

AMENDMENT

In the House of Representatives, U.S.,

November 21, 2003.

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (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", do pass with the following

AMENDMENT:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and 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".

5 SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND POLICY.

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

7 (1) Electronic mail has become an extremely im8 portant and popular means of communication, relied
9 on by millions of Americans on a daily basis for per10 sonal and commercial purposes. Its low cost and glob11 al reach make it extremely convenient and efficient,
12 and offer unique opportunities for the development
13 and growth of frictionless commerce.

1 (2) The convenience and efficiency of electronic 2 mail are threatened by the extremely rapid growth in the volume of unsolicited commercial electronic mail. 3 4 Unsolicited commercial electronic mail is currently estimated to account for over half of all electronic 5 6 mail traffic, up from an estimated 7 percent in 2001, 7 and the volume continues to rise. Most of these mes-8 sages are fraudulent or deceptive in one or more re-9 spects.

(3) 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.

15 (4) The receipt of a large number of unwanted 16 messages also decreases the convenience of electronic 17 mail and creates a risk that wanted electronic mail 18 messages, both commercial and noncommercial, will 19 be lost, overlooked, or discarded amidst the larger vol-20 ume of unwanted messages, thus reducing the reli-21 ability and usefulness of electronic mail to the recipi-22 ent.

23 (5) Some commercial electronic mail contains
24 material that many recipients may consider vulgar or
25 pornographic in nature.

1	(6) The growth in unsolicited commercial elec-
2	tronic mail imposes significant monetary costs on
3	providers of Internet access services, businesses, and
4	educational and nonprofit institutions that carry and
5	receive such mail, as there is a finite volume of mail
6	that such providers, businesses, and institutions can
7	handle without further investment in infrastructure.
8	(7) Many senders of unsolicited commercial elec-
9	tronic mail purposefully disguise the source of such
10	mail.
11	(8) Many senders of unsolicited commercial elec-
12	tronic mail purposefully include misleading informa-
13	tion in the message's subject lines in order to induce
14	the recipients to view the messages.
15	(9) While some senders of commercial electronic
16	mail messages provide simple and reliable ways for
17	recipients to reject (or "opt-out" of) receipt of com-
18	mercial electronic mail from such senders in the fu-
19	ture, other senders provide no such "opt-out" mecha-
20	nism, or refuse to honor the requests of recipients not
21	to receive electronic mail from such senders in the fu-
22	ture, or both.
23	(10) Many senders of bulk unsolicited commer-
24	cial electronic mail use computer programs to gather
25	large numbers of electronic mail addresses on an

automated basis from Internet websites or online serv ices where users must post their addresses in order to
 make full use of the website or service.

4 (11) Many States have enacted legislation intended to regulate or reduce unsolicited commercial 5 6 electronic mail, but these statutes impose different 7 standards and requirements. As a result, they do not 8 appear to have been successful in addressing the prob-9 lems associated with unsolicited commercial electronic 10 mail, in part because, since an electronic mail ad-11 dress does not specify a geographic location, it can be 12 extremely difficult for law-abiding businesses to know 13 with which of these disparate statutes they are re-14 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.
The development and adoption of technological approaches and the pursuit of cooperative efforts with
other countries will be necessary as well.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL DETERMINATION OF PUBLIC POLICY.—On the basis of the findings in subsection (a), the
Congress determines that—

1	(1) there is a substantial government interest in
2	regulation of commercial electronic mail on a nation-
3	wide basis;
4	(2) senders of commercial electronic mail should
5	not mislead recipients as to the source or content of
6	such mail; and
7	(3) recipients of commercial electronic mail have
8	a right to decline to receive additional commercial
9	electronic mail from the same source.
10	SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
11	In this Act:
12	(1) AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.—The term "affirma-
13	tive consent", when used with respect to a commercial
14	electronic mail message, means that—
15	(A) the recipient expressly consented to re-
16	ceive the message, either in response to a clear
17	and conspicuous request for such consent or at
18	the recipient's own initiative; and
19	(B) if the message is from a party other
20	than the party to which the recipient commu-
21	nicated such consent, the recipient was given
22	clear and conspicuous notice at the time the con-
23	sent was communicated that the recipient's elec-
24	tronic mail address could be transferred to such

1	other party for the purpose of initiating commer-
2	cial electronic mail messages.
3	(2) Commercial electronic mail message.—
4	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "commercial
5	electronic mail message" means any electronic
6	mail message the primary purpose of which is
7	the commercial advertisement or promotion of a
8	commercial product or service (including content
9	on an Internet website operated for a commercial
10	purpose).
11	(B) TRANSACTIONAL OR RELATIONSHIP
12	MESSAGES.—The term "commercial electronic
13	mail message" does not include a transactional
14	or relationship message.
15	(C) REGULATIONS REGARDING PRIMARY
16	PURPOSE.—Not later than 12 months after the
17	date of the enactment of this Act, the Commis-
18	sion shall issue regulations pursuant to section
19	13 further defining the relevant criteria to facili-
20	tate the determination of the primary purpose of
21	an electronic mail message.
22	(D) Reference to company or
23	website.—The inclusion of a reference to a
24	commercial entity or a link to the website of a
25	commercial entity in an electronic mail message

1	does not, by itself, cause such message to be treat-
2	ed as a commercial electronic mail message for
3	purposes of this Act if the contents or cir-
4	cumstances of the message indicate a primary
5	purpose other than commercial advertisement or
6	promotion of a commercial product or service.
7	(3) Commission.—The term "Commission"
8	means the Federal Trade Commission.
9	(4) Domain NAME.—The term "domain name"
10	means any alphanumeric designation which is reg-
11	istered with or assigned by any domain name reg-
12	istrar, domain name registry, or other domain name
13	registration authority as part of an electronic address
14	on the Internet.
15	(5) Electronic mail address.—The term
16	"electronic mail address" means a destination, com-
17	monly expressed as a string of characters, consisting
18	of a unique user name or mailbox (commonly referred
19	to as the "local part") and a reference to an Internet
20	domain (commonly referred to as the "domain part"),
21	whether or not displayed, to which an electronic mail
22	message can be sent or delivered.
23	(6) Electronic mail message.—The term
24	"electronic mail message" means a message sent to a
25	unique electronic mail address.

