), or 5(d), or a pattern or practice that violates paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 5(a), may bring a civil action in any district court
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	ICE.— (1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Inter- net access service adversely affected by a violation of section 5(a)(1), 5(b), or 5(d), or a pattern or practice that violates paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 5(a), may bring a civil action in any district court of the United States with jurisdiction over the
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	ICE.— (1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Inter- net access service adversely affected by a violation of section 5(a)(1), 5(b), or 5(d), or a pattern or practice that violates paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 5(a), may bring a civil action in any district court of the United States with jurisdiction over the defendant—
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	ICE.— (1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Inter- net access service adversely affected by a violation of section 5(a)(1), 5(b), or 5(d), or a pattern or practice that violates paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 5(a), may bring a civil action in any district court of the United States with jurisdiction over the defendant— (A) to enjoin further violation by the de-

1	(i) actual monetary loss incurred by
2	the provider of Internet access service as a
3	result of such violation; or
4	(ii) the amount determined under
5	paragraph (3).
6	(2) Special definition of "procure".—In
7	any action brought under paragraph (1), this Act
8	shall be applied as if the definition of the term "pro-
9	cure" in section 3(12) contained, after 'behalf" the
10	words "with actual knowledge, or by consciously
11	avoiding knowing, whether such person is engaging,
12	or will engage, in a pattern or practice that violates
13	this Act".
14	(3) Statutory damages.—
15	(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of para-
16	graph $(1)(B)(ii)$ , the amount determined under
17	this paragraph is the amount calculated by mul-
18	tiplying the number of violations (with each sep-
19	arately addressed unlawful message that is
20	transmitted or attempted to be transmitted over
21	the facilities of the provider of Internet access
22	service, or that is transmitted or attempted to be
23	transmitted to an electronic mail address ob-
24	tained from the provider of Internet access serv-

1	ice in violation of section $5(b)(1)(A)(i)$ , treated
2	as a separate violation) by—
3	(i) up to \$100, in the case of a viola-
4	tion of section $5(a)(1)$ ; or
5	(ii) up to \$25, in the case of any other
6	violation of section 5.
7	(B) LIMITATION.—For any violation of sec-
8	tion 5 (other than section $5(a)(1)$ ), the amount
9	determined under subparagraph (A) may not ex-
10	ceed \$1,000,000.
11	(C) AGGRAVATED DAMAGES.—The court
12	may increase a damage award to an amount
13	equal to not more than three times the amount
14	otherwise available under this paragraph if—
15	(i) the court determines that the de-
16	fendant committed the violation willfully
17	and knowingly; or
18	(ii) the defendant's unlawful activity
19	included one or more of the aggravated vio-
20	lations set forth in section $5(b)$ .
21	(D) REDUCTION OF DAMAGES.—In assessing
22	damages under subparagraph (A), the court may
23	consider whether—
24	(i) the defendant has established and
25	implemented, with due care, commercially

1reasonable practices and procedures de-2signed to effectively prevent such violations;3or

4 (ii) the violation occurred despite com5 mercially reasonable efforts to maintain
6 compliance with the practices and proce7 dures to which reference is made in clause
8 (i).

9 (4) ATTORNEY FEES.—In any action brought 10 pursuant to paragraph (1), the court may, in its dis-11 cretion, require an undertaking for the payment of 12 the costs of such action, and assess reasonable costs, 13 including reasonable attorneys' fees, against any 14 party.

## 15 SEC. 8. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.

(a) FEDERAL LAW.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be
construed to impair the enforcement of section 223 or 231
of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223 or 231,
respectively), chapter 71 (relating to obscenity) or 110 (relating to sexual exploitation of children) of title 18, United
States Code, or any other Federal criminal statute.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect in
any way the Commission's authority to bring enforcement
actions under FTC Act for materially false or deceptive rep-

resentations or unfair practices in commercial electronic
 mail messages.

