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Union Calendar No. 43

107TH CONGRESS H.R. 718 IST SESSION

[Report No. 107-41, Parts I and II]

# A BILI

To protect individuals, families, and Internet service providers from unsolicited and unwanted electronic mail.

JENE 5, 2001

Reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

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107TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# H. R. 718

[Report No. 107-41, Parts I and II]

To protect individuals, families, and Internet service providers from unsolicited and unwanted electronic mail.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 14, 2001

Mrs. Wilson (for herself, Mr. Green of Texas, Mr. Gary Miller of California, Mr. Goodlatte, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Deal of Georgia, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. Kildee, Mr. English, Mr. Levin, Mr. Simmons, Ms. Eshoo, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. TERRY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. HORN, Mrs. EMER-SON, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. McCarthy of Missouri, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Sessions, Mr. GORDON, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. FRANK, Ms. McKinney, Mr. Holt, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. WELLER, Mr. KING, Mr. BAKER, Ms. HART, Mr. PITTS, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. Reyes, Ms. Pelosi, Mr. Frost, Mr. Ehrlich, Mr. Burr of North Carolina, Mr. Aderholt, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Isakson, Mrs. Cubin, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. Stearns, Mr. Oxley, Ms. Dunn, Mr. Hastings of Washington, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. BLUNT) introduced the following bill: which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

#### APRIL 4, 2001

Reported from the Committee on Energy and Commerce with an amendment [Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

#### APRIL 4, 2001

Referral to the Committee on the Judiciary extended for a period ending not later than June 5, 2001

#### June 5, 2001

Additional sponsors: Mr. Hall of Texas, Mr. Skeen, Mr. Skelton, Mr. Sweeney, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Honda, Mr. Davis of Florida, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Radanovich, Mr. Hayworth, Ms. Hooley of Oregon, Mr. Baldacci, Mrs. Biggert, Mr. Thornberry, Ms. Granger, Ms. Pryce of Ohio, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Eillers, Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Brady of Texas, Mr. Lewis of Kentucky, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Graham, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Flake, Mr. Issa, Mr. Berman, Mr. Crenshaw, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Ramstad, Mr. Gibbons, Ms. Jackson-Lee of Texas, Mr. Souder, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Delay, Mr. Brown of South Carolina, Mr. Riley, Mr. Grucci, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sherwood, and Mr. Shuster

#### June 5, 2001

Reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in boldface roman]
[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on February 14, 2001]

### A BILL

To protect individuals, families, and Internet service providers from unsolicited and unwanted electronic mail.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Unsolicited Commercial
- 5 Electronic Mail Act of 2001".
- 6 SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND POLICY.
- 7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:
- 8 (1) There is a right of free speech on the Inter-
- 9 net.

(2) The Internet has increasingly become a critical mode of global communication and now presents unprecedented opportunities for the development and growth of global commerce and an integrated worldwide economy. In order for global commerce on the Internet to reach its full potential, individuals and entities using the Internet and other online services should be prevented from engaging in activities that prevent other users and Internet service providers from having a reasonably predictable, efficient, and economical online experience.

- (3) Unsolicited commercial electronic mail can be an important mechanism through which businesses advertise and attract customers in the online environment.
- (4) The receipt of unsolicited commercial electronic mail may result in costs to recipients who cannot refuse to accept such mail and who incur costs for the storage of such mail, or for the time spent accessing, reviewing, and discarding such mail, or for both.
- (5) Unsolicited commercial electronic mail may impose significant monetary costs on Internet access services, businesses, and educational and nonprofit institutions that carry and receive such mail, as there is a finite volume of mail that such providers, busi-

nesses, and institutions can handle without further investment. The sending of such mail is increasingly and negatively affecting the quality of service provided to customers of Internet access service, and shifting costs from the sender of the advertisement to the Internet access service.

(6) While some senders of unsolicited commercial electronic mail messages provide simple and reliable ways for recipients to reject (or "opt-out" of) receipt of unsolicited commercial electronic mail from such senders in the future, other senders provide no such "opt-out" mechanism, or refuse to honor the requests of recipients not to receive electronic mail from such senders in the future, or both.