(7) FTC ACT.—The term "FTC Act" means the 1 2 Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.). (8) HEADER INFORMATION.—The term "header 3 information" means the source, destination, and rout-4 ing information attached to an electronic mail mes-5 6 sage, including the originating domain name and 7 originating electronic mail address, and any other in-8 formation that appears in the line identifying, or 9 purporting to identify, a person initiating the mes-10 sage.

11 (9) INITIATE.—The term "initiate", when used 12 with respect to a commercial electronic mail message, means to originate or transmit such message or to 13 14 procure the origination or transmission of such mes-15 sage, but shall not include actions that constitute rou-16 tine conveyance of such message. For purposes of this 17 paragraph, more than 1 person may be considered to 18 have initiated a message.

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

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

1	(12) PROCURE.—The term "procure", when used
2	with respect to the initiation of a commercial elec-
3	tronic mail message, means intentionally to pay or
4	provide other consideration to, or induce, another per-
5	son to initiate such a message on one's behalf.
6	(13) Protected computer.—The term "pro-
7	tected computer" has the meaning given that term in
8	section 1030(e)(2)(B) of title 18, United States Code.
9	(14) RECIPIENT.—The term "recipient", when
10	used with respect to a commercial electronic mail
11	message, means an authorized user of the electronic
12	mail address to which the message was sent or deliv-
13	ered. If a recipient of a commercial electronic mail
14	message has 1 or more electronic mail addresses in
15	addition to the address to which the message was sent
16	or delivered, the recipient shall be treated as a sepa-
17	rate recipient with respect to each such address. If an
18	electronic mail address is reassigned to a new user,
19	the new user shall not be treated as a recipient of any
20	commercial electronic mail message sent or delivered
21	to that address before it was reassigned.
22	(15) ROUTINE CONVEYANCE.—The term "routine
23	conveyance" means the transmission, routing, relay-
24	ing, handling, or storing, through an automatic tech-

1	another person has identified the recipients or pro-
2	vided the recipient addresses.
3	(16) Sender.—
4	(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
5	subparagraph (B), the term "sender" means a
6	person who initiates such a message and whose
7	product, service, or Internet web site is adver-
8	tised or promoted by the message.
9	(B) Separate lines of business or divi-
10	sions.—If an entity operates through separate
11	lines of business or divisions and holds itself out
12	to the recipient of the message, in complying
13	with the requirement under section $5(a)(5)(B)$,
14	as that particular line of business or division
15	rather than as the entity of which such line of
16	business or division is a part, then the line of
17	business or the division shall be treated as the
18	sender of such message for purposes of this Act.
19	(17) TRANSACTIONAL OR RELATIONSHIP MES-
20	SAGE.—
21	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "transactional
22	or relationship message" means an electronic
23	mail message the primary purpose of which is—
24	(i) to facilitate, complete, or confirm a

commercial transaction that the recipient

has previously agreed to enter into with the 1 2 sender; (ii) to provide warranty information, 3 4 product recall information, or safety or security information with respect to a com-5 6 mercial product or service used or pur-7 chased by the recipient; 8 (iii) to provide— 9 (I)notification concerning a10 change in the terms or features of; 11 (II) notification of a change in 12 the recipient's standing or status with 13 respect to; or 14 (III) at regular periodic intervals. 15 account balance information or other 16 type of account statement with respect 17 to, 18 a subscription, membership, account, loan, 19 or comparable ongoing commercial relation-20 ship involving the ongoing purchase or use 21 by the recipient of products or services of-22 fered by the sender; 23 (iv) to provide information directly re-24 lated to an employment relationship or re-25 lated benefit plan in which the recipient is 12

rolled; or

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currently involved, participating, or en-

3	(v) to deliver goods or services, includ-
4	ing product updates or upgrades, that the
5	recipient is entitled to receive under the
6	terms of a transaction that the recipient has
7	previously agreed to enter into with the
8	sender.
9	(B) MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION.—The
10	Commission by regulation pursuant to section 13
11	may modify the definition in subparagraph (A)
12	to expand or contract the categories of messages
13	that are treated as transactional or relationship
14	messages for purposes of this Act to the extent
15	that such modification is necessary to accommo-
16	date changes in electronic mail technology or
17	practices and accomplish the purposes of this
18	Act.
19	SEC. 4. PROHIBITION AGAINST PREDATORY AND ABUSIVE
20	COMMERCIAL E-MAIL.
21	(a) Offense.—
22	(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United
23	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
24	lowing new section:
	•S 877 EAH

1 "§ 1037. Fraud and related activity in connection with
 2 electronic mail

3 "(a) IN GENERAL.—Whoever, in or affecting interstate
4 or foreign commerce, knowingly—

5 "(1) accesses a protected computer without au6 thorization, and intentionally initiates the trans7 mission of multiple commercial electronic mail mes8 sages from or through such computer,

9 "(2) uses a protected computer to relay or re-10 transmit multiple commercial electronic mail mes-11 sages, with the intent to deceive or mislead recipients, 12 or any Internet access service, as to the origin of such 13 messages,

14 "(3) materially falsifies header information in
15 multiple commercial electronic mail messages and in16 tentionally initiates the transmission of such mes17 sages,

18 "(4) registers, using information that materially 19 falsifies the identity of the actual registrant, for 5 or 20 more electronic mail accounts or online user accounts 21 or 2 or more domain names, and intentionally initi-22 ates the transmission of multiple commercial elec-23 tronic mail messages from any combination of such 24 accounts or domain names, or