3 (b) STATE LAW.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—This Act supersedes any stat-5 ute, regulation, or rule of a State or political subdivi-6 sion of a State that expressly regulates the use of elec-7 tronic mail to send commercial messages, except to 8 the extent that any such statute, regulation, or rule 9 prohibits falsity or deception in any portion of a commercial electronic mail message or information 10 11 attached thereto.

12 (2) STATE LAW NOT SPECIFIC TO ELECTRONIC
13 MAIL.—This Act shall not be construed to preempt the
14 applicability of—

15 (A) State laws that are not specific to elec16 tronic mail, including State trespass, contract,
17 or tort law; or

(B) other State laws to the extent that those
laws relate to acts of fraud or computer crime.
(c) NO EFFECT ON POLICIES OF PROVIDERS OF
INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—Nothing in this Act shall be
construed to have any effect on the lawfulness or unlawfulness, under any other provision of law, of the adoption, implementation, or enforcement by a provider of Internet ac-

cess service of a policy of declining to transmit, route, relay,
 handle, or store certain types of electronic mail messages.

3 SEC. 9. DO-NOT-E-MAIL REGISTRY.

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the
5 date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall trans6 mit to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and
7 Transportation and the House of Representatives Com8 mittee on Energy and Commerce a report that—

9 (1) sets forth a plan and timetable for estab10 lishing a nationwide marketing Do-Not-E-Mail reg11 istry;

(2) includes an explanation of any practical,
technical, security, privacy, enforceability, or other
concerns that the Commission has regarding such a
registry; and

16 (3) includes an explanation of how the registry
17 would be applied with respect to children with e-mail
18 accounts.

19 (b) AUTHORIZATION TO IMPLEMENT.—The Commis20 sion may establish and implement the plan, but not earlier
21 than 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

22 SEC. 10. STUDY OF EFFECTS OF COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC
23 MAIL.

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 24 months after the
25 date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission, in con-

sultation with the Department of Justice and other appro priate agencies, shall submit a report to the Congress that
 provides a detailed analysis of the effectiveness and enforce ment of the provisions of this Act and the need (if any)
 for the Congress to modify such provisions.

6 (b) REQUIRED ANALYSIS.—The Commission shall in7 clude in the report required by subsection (a)—

8 (1) an analysis of the extent to which techno-9 logical and marketplace developments, including 10 changes in the nature of the devices through which 11 consumers access their electronic mail messages, may 12 affect the practicality and effectiveness of the provi-13 sions of this Act;

(2) analysis and recommendations concerning
how to address commercial electronic mail that originates in or is transmitted through or to facilities or
computers in other nations, including initiatives or
policy positions that the Federal Government could
pursue through international negotiations, fora, organizations, or institutions; and

21 (3) analysis and recommendations concerning
22 options for protecting consumers, including children,
23 from the receipt and viewing of commercial electronic
24 mail that is obscene or pornographic.

1	SEC. 11. IMPROVING ENFORCEMENT BY PROVIDING RE-
2	WARDS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT VIOLA-
3	TIONS; LABELING.
4	The Commission shall transmit to the Senate Com-
5	mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the
6	House of Representatives Committee on Energy and
7	Commerce—
8	(1) a report, within 9 months after the date of
9	enactment of this Act, that sets forth a system for re-
10	warding those who supply information about viola-
11	tions of this Act, including—
12	(A) procedures for the Commission to grant
13	a reward of not less than 20 percent of the total
14	civil penalty collected for a violation of this Act
15	to the first person that—
16	(i) identifies the person in violation of
17	this Act; and
18	(ii) supplies information that leads to
19	the successful collection of a civil penalty by
20	the Commission; and
21	(B) procedures to minimize the burden of
22	submitting a complaint to the Commission con-
23	cerning violations of this Act, including proce-
24	dures to allow the electronic submission of com-
25	plaints to the Commission; and

1 (2) a report, within 18 months after the date of 2 enactment of this Act, that sets forth a plan for re-3 quiring commercial electronic mail to be identifiable 4 from its subject line, by means of compliance with 5 Internet Engineering Task Force Standards, the use 6 of the characters "ADV" in the subject line, or other 7 comparable identifier, or an explanation of any con-8 cerns the Commission has that cause the Commission 9 to recommend against the plan.