- (7) An increasing number of senders of unsolicited commercial electronic mail purposefully disguise the source of such mail so as to prevent recipients from responding to such mail quickly and easily.
- (8) Many senders of unsolicited commercial electronic mail collect or harvest electronic mail addresses of potential recipients without the knowledge of those recipients and in violation of the rules or terms of service of the database from which such addresses are collected.

1	(9) Because recipients of unsolicited commercial
2	electronic mail are unable to avoid the receipt of such
3	mail through reasonable means, such mail may in-
4	vade the privacy of recipients.
5	(10) In legislating against certain abuses on the
6	Internet, Congress should be very careful to avoid in-
7	fringing in any way upon constitutionally protected
8	rights, including the rights of assembly, free speech,
9	and privacy.
10	(b) Congressional Determination of Public Pol-
11	ICY.—On the basis of the findings in subsection (a), the
12	Congress determines that—
13	(1) there is substantial government interest in
14	regulation of unsolicited commercial electronic mail;
15	(2) Internet service providers should not be com-
16	pelled to bear the costs of unsolicited commercial elec-
17	tronic mail without compensation from the sender;
18	and
19	(3) recipients of unsolicited commercial elec-
20	tronic mail have a right to decline to receive or have
21	their children receive unsolicited commercial elec-
22	tronic mail.
23	SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
24	$In\ this\ Act:$

1	(1) AFFILIATE.—The term "affiliate" means,
2	with respect to an entity, any other entity that—
3	(A) controls, is controlled by, or is under
4	common control with such entity; and
5	(B) provides marketing information to, re-
6	ceives marketing information from, or shares
7	marketing information with such entity.
8	(2) CHILDREN.—The term "children" includes
9	natural children, stepchildren, adopted children, and
10	children who are wards of or in custody of the parent,
11	who have not attained the age of 18 and who reside
12	with the parent or are under his or her care, custody,
13	or supervision.
14	(3) COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL MESSAGE.—
15	The term "commercial electronic mail message"
16	means any electronic mail message that primarily
17	advertises or promotes the commercial availability of
18	a product or service for profit or invites the recipient
19	to view content on an Internet web site that is oper-
20	ated for a commercial purpose. An electronic mail
21	message shall not be considered to be a commercial
22	electronic mail message solely because such message
23	includes a reference to a commercial entity that serves
24	to identify the initiator.

1	(4) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission"
2	means the Federal Trade Commission.
3	(5) Domain Name.—The term "domain name"
4	means any alphanumeric designation which is reg-
5	istered with or assigned by any domain name reg-
6	istrar, domain name registry, or other domain name
7	registration authority as part of an electronic address
8	on the Internet.
9	(6) Electronic mail address.—
10	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "electronic
11	mail address" means a destination (commonly
12	expressed as a string of characters) to which elec-
13	tronic mail can be sent or delivered.
14	(B) Inclusion.—In the case of the Internet,
15	the term "electronic mail address" may include
16	an electronic mail address consisting of a user
17	name or mailbox (commonly referred to as the
18	"local part") and a reference to an Internet do-
19	main (commonly referred to as the "domain
20	part").
21	(7) FTC ACT.—The term "FTC Act" means the
22	Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).
23	(8) Initiate.—The term "initiate", when used
24	with respect to a commercial electronic mail message,

1	means to originate such message or to procure the
2	origination of such message.
3	(9) INITIATOR.—The term "initiator", when used
4	with respect to a commercial electronic mail message,
5	means the person who initiates such message. Such
6	term does not include a provider of an Internet access
7	service, or any other person, whose role with respect
8	to the message is limited to the transmission, routing,
9	relaying, handling, or storing, through an automatic
10	technical process, of a message originated by others.
11	(10) Internet.—The term "Internet" has the
12	meaning given that term in section 231(e)(3) of the
13	Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(3)).
14	(11) Internet access service.—The term
15	"Internet access service" has the meaning given that
16	term in section 231(e)(4) of the Communications Act
17	of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(4)).
18	(12) RECIPIENT CONSENT.—The term "recipient
19	consent", when used with respect to a commercial
20	electronic mail message, means that—
21	(A) the message falls within the scope of an
22	express and unambiguous invitation or consent
23	granted by the recipient and not subsequently re-
24	voked;