25 "(5) falsely represents oneself to be the registrant
26 or the legitimate successor in interest to the registrant
•S 877 EAH

1	of 5 or more Internet protocol addresses, and inten-
2	tionally initiates the transmission of multiple com-
3	mercial electronic mail messages from such addresses,
4	or conspires to do so, shall be punished as provided in sub-
5	section (b).
6	"(b) PENALTIES.—The punishment for an offense
7	under subsection (a) is—
8	"(1) a fine under this title, imprisonment for not
9	more than 5 years, or both, if—
10	"(A) the offense is committed in furtherance
11	of any felony under the laws of the United States
12	or of any State; or
13	``(B) the defendant has previously been con-
14	victed under this section or section 1030, or
15	under the law of any State for conduct involving
16	the transmission of multiple commercial elec-
17	tronic mail messages or unauthorized access to a
18	computer system;
19	"(2) a fine under this title, imprisonment for not
20	more than 3 years, or both, if—
21	"(A) the offense is an offense under sub-
22	section $(a)(1);$
23	``(B) the offense is an offense under sub-
24	section (a)(4) and involved 20 or more falsified
25	electronic mail or online user account registra-

1	tions, or 10 or more falsified domain name reg-
2	istrations;
3	"(C) the volume of electronic mail messages
4	transmitted in furtherance of the offense exceeded
5	2,500 during any 24-hour period, 25,000 during
6	any 30-day period, or 250,000 during any 1-
7	year period;
8	(D) the offense caused loss to 1 or more
9	persons aggregating \$5,000 or more in value
10	during any 1-year period;
11	``(E) as a result of the offense any indi-
12	vidual committing the offense obtained anything
13	of value aggregating \$5,000 or more during any
14	1-year period; or
15	``(F) the offense was undertaken by the de-
16	fendant in concert with 3 or more other persons
17	with respect to whom the defendant occupied a
18	position of organizer or leader; and
19	"(3) a fine under this title or imprisonment for
20	not more than 1 year, or both, in any other case.
21	"(c) Forfeiture.—
22	"(1) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing sen-
23	tence on a person who is convicted of an offense under
24	this section, shall order that the defendant forfeit to
25	the United States—

1	"(A) any property, real or personal, consti-
2	tuting or traceable to gross proceeds obtained
3	from such offense; and
4	"(B) any equipment, software, or other tech-
5	nology used or intended to be used to commit or
6	to facilitate the commission of such offense.
7	"(2) PROCEDURES.—The procedures set forth in
8	section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21
9	U.S.C. 853), other than subsection (d) of that section,
10	and in Rule 32.2 of the Federal Rules of Criminal
11	Procedure, shall apply to all stages of a criminal for-
12	feiture proceeding under this section.
13	"(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
14	"(1) LOSS.—The term 'loss' has the meaning
15	given that term in section 1030(e) of this title.
16	"(2) MATERIALLY.—For purposes of paragraphs
17	(3) and (4) of subsection (a), header information or
18	registration information is materially misleading if it
19	is altered or concealed in a manner that would im-
20	pair the ability of a recipient of the message, an
20 21	pair the ability of a recipient of the message, an Internet access service processing the message on be-
21	Internet access service processing the message on be-

tronic mail message or to investigate the alleged vio lation.

3	"(3) MULTIPLE.—The term 'multiple' means
4	more than 100 electronic mail messages during a 24-
5	hour period, more than 1,000 electronic mail messages
6	during a 30-day period, or more than 10,000 elec-
7	tronic mail messages during a 1-year period.
8	"(4) Other terms.—Any other term has the
9	meaning given that term by section 3 of the CAN-
10	SPAM Act of 2003.".
11	(2) Conforming Amendment.—The chapter
12	analysis for chapter 47 of title 18, United States
13	Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
	"Sec. "1037. Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail.".
14	(b) United States Sentencing Commission.—
15	(1) DIRECTIVE.—Pursuant to its authority
16	under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code,
17	and in accordance with this section, the United States
18	Sentencing Commission shall review and, as appro-
19	priate, amend the sentencing guidelines and policy
20	statements to provide appropriate penalties for viola-
21	tions of section 1037 of title 18, United States Code,
22	as added by this section, and other offenses that may
23	be facilitated by the sending of large quantities of un-
24	solicited electronic mail.

1	(2) Requirements.—In carrying out this sub-
2	section, the Sentencing Commission shall consider
3	providing sentencing enhancements for—
4	(A) those convicted under section 1037 of
5	title 18, United States Code, who—
6	(i) obtained electronic mail addresses
7	through improper means, including—
8	(I) harvesting electronic mail ad-
9	dresses of the users of a website, pro-
10	prietary service, or other online public
11	forum operated by another person,
12	without the authorization of such per-
13	son; and
14	(II) randomly generating elec-
15	tronic mail addresses by computer; or
16	(ii) knew that the commercial elec-
17	tronic mail messages involved in the offense
18	contained or advertised an Internet domain
19	for which the registrant of the domain had
20	provided false registration information; and
21	(B) those convicted of other offenses, includ-
22	ing offenses involving fraud, identity theft, ob-
23	scenity, child pornography, and the sexual ex-
24	ploitation of children, if such offenses involved
25	the sending of large quantities of electronic mail.

1 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress 2 that—

3 (1) Spam has become the method of choice for
4 those who distribute pornography, perpetrate fraudu5 lent schemes, and introduce viruses, worms, and Tro6 jan horses into personal and business computer sys7 tems; and

8 (2) the Department of Justice should use all ex-9 isting law enforcement tools to investigate and pros-10 ecute those who send bulk commercial e-mail to facili-11 tate the commission of Federal crimes, including the 12 tools contained in chapters 47 and 63 of title 18, 13 United States Code (relating to fraud and false state-14 ments); chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code (re-15 lating to obscenity); chapter 110 of title 18, United 16 States Code (relating to the sexual exploitation of 17 children); and chapter 95 of title 18, United States 18 Code (relating to racketeering), as appropriate.