## 10 SEC. 12. RESTRICTIONS ON OTHER TRANSMISSIONS.

Section 227(b)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934
 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)(1)) is amended, in the matter preceding
 subparagraph (A), by inserting ", or any person outside
 the United States if the recipient is within the United
 States" after "United States".

## 16 SEC. 13. REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may issue regulations to implement the provisions of this Act (not including
the amendments made by sections 4 and 12). Any such regulations shall be issued in accordance with section 553 of
title 5, United States Code.

(b) LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) may not be construed
to authorize the Commission to establish a requirement pursuant to section 5(a)(5)(A) to include any specific words,
characters, marks, or labels in a commercial electronic mail

message, or to include the identification required by section
 5(a)(5)(A) in any particular part of such a mail message
 (such as the subject line or body).

4 SEC. 14. APPLICATION TO WIRELESS.

5 (a) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this Act
6 shall be interpreted to preclude or override the applicability
7 of section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47
8 U.S.C. 227) or the rules prescribed under section 3 of the
9 Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention
10 Act (15 U.S.C. 6102).

(b) FCC RULEMAKING.—The Federal Communications
Commission, in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, shall promulgate rules within 270 days to protect
consumers from unwanted mobile service commercial messages. The Federal Communications Commission, in promulgating the rules, shall, to the extent consistent with subsection (c)—

(1) provide subscribers to commercial mobile
services the ability to avoid receiving mobile service
commercial messages unless the subscriber has provided express prior authorization to the sender, except
as provided in paragraph (3);

23 (2) allow recipients of mobile service commercial
24 messages to indicate electronically a desire not to re-

ceive future mobile service commercial messages from
 the sender:

3 (3) take into consideration, in determining 4 whether to subject providers of commercial mobile 5 services to paragraph (1), the relationship that exists 6 between providers of such services and their sub-7 scribers, but if the Commission determines that such 8 providers should not be subject to paragraph (1), the 9 rules shall require such providers, in addition to com-10 plying with the other provisions of this Act, to allow 11 subscribers to indicate a desire not to receive future 12 mobile service commercial messages from theprovider-13

14 (A) at the time of subscribing to such serv15 ice; and

16 (B) in any billing mechanism; and
17 (4) determine how a sender of mobile service
18 commercial messages may comply with the provisions
19 of this Act, considering the unique technical aspects,
20 including the functional and character limitations, of
21 devices that receive such messages.

(c) OTHER FACTORS CONSIDERED.—The Federal
Communications Commission shall consider the ability of
a sender of a commercial electronic mail message to reason-

ably determine that the message is a mobile service commer cial message.

3 (d) MOBILE SERVICE COMMERCIAL MESSAGE DE-4 FINED.—In this section, the term "mobile service commer-5 cial message" means a commercial electronic mail message 6 that is transmitted directly to a wireless device that is uti-7 lized by a subscriber of commercial mobile service (as such 8 term is defined in section 332(d) of the Communications 9 Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d))) in connection with such 10 service.

## 11 SEC. 15. SEPARABILITY.

12 If any provision of this Act or the application thereof 13 to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remain-14 der of this Act and the application of such provision to 15 other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

16 SEC. 16. EFFECTIVE DATE.

17 The provisions of this Act, other than section 9, shall18 take effect on January 1, 2004.

Attest:

Secretary.

# **DOCUMENT NO. 23**

HeinOnline -- 1 Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing (CAN-SPAM) Act of 2003: A Legislative History (William H. Manz, ed.) [xlviii] 2004