1	(B) the recipient had clear and conspicuous
2	notice, at the time such invitation or consent
3	was granted, of—
4	(i) the fact that the recipient was
5	granting the invitation or consent;
6	(ii) the scope of the invitation or con-
7	sent, including what types of commercial
8	electronic mail messages would be covered
9	by the invitation or consent and what send-
10	ers or types of senders, if any, other than
11	the party to whom the invitation or consent
12	was communicated would be covered by the
13	invitation or consent; and
14	(iii) a reasonable and effective mecha-
15	nism for revoking the invitation or consent;
16	and
17	(C) the recipient has not, after granting the
18	invitation or consent, submitted a request under
19	section 5(a)(1) not to receive unsolicited commer-
20	cial electronic mail messages from the initiator.
21	(13) Pre-existing business relationship.—
22	The term "pre-existing business relationship" means,
23	when used with respect to the initiator and recipient
24	of a commercial electronic mail message, that—

	10
1	(A) within the 5-year period ending upon
2	receipt of such message, there has been a business
3	transaction (including a transaction involving
4	the provision, free of charge, of information,
5	goods, or services, that were requested by the re-
6	cipient) between—
7	(i) the initiator or any affiliate of the
8	initiator; and
9	(ii) the recipient; and
10	(B) the recipient was, at the time of such
11	transaction or thereafter or in the transmission
12	of the commercial electronic mail message, pro-
13	vided a clear and conspicuous notice of an op-
14	portunity not to receive further messages from
15	the initiator and any affiliates of the initiator
16	and has not exercised such opportunity.
17	(14) RECIPIENT.—The term "recipient", when
18	used with respect to a commercial electronic mail
19	message, means the addressee of such message. If an
20	addressee of a commercial electronic mail message has
21	one or more electronic mail addresses in addition to
22	the address to which the message was addressed, the
23	addressee shall be treated as a separate recipient with
24	respect to each such address.

1	(15) Unsolicited commercial electronic
2	MAIL MESSAGE.—The term "unsolicited commercial
3	electronic mail message" means any commercial elec-
4	tronic mail message that is sent to a recipient—
5	(A) without prior recipient consent; and
6	(B)(i) with whom the initiator does not
7	have a pre-existing business relationship;
8	(ii) by an initiator or any affiliate of the
9	initiator after the recipient requests, pursuant to
10	section $5(a)(1)$ , not to receive further commercial
11	electronic mail messages from that initiator; or
12	(iii) by a person or any affiliate of the per-
13	son after the expiration of a reasonable period of
14	time after the recipient requests, pursuant to sec-
15	tion $5(a)(2)$ , to be removed from the distribution
16	lists under the control of a person.
17	SEC. 4. CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR UNSOLICITED COMMER-
18	CIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL CONTAINING FRAUD-
19	ULENT ROUTING INFORMATION.
20	Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is
21	amended—
22	(1) in subsection $(a)(5)$ —
23	(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or"
24	at the end;