 19
 SEC. 5. OTHER PROTECTIONS FOR USERS OF COMMERCIAL

 20
 ELECTRONIC MAIL.

21 (a) REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSMISSION OF MES22 8AGES.—

(1) PROHIBITION OF FALSE OR MISLEADING
TRANSMISSION INFORMATION.—It is unlawful for any
person to initiate the transmission, to a protected

1	computer, of a commercial electronic mail message, or
2	a transactional or relationship message, that con-
3	tains, or is accompanied by, header information that
4	is materially false or materially misleading. For pur-
5	poses of this paragraph—
6	(A) header information that is technically
7	accurate but includes an originating electronic
8	mail address, domain name, or Internet protocol
9	address the access to which for purposes of initi-
10	ating the message was obtained by means of false
11	or fraudulent pretenses or representations shall
12	be considered materially misleading;
13	(B) a "from" line (the line identifying or
14	purporting to identify a person initiating the
15	message) that accurately identifies any person
16	who initiated the message shall not be considered
17	materially false or materially misleading; and
18	(C) header information shall be considered
19	materially misleading if it fails to identify accu-
20	rately a protected computer used to initiate the
21	message because the person initiating the mes-
22	sage knowingly uses another protected computer
23	to relay or retransmit the message for purposes
24	of disguising its origin.

(2) PROHIBITION OF DECEPTIVE SUBJECT HEAD-1 2 INGS.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the 3 transmission to a protected computer of a commercial 4 electronic mail message if such person has actual 5 knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of 6 objective circumstances, that a subject heading of the 7 message would be likely to mislead a recipient, acting 8 reasonably under the circumstances, about a material 9 fact regarding the contents or subject matter of the message (consistent with the criteria are used in en-10 11 forcement of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commis-12 sion Act (15 U.S.C. 45)). 13 (3) Inclusion of return address or com-14 PARABLE MECHANISM IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC 15 MAIL.— 16 (A) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for any 17 person to initiate the transmission to a protected 18 computer of a commercial electronic mail mes-19 sage that does not contain a functioning return 20 electronic mail address or other Internet-based 21 mechanism, clearly and conspicuously displayed, 22 that---23 (i) a recipient may use to submit, in 24 a manner specified in the message, a reply

25 electronic mail message or other form of

1	Internet-based communication requesting
2	not to receive future commercial electronic
3	mail messages from that sender at the elec-
4	tronic mail address where the message was
5	received; and
6	(ii) remains capable of receiving such
7	messages or communications for no less
8	than 30 days after the transmission of the
9	original message.
10	(B) More detailed options possible.—
11	The person initiating a commercial electronic
12	mail message may comply with subparagraph
13	(A)(i) by providing the recipient a list or menu
14	from which the recipient may choose the specific
15	types of commercial electronic mail messages the
16	recipient wants to receive or does not want to re-
17	ceive from the sender, if the list or menu includes
18	an option under which the recipient may choose
19	not to receive any commercial electronic mail
20	messages from the sender.
21	(C) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO RECEIVE
22	MESSAGES OR PROCESS REQUESTS.—A return
23	electronic mail address or other mechanism does
24	not fail to satisfy the requirements of subpara-
25	graph (A) if it is unexpectedly and temporarily

1	unable to receive messages or process requests due
2	to a technical problem beyond the control of the
3	sender if the problem is corrected within a rea-
4	sonable time period.
5	(4) Prohibition of transmission of commer-
6	CIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL AFTER OBJECTION.—
7	(A) IN GENERAL.—If a recipient makes a
8	request using a mechanism provided pursuant to
9	paragraph (3) not to receive some or any com-
10	mercial electronic mail messages from such send-
11	er, then it is unlawful—
12	(i) for the sender to initiate the trans-
13	mission to the recipient, more than 10 busi-
14	ness days after the receipt of such request,
15	of a commercial electronic mail message
16	that falls within the scope of the request;
17	(ii) for any person acting on behalf of
18	the sender to initiate the transmission to the
19	recipient, more than 10 business days after
20	the receipt of such request, of a commercial
21	electronic mail message with actual knowl-
22	edge, or knowledge fairly implied on the
23	basis of objective circumstances, that such
24	message falls within the scope of the request;

1	(iii) for any person acting on behalf of
2	the sender to assist in initiating the trans-
3	mission to the recipient, through the provi-
4	sion or selection of addresses to which the
5	message will be sent, of a commercial elec-
6	tronic mail message with actual knowledge,
7	or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of
8	objective circumstances, that such message
9	would violate clause (i) or (ii); or
10	(iv) for the sender, or any other person
11	who knows that the recipient has made such
12	a request, to sell, lease, exchange, or other-
13	wise transfer or release the electronic mail
14	address of the recipient (including through
15	any transaction or other transfer involving
16	mailing lists bearing the electronic mail ad-
17	dress of the recipient) for any purpose other
18	than compliance with this Act or other pro-
19	vision of law, except where the recipient has
20	given express consent.
21	(B) OPT BACK IN.—A prohibition in clause
22	(i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph (A) does not
23	apply if there is affirmative consent by the re-
24	cipient subsequent to the request under subpara-
25	graph (A).

1	(5) Inclusion of identifier, opt-out, and
2	PHYSICAL ADDRESS IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC
3	MAIL.—
4	(A) It is unlawful for any person to initiate
5	the transmission of any commercial electronic
6	mail message to a protected computer unless the
7	message provides—
8	(i) clear and conspicuous identification
9	that the message is an advertisement or so-
10	licitation;
11	(ii) clear and conspicuous notice of the
12	opportunity under paragraph (3) to decline
13	to receive further commercial electronic
14	mail messages from the sender; and
15	(iii) a valid physical postal address of
16	the sender.
17	(B) Subparagraph $(A)(i)$ does not apply to
18	the transmission of a commercial electronic mail
19	if the recipient has given prior affirmative con-
20	sent to receipt of the message.
21	(6) SUBSEQUENT AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.—The
22	prohibitions in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) do
23	not apply to the initiation of transmission of com-
24	mercial electronic mail to a recipient who, subsequent
25	to a request using a mechanism provided pursuant to

1	paragraph (3) not to receive commercial electronic
2	mail messages from the sender, has granted affirma-
3	tive consent to the sender to receive such messages.
4	(7) MATERIALLY.—For purposes of paragraph
5	(1)(A), header information shall be considered to be
6	materially misleading if it is altered or concealed in
7	a manner that would impair the ability of an Inter-
8	net access service processing the message on behalf of
9	a recipient, a person alleging a violation of this sec-
10	tion, or a law enforcement agency to identify, locate,
11	or respond to the person who initiated the electronic
12	mail message or to investigate the alleged violation, or
13	the ability of a recipient of the message to respond to
14	a person who initiated the electronic message.
15	(b) Aggravated Violations Relating to Commer-
16	CIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.—
17	(1) Address harvesting and dictionary at-
18	TACKS.—
19	(A) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for any
20	person to initiate the transmission, to a pro-
21	tected computer, of a commercial electronic mail
22	message that is unlawful under subsection (a), or
23	to assist in the origination of such message
24	through the provision or selection of addresses to
25	which the message will be transmitted, if such

person had actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances, that—

4 (i) the electronic mail address of the recipient was obtained using an automated 5 6 means from an Internet website or propri-7 etary online service operated by another person, and such website or online service 8 9 included, at the time the address was ob-10 tained, a notice stating that the operator of 11 such website or online service will not give, 12 sell, or otherwise transfer addresses main-13 tained by such website or online service to 14 any other party for the purposes of initi-15 ating, or enabling others to initiate, elec-16 tronic mail messages; or 17 (ii) the electronic mail address of the 18 recipient was obtained using an automated 19 means that generates possible electronic 20 mail addresses by combining names, letters, or numbers into numerous permutations. 21 22 (B) DISCLAIMER.—Nothing in this para-

23 graph creates an ownership or proprietary inter24 est in such electronic mail addresses.

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1	(2) AUTOMATED CREATION OF MULTIPLE ELEC-
2	TRONIC MAIL ACCOUNTS.—It is unlawful for any per-
3	son to use scripts or other automated means to reg-
4	ister for multiple electronic mail accounts or online
5	user accounts from which to transmit to a protected
6	computer, or enable another person to transmit to a
7	protected computer, a commercial electronic mail
8	message that is unlawful under subsection (a).
9	(3) Relay or retransmission through unau-
10	THORIZED ACCESS.—It is unlawful for any person
11	knowingly to relay or retransmit a commercial elec-
12	tronic mail message that is unlawful under subsection
13	(a) from a protected computer or computer network
14	that such person has accessed without authorization.
15	(c) Supplementary Rulemaking Authority.—The
16	Commission shall by rule, pursuant to section 13—
17	(1) modify the 10-business-day period under sub-
18	section $(a)(4)(A)$ or subsection $(a)(4)(B)$, or both, if
19	the Commission determines that a different period
20	would be more reasonable after taking into account—
21	(A) the purposes of subsection (a);
22	(B) the interests of recipients of commercial
23	electronic mail; and
24	(C) the burdens imposed on senders of law-
25	ful commercial electronic mail; and

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

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

1 (4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 2 "sexually oriented material" means any material that depicts sexually explicit conduct (as that term is de-3 4 fined in section 2256 of title 18, United States Code), unless the depiction constitutes a small and insignifi-5 6 cant part of the whole, the remainder of which is not 7 primarily devoted to sexual matters. 8 (4)PENALTY.—Whoever knowingly violates 9 paragraph (1) shall be fined under title 18, United 10 States Code, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or 11 both. 12 SEC. 6. BUSINESSES KNOWINGLY PROMOTED BY ELEC-13 TRONIC MAIL WITH FALSE OR MISLEADING 14 TRANSMISSION INFORMATION. 15 (a) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for a person to promote, or allow the promotion of, that person's trade or busi-16 ness, or goods, products, property, or services sold, offered 17 for sale, leased or offered for lease, or otherwise made avail-18

able through that trade or business, in a commercial electronic mail message the transmission of which is in viola-20 tion of section 5(a)(1) if that person— 21

22 (1) knows, or should have known in ordinary 23 course of that person's trade or business, that the 24 goods, products, property, or services sold, offered for 25 sale, leased or offered for lease, or otherwise made

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

1	(B)(i) has actual knowledge that goods,
2	products, property, or services are promoted in a
3	commercial electronic mail message the trans-
4	mission of which is in violation of section
5	5(a)(1); and
6	(ii) receives, or expects to receive, an eco-
7	nomic benefit from such promotion.
8	(c) Exclusive Enforcement by FTC.—Subsections
9	(f) and (g) of section 7 do not apply to violations of this
10	section.
11	(d) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Subject to section 7(f)(7),
12	nothing in this section may be construed to limit or prevent
13	any action that may be taken under this Act with respect
14	to any violation of any other section of this Act.
15	SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT GENERALLY.
16	(a) VIOLATION IS UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACT OR
17	PRACTICE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act
18	shall be enforced by the Commission as if the violation of
19	this Act were an unfair or deceptive act or practice pro-
20	scribed under section $18(a)(1)(B)$ of the Federal Trade
21	Commission Act (15 U.S.C. $57a(a)(1)(B)$).
22	(b) Enforcement by Certain Other Agencies.—
23	Compliance with this Act shall be enforced—
24	(1) under section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insur-
25	ance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818), in the case of—