1	(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting "or"
2	after the semicolon at the end; and
3	(C) by adding at the end the following new
4	subparagraph:
5	"(D) intentionally initiates the transmission of
6	any unsolicited commercial electronic mail message to
7	a protected computer in the United States with
8	knowledge that any domain name, header informa-
9	tion, date or time stamp, originating electronic mail
10	address, or other information identifying the initiator
11	or the routing of such message, that is contained in
12	or accompanies such message, is false or inaccurate;";
13	(2) in subsection $(c)(2)(A)$ —
14	(A) by inserting "(i)" after "in the case of";
15	and
16	(B) by inserting before "; and" the fol-
17	lowing: ", or (ii) an offense under subsection
18	(a)(5)(D) of this section"; and
19	(3) in subsection (e)—
20	(A) by striking "and" at the end of para-
21	graph (8);
22	(B) by striking the period at the end of
23	paragraph (9) and inserting "; and"; and
24	(C) by adding at the end the following new
25	paragraph:

l	"(10) the terms 'initiate', 'initiator', 'unsolicited
2	commercial electronic mail message', and 'domain
3	name' have the meanings given such terms in section
4	3 of the Unsolicited Commercial Electronic Mail Act
5	of 2001.".
6	SEC. 5. OTHER PROTECTIONS AGAINST UNSOLICITED COM-
7	MERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.
8	(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSMISSION OF MES-
9	SAGES.—
10	(1) Inclusion of return address in commer-
11	CIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.—It shall be unlawful for any
12	person or affiliate of such person to initiate the trans-
13	mission of a commercial electronic mail message to
14	any person within the United States unless such mes-
15	sage contains a valid electronic mail address, con-
16	spicuously displayed, to which a recipient may send
17	a reply to the initiator to indicate a desire not to re-
18	ceive any further messages from the initiator and any
19	affiliates of the initiator.
20	(2) Prohibition of transmission of unsolic-
21	ITED COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL AFTER OBJEC-
22	TION.—If a recipient makes a request to a person to
23	be removed from all distribution lists under the con-
24	trol of such person, after receipt of such request—

1	(A) it shall be unlawful for such person or
2	any affiliate of such person to initiate the trans-
3	mission of an unsolicited commercial electronic
4	mail message to such a recipient within the
5	United States after the expiration of a reason-
6	able period of time for removal from such lists;
7	(B) such person and affiliates (and the
8	agents or assigns of the person or affiliate) shall
9	delete or suppress the electronic mail addresses of
10	the recipient from all mailing lists owned or con-
11	trolled by such person or affiliate (or such agents
12	or assigns) within a reasonable period of time
13	for such deletion or suppression; and
14	(C) it shall be unlawful for such person or
15	affiliate (or such agents or assigns) to sell, lease,
16	exchange, license, or engage in any other trans-
17	action involving mailing lists bearing the elec-
18	tronic mail addresses of the recipient.
19	(3) Inclusion of identifier, opt-out, and
20	PHYSICAL ADDRESS IN UNSOLICITED COMMERCIAL
21	ELECTRONIC MAIL.—It shall be unlawful for any per-
22	son to initiate the transmission of any unsolicited
23	commercial electronic mail message to any person
24	within the United States unless the message provides,

1	in a manner that is clear and conspicuous to the
2	recipient—
3	(A) identification that the message is an
4	$unsolicited\ commercial\ electronic\ mail\ message;$
5	(B) notice of the opportunity under para-
6	graph (2) to decline to receive further unsolicited
7	commercial electronic mail messages from the
8	initiator or any affiliate of the initiator; and
9	(C) the physical mailing address of the
10	initiator.
11	(4) TREATMENT OF INTERNAL OPT-OUT
12	LISTS.—If the policy of a provider of Internet access
13	service requires compensation specifically for the
14	transmission of unsolicited commercial electronic
15	mail messages into its system, it shall be unlawful for
16	the provider to fail to provide an option to its sub-
17	scribers not to receive any unsolicited commercial
18	electronic mail messages, except that such option shall
19	not be required for any subscriber who has agreed to
20	receive unsolicited commercial electronic mail mes-
21	sages in exchange for discounted or free Internet ac-
22	cess service.
23	(5) Affirmative defense.—It shall be an af-
24	firmative defense in any action or proceeding brought