1	(A) national banks, and Federal branches
2	and Federal agencies of foreign banks, by the Of-
3	fice of the Comptroller of the Currency;
4	(B) member banks of the Federal Reserve
5	System (other than national banks), branches
6	and agencies of foreign banks (other than Fed-
7	eral branches, Federal agencies, and insured
8	State branches of foreign banks), commercial
9	lending companies owned or controlled by for-
10	eign banks, organizations operating under sec-
11	tion 25 or 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12
12	U.S.C. 601 and 611), and bank holding compa-
13	nies, by the Board;
14	(C) banks insured by the Federal Deposit
15	Insurance Corporation (other than members of
16	the Federal Reserve System) insured State
17	branches of foreign banks, by the Board of Direc-
18	tors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corpora-
19	tion; and
20	(D) savings associations the deposits of
21	which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insur-
22	ance Corporation, by the Director of the Office of
23	Thrift Supervision;
24	(2) under the Federal Credit Union Act (12
25	U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) by the Board of the National

1	Credit Union Administration with respect to any
2	Federally insured credit union;
3	(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
4	(15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) by the Securities and Ex-
5	change Commission with respect to any broker or
6	dealer;
7	(4) under the Investment Company Act of 1940
8	(15 U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.) by the Securities and Ex-
9	change Commission with respect to investment com-
10	panies;
11	(5) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940
12	(15 U.S.C. 80b-1 et seq.) by the Securities and Ex-
13	change Commission with respect to investment advis-
14	ers registered under that Act;
15	(6) under State insurance law in the case of any
16	person engaged in providing insurance, by the appli-
17	cable State insurance authority of the State in which
18	the person is domiciled, subject to section 104 of the
19	Gramm-Bliley-Leach Act (15 U.S.C. 6701), except
20	that in any State in which the State insurance au-
21	thority elects not to exercise this power, the enforce-
22	ment authority pursuant to this Act shall be exercised
23	by the Commission in accordance with subsection (a);
24	(7) under part A of subtitle VII of title 49,
25	United States Code, by the Secretary of Transpor-

1	tation with respect to any air carrier or foreign air
2	carrier subject to that part;
3	(8) under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921
4	(7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section
5	406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary
6	of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to
7	that Act;
8	(9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12
9	U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administra-
10	tion with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal
11	land bank association, Federal intermediate credit
12	bank, or production credit association; and
13	(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47
14	U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications
15	Commission with respect to any person subject to the
16	provisions of that Act.
17	(c) EXERCISE OF CERTAIN POWERS.—For the purpose
18	of the exercise by any agency referred to in subsection (b)
19	of its powers under any Act referred to in that subsection,
20	a violation of this Act is deemed to be a violation of a Fed-
21	eral Trade Commission trade regulation rule. In addition
22	to its powers under any provision of law specifically re-
23	ferred to in subsection (b), each of the agencies referred to
24	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.

3 (d) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—The Commission 4 shall prevent any person from violating this Act in the same 5 manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and 6 7 provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 8 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this 9 Act. Any entity that violates any provision of that subtitle 10 is subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act 11 in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same 12 jurisdiction, power, and duties as though all applicable 13 terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act 14 15 were incorporated into and made a part of that subtitle. 16 (e) Availability of Cease-and-Desist Orders and 17 Injunctive Relief Without Showing of Knowl-EDGE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, 18 in any proceeding or action pursuant to subsection (b), (c), 19 or (d) of this section to enforce compliance, through an 20 21 order to cease and desist or an injunction, with section 22 5(a)(2), subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5(a)(4), or sec-23 tion 5(b)(1)(A), neither the Commission nor the Federal 24 Communications Commission shall be required to allege or prove the state of mind required by such section or subpara graph.

3 (f) Enforcement by States.—

4	(1) CIVIL ACTION.—In any case in which the at-
5	torney general of a State, or an official or agency of
6	a State, has reason to believe that an interest of the
7	residents of that State has been or is threatened or
8	adversely affected by any person who violates para-
9	graph (1) or (2) of section $5(a)$, or who engages in
10	a pattern or practice that violates paragraph (3), (4),
11	or (5) of section 5(a) of this Act, the attorney general,
12	official, or agency of the State, as parens patriae,
13	may bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of
14	the State in a district court of the United States of
15	appropriate jurisdiction—
16	(A) to enjoin further violation of section 5
17	of this Act by the defendant; or
18	(B) to obtain damages on behalf of residents
19	of the State, in an amount equal to the greater
20	of—
21	(i) the actual monetary loss suffered by
22	such residents; or
23	(ii) the amount determined under
0.4	

24 paragraph (2).

1	(2) Availability of injunctive relief with-
2	OUT SHOWING OF KNOWLEDGE.—Notwithstanding
3	any other provision of this Act, in a civil action
4	under paragraph $(1)(A)$ of this subsection, the attor-
5	ney general, official, or agency of the State shall not
6	be not required to allege or prove the state of mind
7	required by section $5(a)(2)$, subparagraph (B) or (C)
8	of section $5(a)(4)$, or section $5(b)(1)(A)$.
9	(3) Statutory damages.—
10	(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of para-
11	graph $(1)(B)(ii)$, the amount determined under
12	this paragraph is the amount calculated by mul-
13	tiplying the number of violations (with each sep-
14	arately addressed unlawful message received by
15	or addressed to such residents treated as a sepa-
16	rate violation) by up to \$250.
17	(B) LIMITATION.—For any violation of sec-
18	tion 5 (other than section $5(a)(1)$), the amount
19	determined under subparagraph (A) may not ex-
20	ceed \$2,000,000.
21	(C) AGGRAVATED DAMAGES.—The court
22	may increase a damage award to an amount
23	equal to not more than three times the amount
24	otherwise available under this paragraph if—