1	for a violation of any paragraph of this subsection
2	that the violation was not intentional.
3	(b) Conditions for Enforcement by Providers of
4	Internet Access Service.—
5	(1) AUTHORITY TO OPT OUT.—After the expira-
6	tion of a reasonable period of time for taking any ac-
7	tion necessary to comply with a request under sub-
8	paragraph (B) that begins upon the receipt of such a
9	request, it shall be unlawful for a person or any affil-
10	iate of such person to initiate the transmission of an
11	unsolicited commercial electronic mail message, to
12	any recipient within the United States, that uses the
13	equipment of a provider of Internet access service to
14	recipients of electronic mail messages for such trans-
15	mission, if such provider—
16	(A)(i) has in effect a policy that meets the
17	requirements under paragraph (2); or
18	(ii) has received a significant number of
19	complaints from its bona fide subscribers that
20	they have received unsolicited commercial elec-
21	tronic mail messages from such person; and
22	(B) makes a request to such person by
23	means of an electronic mail message not to use
24	the equipment of the provider for the trans-

1	mission of any unsolicited commercial electronic
2	mail message.
3	(2) UCE POLICY.—A policy of a provider of
4	Internet access service to recipients meets the require-
5	ments under this paragraph only if—
6	(A) it is a policy regarding the use of the
7	equipment of the provider for the transmission of
8	unsolicited commercial electronic mail messages
9	that prohibits the transmission, using such
10	equipment, of all such messages;
11	(B) the provider of Internet access service is
12	making a good faith effort to block the trans-
13	mission of all unsolicited commercial electronic
14	mail messages that use the equipment of provider
15	for such transmission;
16	(C) the policy is made publicly available by
17	clear and conspicuous posting on a World Wide
18	Web site of the provider of Internet access serv-
19	ice, which has an Internet domain name that is
20	identical to the Internet domain name of the
21	electronic mail address to which the prohibition
22	referred to in subparagraph (A) applies; and
23	(D) the provider of Internet access service
24	informs each subscriber to such service of the pol-
25	icy.

1	(c) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this Act
2	shall be construed—
3	(1) to prevent or limit, in any way, a provider
4	of Internet access service from adopting a policy re-
5	garding commercial or other electronic mail, includ-
6	ing a policy of declining to transmit certain types of
7	electronic mail messages, and from enforcing such
8	policy through technical means, through contract, or
9	pursuant to any remedy available under any other
10	provision of Federal, State, or local criminal or civil
11	law; or
12	(2) to render lawful any such policy that is un-
13	lawful under any other provision of law.
14	(d) Protection of Internet Access Service Pro-
15	VIDERS GOOD FAITH EFFORTS TO BLOCK TRANS-
16	MISSIONS.—A provider of Internet access service shall not
17	be liable, under any Federal, State, or local civil or crimi-
18	nal law, for any action it takes in good faith to block the
19	transmission or receipt of unsolicited commercial electronic
20	mail messages.
21	SEC. 6. ENFORCEMENT.
22	(a) Enforcement Through FTC Act.—
23	(1) Enforcement.—Except as otherwise pro-
24	vided in this Act, section 5 shall be enforced by the
25	$Commission\ under\ the\ FTC\ Act.$

1 (2) Unfair or deceptive practice.—Any vio-2 lation of section 5 shall be treated as a violation of a rule under section 18 of the FTC Act (15 U.S.C. 3 4 57a) regarding unfair or deceptive acts or practices. 5 (3) Scope of commission enforcement.—The 6 Commission shall prevent any person from violating 7 section 5 of this Act in the same manner, by the same 8 means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and 9 duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the FTC Act were incorporated into and made a 10 11 part of this section. Any person who violates section 12 5 of this Act shall be subject to the penalties and enti-13 tled to the privileges and immunities provided in the 14 FTC Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as 15 16 though all applicable terms and provisions of the FTC 17 Act were incorporated into and made a part of this 18 section. 19 (4) Prohibition of regulations.—Neither the 20 Commission nor any other Federal department or 21 agency shall have any authority to issue any regula-22 tions to implement the provisions of this Act. 23 (b) Private Right of Action.— (1) ACTIONS AUTHORIZED.—A recipient or a 24 25 provider of Internet access service may, if otherwise

1	permitted by the laws or rules of court of a State,
2	bring in an appropriate court of that State, or may
3	bring in an appropriate Federal court if such laws or
4	rules do not so permit, either or both of the following
5	actions:
6	(A) An action based on a violation of sec-
7	tion 5 to enjoin such violation.
8	(B) An action to recover for actual mone-
9	tary loss from such a violation in an amount
10	equal to the greater of—
11	(i) the amount of such actual monetary
12	loss; or
13	(ii) \$500 for each such violation, not to
14	exceed a total of \$50,000.
15	(2) ADDITIONAL REMEDIES.—If the court finds
16	that the defendant willfully or repeatedly violated sec-
17	tion 5, the court may, in its discretion, increase the
18	amount of the award to an amount equal to not more
19	than three times the amount available under para-
20	graph (1).
21	(3) ATTORNEY FEES.—In any such action, the
22	court may, in its discretion, require an undertaking
23	for the payment of the costs of such action, and assess
24	reasonable costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees,
25	against any party.

1	(4) Prohibition of class actions.—A private
2	action arising under this subsection may not be
3	brought as a plaintiff class action pursuant to the
4	Federal Rules of Civil Procedure nor as a plaintiff
5	class action pursuant to the law or rules of procedure
6	of any State.
7	(5) Protection of trade secrets.—At the re-
8	quest of any party to an action brought pursuant to
9	this subsection or any other participant in such an
10	action, the court may, in its discretion, issue protec-
<b>l</b> 1	tive orders and conduct legal proceedings in such a
12	way as to protect the secrecy and security of the com-
13	puter, computer network, computer data, computer
14	program, and computer software involved in order to
15	prevent possible recurrence of the same or a similar
16	act by another person and to protect any trade secrets
17	of any such party or participant.
18	(c) Enforcement by States.—
19	(1) In general.—
20	(A) CIVIL ACTIONS.—In any case in which
21	the attorney general of a State has reason to be-
22	lieve that an interest of the residents of that
23	State has been or is threatened or adversely af-
24	fected by the engagement of any person in a
25	practice that violates section 5 of this Act, the

1	State may bring civil action on behalf of the
2	residents of the State in an appropriate court of
3	that State, or in a district court of the United
4	States of appropriate jurisdiction for any or all
5	of the following relief:
6	(i) Injunction.—To enjoin that prac-
7	tice.
8	(ii) Compliance enforcement.—To
9	enforce compliance with the provisions of
10	section 5.
11	(iii) Damages.—To recover actual
12	monetary loss or receive \$500 in damages
13	for each violation, except that if the court
14	finds that the defendant willfully or repeat-
15	edly violated section 5, the court may, in its
16	discretion, increase the amount of the
17	award to an amount equal to not more than
18	3 times the amount otherwise available
19	under this clause.
20	(B) Limitation on monetary damages.—
21	All monetary amounts recovered or received by
22	settlement or judgment in an action under this
23	paragraph shall be paid directly to the persons
24	who incurred losses or suffered damages as a re-
25	sult of the violation under section 5 for which the

1	action was brought, and no such amounts may
2	be retained by the State or may be used directly
3	or indirectly to offset the cost of such litigation.
4	(C) Notice.—
5	(i) In GENERAL.—Before filing an ac-
6	tion under subparagraph (A), the attorney
7	general of the State involved shall provide
8	to the Commission—
9	(I) written notice of that action;
10	and
11	(II) a copy of the complaint for
12	$that\ action.$
13	(ii) Exemption.—
14	(I) In general.—Clause (i) shall
15	not apply with respect to the filing of
16	an action by an attorney general of a
17	State under this subsection, if the at-
18	torney general determines that it is not
19	feasible to provide the notice described
20	in that subparagraph before the filing
21	of the action.
22	(II) Notification.—In an action
23	described in subclause (I), the attorney
24	general of a State shall provide notice
25	and a copy of the complaint to the