1 (i) the court determines that the de-2 fendant committed the violation willfully 3 and knowingly; or 4 (ii) the defendant's unlawful activity included one or more of the aggravating 5 6 violations set forth in section 5(b). 7 (D) REDUCTION OF DAMAGES.—In assessing 8 damages under subparagraph (A), the court may 9 consider whether— 10 (i) the defendant has established and 11 implemented, with due care, commercially 12 reasonable practices and procedures to effec-13 tively prevent such violations; or 14 (ii) the violation occurred despite com-15 mercially reasonable efforts to maintain 16 compliance with such practices and proce-17 dures. 18 (3) ATTORNEY FEES.—In the case of any success-19 ful action under paragraph (1), the State may be 20 awarded the costs of the action and reasonable attor-21 ney fees as determined by the court. 22 (4) RIGHTS OF FEDERAL REGULATORS.—The 23 State shall serve prior written notice of any action 24 under paragraph (1) upon the Federal Trade Com-25 mission or the appropriate Federal regulator deter-

1	mined under subsection (b) and provide the Commis-
2	sion or appropriate Federal regulator with a copy of
3	its complaint, except in any case in which such prior
4	notice is not feasible, in which case the State shall
5	serve such notice immediately upon instituting such
6	action. The Federal Trade Commission or appro-
7	priate Federal regulator shall have the right—
8	(A) to intervene in the action;
9	(B) upon so intervening, to be heard on all
10	matters arising therein;
11	(C) to remove the action to the appropriate
12	United States district court; and
13	(D) to file petitions for appeal.
14	(5) 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	(6) 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) maintains a physical place of busi-
11	ness.
12	(7) Limitation on state action while Fed-
13	ERAL ACTION IS PENDING.—If the Commission or
14	other appropriate Federal agency under subsection (b)
15	has instituted a civil action or an administrative ac-
16	tion for violation of this Act, no State attorney gen-
17	eral, or official or agency of a State, may bring an
18	action under this subsection during the pendency of
19	that action against any defendant named in the com-
20	plaint of the Commission or the other agency for any
21	violation of this Act alleged in the complaint.
22	(8) Requisite Scienter for Certain Civil
23	ACTIONS.—Except as provided in subsections $(a)(2)$,
24	(a)(4)(B), (a)(4)(C), (b)(1), and (d) of section 5, and
25	paragraph (2) of this subsection, in a civil action

brought by a State attorney general, or an official or
agency of a State, to recover monetary damages for
a violation of this Act, the court shall not grant the
relief sought unless the attorney general, official, or
agency establishes that the defendant acted with ac-
tual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the
basis of objective circumstances, of the act or omission
that constitutes the violation.
(g) Action by Provider of Internet Access Serv-
ICE.—
(1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Inter-
net access service adversely affected by a violation of
section 5(a) or of section 5(b), or a pattern or prac-
tice that violated 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-
fendant; or
(B) to recover damages in an amount equal
to the greater of—
(i) actual monetary loss incurred by
the provider of Internet access service as a
result of such violation; or

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

3 (2) Special definition of "procure".—In 4 any action brought under paragraph (1), this Act 5 shall be applied as if the definition of the term "pro-6 cure" in section 3(12) contained, after "behalf" the 7 words "with actual knowledge, or by consciously 8 avoiding knowing, whether such person is engaging, or will engage, in a pattern or practice that violates 9 10 this Act".

11 (3) Statu

(3) Statutory damages.—

12 (A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of para-13 graph (1)(B)(ii), the amount determined under 14 this paragraph is the amount calculated by mul-15 tiplying the number of violations (with each sep-16 arately addressed unlawful message that is 17 transmitted or attempted to be transmitted over 18 the facilities of the provider of Internet access 19 service, or that is transmitted or attempted to be 20 transmitted to an electronic mail address ob-21 tained from the provider of Internet access serv-22 ice in violation of section 5(b)(1)(A)(i), treated 23 as a separate violation) by—

24 (i) up to \$100, in the case of a viola25 tion of section 5(a)(1); or

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

	-
1	compliance with such practices and proce-
2	dures.
3	(4) ATTORNEY FEES.—In any action brought
4	pursuant to paragraph (1), the court may, in its dis-
5	cretion, require an undertaking for the payment of
6	the costs of such action, and assess reasonable costs,
7	including reasonable attorneys' fees, against any
8	party.
9	SEC. 8. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.
10	(a) Federal Law.—
11	(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to im-
12	pair the enforcement of section 223 or 231 of the
13	Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223 or 231,
14	respectively), chapter 71 (relating to obscenity) or 110
15	(relating to sexual exploitation of children) of title 18,
16	United States Code, or any other Federal criminal
17	statute.
18	(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to af-
19	fect in any way the Commission's authority to bring
20	enforcement actions under FTC Act for materially
21	false or deceptive representations or unfair practices

22 *in commercial electronic mail messages.*

23 (b) State Law.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—This Act supersedes any stat25 ute, regulation, or rule of a State or political subdivi-

1	sion of a State that expressly regulates the use of elec-
2	tronic mail to send commercial messages, except to
3	the extent that any such statute, regulation, or rule
4	prohibits falsity or deception in any portion of a
5	commercial electronic mail message or information
6	attached thereto.
7	(2) State law not specific to electronic
8	MAIL.—This Act shall not be construed to preempt the
9	applicability of—
10	(A) State laws that are not specific to elec-
11	tronic mail, including State trespass, contract,
12	or tort law; or
13	(B) other State laws to the extent that those
14	laws relate to acts of fraud or computer crime.
15	(c) NO EFFECT ON POLICIES OF PROVIDERS OF
16	INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—Nothing in this Act shall be
17	construed to have any effect on the lawfulness or unlawful-
18	ness, under any other provision of law, of the adoption, im-
19	plementation, or enforcement by a provider of Internet ac-
20	cess service of a policy of declining to transmit, route, relay,
21	handle, or store certain types of electronic mail messages.
22	SEC. 9. DO-NOT-E-MAIL REGISTRY.
23	(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the
24 date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall trans25 mit to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and

1	Transportation and the House of Representatives Com-
2	mittee on Energy and Commerce a report that—
3	(1) sets forth a plan and timetable for estab-
4	lishing a nationwide marketing Do-Not-E-mail reg-
5	istry;
6	(2) includes an explanation of any practical,
7	technical, security, privacy, enforceability, or other
8	concerns that the Commission has regarding such a
9	registry; and
10	(3) includes an explanation of how the registry
11	would be applied with respect to children with e-mail
12	accounts.
13	(b) Authorization To Implement.—The Commis-
14	sion may establish and implement the plan, but not earlier
15	than 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act.
16	SEC. 10. STUDY OF EFFECTS OF COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC
17	MAIL.
18	(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 24 months after the
19	date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission, in con-
20	sultation with the Department of Justice and other appro-
21	priate agencies, shall submit a report to the Congress that
22	provides a detailed analysis of the effectiveness and enforce-
23	ment of the provisions of this Act and the need (if any)
24	for the Congress to modify such provisions.

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

3 (1) an analysis of the extent to which techno4 logical and marketplace developments, including
5 changes in the nature of the devices through which
6 consumers access their electronic mail messages, may
7 affect the practicality and effectiveness of the provisions of this Act;

9 (2) analysis and recommendations concerning 10 how to address commercial electronic mail that origi-11 nates in or is transmitted through or to facilities or 12 computers in other nations, including initiatives or 13 policy positions that the Federal government could 14 pursue through international negotiations, fora, orga-15 nizations, or institutions; and

16 (3) analysis and recommendations concerning
17 options for protecting consumers, including children,
18 from the receipt and viewing of commercial electronic
19 mail that is obscene or pornographic.

20 SEC. 11. IMPROVING ENFORCEMENT BY PROVIDING RE-21WARDS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT VIOLA-22TIONS; LABELING.

The Commission shall transmit to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the

1 House of Representatives Committee on Energy and

2	Commerce—
3	(1) a report, within 9 months after the date of
4	enactment of this Act, that sets forth a system for re-
5	warding those who supply information about viola-
6	tions of this Act, including—
7	(A) procedures for the Commission to grant
8	a reward of not less than 20 percent of the total
9	civil penalty collected for a violation of this Act
10	to the first person that—
11	(i) identifies the person in violation of
12	this Act; and
13	(ii) supplies information that leads to
14	the successful collection of a civil penalty by
15	the Commission; and
16	(B) procedures to minimize the burden of
17	submitting a complaint to the Commission con-
18	cerning violations of this Act, including proce-
19	dures to allow the electronic submission of com-
20	plaints to the Commission; and
21	(2) a report, within 18 months after the date of
22	enactment of this Act, that sets forth a plan for re-
23	quiring commercial electronic mail to be identifiable
24	from its subject line, by means of compliance with
25	Internet Engineering Task Force Standards, the use

of the characters "ADV" in the subject line, or other
 comparable identifier, or an explanation of any con cerns the Commission has that cause the Commission
 to recommend against the plan.

5 SEC. 12. RESTRICTIONS ON OTHER TRANSMISSIONS.

6 Section 227(b)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934
7 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)(1)) is amended, in the matter preceding
8 subparagraph (A), by inserting ", or any person outside
9 the United States if the recipient is within the United
10 States" after "United States".

11 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).

1 SEC. 14. APPLICATION TO WIRELESS.

2 (a) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to preclude or override the applicability 3 of section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 4 5 U.S.C. 227) or the rules prescribed under section 3 of the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention 6 7 Act (15 U.S.C. 6102). To the extent that a requirement of 8 such Acts, or rules or regulations promulgated thereunder, 9 is inconsistent with the requirement of this Act, the requirement of such other Acts, or rules or regulations promulgated 10 11 thereunder, shall take precedence.

(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 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, except as provided
in paragraph (3);

(2) allow recipients of mobile service commercial
messages to indicate electronically a desire not to receive future mobile service commercial messages from
the initiator:

1	(3) take into consideration, in determining
2	whether to subject providers of commercial mobile
3	wireless services to paragraph (1), the relationship
4	that exists between providers of such services and
5	their subscribers, but if the Commission determines
6	that such providers should not be subject to paragraph
7	(1), the rules shall require such providers, in addition
8	to complying with the other provisions of this Act, to
9	allow subscribers to indicate a desire not to receive fu-
10	ture mobile service commercial messages at the time
11	of subscribing to such service, and in any billing
12	mechanism; and
13	(4) determine how initiators of mobile service

(4) determine how initiators of mobile service
commercial messages may comply with the provisions
of this Act, considering the unique technical aspects,
including the functional and character limitations, of
devices that receive such messages.

(c) OTHER FACTORS CONSIDERED.—The Federal
Communications Commission shall consider the ability of
an initiator of an electronic mail message to reasonably determine that the electronic mail message is a mobile service
commercial message.

23 (d) MOBILE SERVICE COMMERCIAL MESSAGE DE24 FINED.—In this section, the term "mobile service commer25 cial message" means a commercial electronic mail message

1	that contains text, graphics, or images for visual display
2	that is transmitted directly to a wireless device that—
3	(1) is utilized by a subscriber of commercial mo-
4	bile service (as such term is defined in section 332(d)
5	of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C.
6	332(d)) in connection with such service; and
7	(2) is capable of accessing and displaying such
8	a message.
9	SEC. 15. SEPARABILITY.
10	If any provision of this Act or the application thereof
11	to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remain-

12 der of this Act and the application of such provision to13 other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

14 SEC. 16. EFFECTIVE DATE.

15 The provisions of this Act, other than section 9, shall16 take effect on January 1, 2004.

Attest:

Clerk.