1	Commission at the same time as the
2	attorney general files the action.
3	(2) Intervention.—
4	(A) IN GENERAL.—On receiving notice
5	under paragraph (1)(B), the Commission shall
6	have the right to intervene in the action that is
7	the subject of the notice.
8	(B) Effect of intervention.—If the
9	Commission intervenes in an action under para-
10	graph (1), it shall have the right—
11	(i) to be heard with respect to any
12	matter that arises in that action; and
13	(ii) to file a petition for appeal.
14	(3) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing
15	any civil action under paragraph (1), nothing in this
16	Act shall be construed to prevent an attorney general
17	of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the
18	attorney general by the laws of that State to—
19	(A) conduct investigations;
20	(B) administer oaths or affirmations; or
21	(C) compel the attendance of witnesses or
22	the production of documentary and other evi-
23	dence.
24	(4) Venue; service of process.—

1 (A) VENUE.—Any action brought under 2 paragraph (1) may be brought in the district 3 court of the United States that meets applicable 4 requirements relating to venue under section 5 1391 of title 28, United States Code. 6 (B) Service of process.—In an action 7 brought under paragraph (1), process may be 8 served in any district in which the defendant— 9 (i) is an inhabitant; or 10 (ii) may be found. SEC. 7. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS. 12 (a) FEDERAL LAW.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impair the enforcement of section 223 or 231 of 13 the Communications Act of 1934, chapter 71 (relating to obscenity) or 110 (relating to sexual exploitation of children) of title 18, United States Code, or any other Federal criminal law or any State criminal law regarding obscenity or the sexual exploitation of children. 18 19 (b) State Law.—No State or local government may 20 impose any civil liability for commercial activities or actions in interstate or foreign commerce in connection with an activity or action described in section 5 of this Act that is inconsistent with the treatment of such activities or actions under this Act, except that this Act shall not preempt any civil action under—

1	(1) State trespass or contract law; or
2	(2) any provision of Federal, State, or local
3	criminal law or any civil remedy available under
4	such law that relates to acts of computer fraud or
5	abuse arising from the unauthorized transmission of
6	unsolicited commercial electronic mail messages.
7	SEC. 8. STUDY OF EFFECTS OF UNSOLICITED COMMERCIAL
8	ELECTRONIC MAIL.
9	Not later than 18 months after the date of the enact-
10	ment of this Act, the Federal Trade Commission shall sub-
11	mit a report to the Congress that provides a detailed anal-
12	ysis of the effectiveness and enforcement of the provisions
13	of this Act and the need (if any) for the Congress to modify
14	such provisions.
15	SEC. 9. SEVERABILITY.
16	If any provision of this Act or the application thereof
17	to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remain-
18	der of this Act and the application of such provision to
19	other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.
20	SEC. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.
21	The provisions of this Act shall take effect 60 days after
22	the date of the enactment of this Act.
23	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
24	This Act may be cited as the "Anti-
25	Spamming Act of 2001".

- SEC. 2. SPAMMING PROHIBITIONS.
- 2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United
- 3 States Code, is amended by inserting after
- 4 chapter 29 the following:
- 5 "CHAPTER 30—ELECTRONIC MAIL

"Sec.

- "621. Unsolicited commercial electronic mail containing fraudulent transmission information.
- "622. Warning labels for electronic mail containing advertisements harmful to minors.
- 6 "§ 621. Unsolicited commercial electronic mail con-
- 7 taining fraudulent transmission informa-
- 8 tion
- 9 "(a) Whoever intentionally initiates in one
- 10 or more transactions the transmission of 10 or
- 11 more unsolicited commercial electronic mail
- 12 messages to one or more protected computers
- 13 in the United States, knowing that each such
- 14 message contains or is accompanied by head-
- 15 er information that is materially false or mis-
- 16 leading as to the identity of the person initi-
- 17 ating the transmission shall be fined under
- 18 this title, and in the case of an offense under
- 19 this section which occurs after conviction for
- 20 a prior offense under this section, shall be so
- 21 fined or imprisoned not more than one year,
- 22 or both.
- 23 "(b) As used in this section—

1 "(1) the term 'commercial electronic mail message' means an electronic mail 2 3 message the primary purpose of which is to advertise or promote, for a commercial 4 5 purpose, a product or service (including content on an Internet website): "(2) the term 'header information' 7 means the source, destination, and rout-9 ing information, including the origi-10 nating domain name and originating elec-11 tronic mail address: and "(3) the term 'protected computer' has 12 the meaning given that term in section 13 1030(e)(2) of this title. 14 "(c)(1) A provider of Internet access serv-15 16 ice, if otherwise permitted by the laws or 17 rules of a court of a State, may bring in an ap-18 propriate court of that State, or, if such laws 19 or rules do not so permit, may bring in an ap-20 propriate Federal court, an action to recover 21 for actual or statutory damages, as provided 22 in paragraph (2), and for costs, as provided in 23 paragraph (4).

"(2) A person committing a violation of subsection (a) is liable to a provider of Internet access service for either— "(A) the actual damages suffered by 4 5 the provider of Internet access service; or "(B) statutory damages, as provided 6 7 in paragraph (3). "(3) At any time before final judgment in 8 an action, a provider of Internet access serv-10 ice may elect to recover an award of statutory 11 damages for each violation of subsection (a) 12 in the sum of \$5 per violation, not to exceed 13 a total of \$1,000,000, except that, during any 14 one-year period for which the defendant has 15 transmitted in excess of 20,000,000 unsolicited 16 commercial electronic mail messages, no such limit on liability shall exist. "(4) In any action brought under para-18 graph (1), the court may award to a prevailing 20 party reasonable litigation expenses incurred 21 by that party, including reasonable attorney's 22 fees, as a part of the costs awarded under sec-23 tion 1920 of title 28 against any party found 24 in that action to have committed a violation 25 of subsection (a).

- 1 "§ 622. Warning labels for electronic mail containing
- 2 advertisements harmful to minors
- 3 "(a)(1) The Attorney General shall pre-
- 4 scribe marks or notices to be included in elec-
- 5 tronic mail that contains a sexually oriented
- 6 advertisement in order to inform the recipi-
- 7 ent of that fact.
- 8 "(2) Whoever, in any electronic mail that
- 9 is carried on an instrumentality in or affect-
- 10 ing interstate or foreign commerce, know-
- 11 ingly includes a sexually oriented advertise-
- 12 ment but does not include in such electronic
- 13 mail the marks or notices prescribed by the
- 14 Attorney General under this section shall be
- 15 fined under this title or imprisoned not more
- 16 than one year, or both.
- 17 "(b) As used in this section, the term 'sexu-
- 8 ally oriented advertisement' means any ad-
- 19 vertisement that depicts, in actual or simu-
- 20 lated form, or explicitly describes, in a pre-
- 21 dominantly sexual context, human genitalia,
- 22 any act of natural or unnatural sexual inter-
- 23 course, any act of sadism or masochism, or
- 24 any other erotic subject directly related to the
- 25 foregoing, but material otherwise within the
- 26 definition of this subsection shall be deemed

1	not to constitute a sexually oriented adver-
2	tisement if it constitutes only a small and in-
3	significant part of the whole, the remainder
4	of which is not primarily devoted to sexual
5	matters.".
6	(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of
7	chapters at the beginning of part I of title 18,
8	United States Code, is amended by inserting
9	after the item relating to chapter 29 the fol-
10	lowing new item:
	"30. Electronic mail
11	SEC. 3. STUDY OF EFFECTS OF UNSOLICITED COMMERCIAL
12	ELECTRONIC MAIL.
13	Not later than 18 months after the date of
14	the enactment of this Act, the Attorney Gen-
15	eral shall submit a report to the Congress that
16	provides a detailed analysis of the effective-
17	ness and enforcement of the provisions of this
18	Act and the need (if any) for the Congress to

19 modify such provisions.

**DOCUMENT NO. 39**