H. R. 2162

To prohibit the use of the equipment of an electronic mail service provider to send unsolicited commercial electronic mail in contravention of the provider's posted policy and to prohibit unauthorized use of Internet domain names.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 10, 1999

Mr. Gary Miller of California (for himself, Mr. Holt, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. English, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Peterson of Minnesota, Mr. Calvert, Mrs. Morella, and Mr. Baker) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on 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

A BILL

To prohibit the use of the equipment of an electronic mail service provider to send unsolicited commercial electronic mail in contravention of the provider's posted policy and to prohibit unauthorized use of Internet domain names.

- 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.
- This Act may be cited as the "Can Spam Act".

1 SEC. 2. PROHIBITION REGARDING SPAMMING.

2	(a) In General.—No person may use the equipment
3	of an electronic mail service provider, or cause such equip-
4	ment to be used, for transmission of unsolicited commer-
5	cial electronic mail in violation of a posted policy of such
6	provider.
7	(b) Rule of Construction.—This section may not
8	be construed—
9	(1) to require any electronic mail service pro-
10	vider to establish, create, or have in effect any policy
11	regarding the use of the provider's equipment; or
12	(2) to alter, limit, or restrict—
13	(A) the rights of an electronic mail service
14	provider under section $230(c)(1)$ of the Commu-
15	nications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(c)(1));
16	(B) any decision of an electronic mail serv-
17	ice provider to permit or restrict access to or
18	use of its equipment; or
19	(C) any exercise of the editorial function of
20	an electronic mail service provider.
21	(c) CIVIL ACTION.—
22	(1) In general.—In addition to any other
23	remedy available under law, an electronic mail serv-
24	ice provider who suffers damage or loss by reason of
25	a violation of subsection (a) may bring a civil action

1	for relief under paragraph (2) in an appropriate dis-
2	trict court of the United States or State court.
3	(2) Relief.—If the court determines that a
4	violation of subsection (a) has occurred, the court
5	shall award damages in an amount equal to the
6	greater of—
7	(A) the actual monetary loss suffered by
8	the provider as a result of the violation; and
9	(B) the amount that is equal to \$50 for
10	each use of the equipment of the provider that
11	constitutes such a violation, except that—
12	(i) the aggregate amount of damages
13	under this subparagraph for any single day
14	may not exceed \$25,000; and
15	(ii) for purposes of this subparagraph,
16	each electronic mail message that uses the
17	equipment of an electronic mail service
18	provider shall be considered to be a sepa-
19	rate use of such equipment.
20	The court may also award injunctive relief or such
21	other equitable relief as the court considers appro-
22	priate, and shall award to the prevailing party rea-
23	sonable attorney's fees and costs.
24	(d) Definitions.—For purposes of this section, the
25	following definitions shall apply:

1	(1) COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.—The
2	term "commercial electronic mail" means any elec-
3	tronic mail message, the principal purpose of which
4	is to promote, directly or indirectly, the sale or other
5	distribution of goods or services to the recipient.
6	(2) Internet.—The term "Internet" has the
7	meaning given such term in section 230(f) of the
8	Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(f)).
9	(3) Internet domain name.—The term
10	"Internet domain name" has the meaning given
11	such term in section 1030(e) of title 18, United
12	States Code.
13	(4) Posted Policy.—The term "posted policy"
14	means a rule or set of rules established by an elec-
15	tronic mail service provider that—
16	(A) governs the use of the equipment of
17	the provider for transmission of commercial
18	electronic mail;
19	(B) explicitly provides that compliance
20	with such rule or set of rules is a condition of
21	use of such equipment of the provider by a reg-
22	istered user (including any guest of a registered
23	user); and
24	(C)(i) is clearly and conspicuously posted
25	on a World Wide Web site of an interactive

computer service whose Internet domain name is identical to the Internet domain name of the electronic mail address to which the rule or set of rules applies;

- (ii) prohibits such use and provides a sender of electronic mail notice of such prohibition through the inclusion, in the initial banner message that is automatically transmitted upon the establishment of a connection to any standard port for accepting electronic mail of any mail host designated to receive mail for the provider (which connection results from an attempt to send any electronic mail), of a textual message reading "NO UCE";
- (iii) provides a sender of electronic mail notice of such rule or set of rules through the inclusion, in the initial banner message described in clause (ii), of a textual message identifying a publicly available location or means (which may include a telephone number, World Wide Web site, or electronic mail address) at or by which to access the entire rule or set of rules, and that is in the following form: "UCE POLICY AT _____" (the blank being filled in

1	with information identifying such location or
2	means of access); or
3	(iv) is otherwise publicly posted or other-
4	wise made publicly available by the electronic
5	mail service provider in a manner reasonably
6	designed to facilitate access to such rule or set
7	of rules by persons using the equipment of the
8	provider to transmit unsolicited commercial
9	electronic mail, at the time of such use.
10	(5) REGISTERED USER.—The term "registered
11	user" means any person that maintains an electronic
12	mail address with an electronic mail service provider.
13	(6) Unsolicited commercial electronic
14	MAIL.—The term "unsolicited commercial electronic
15	mail" means any commercial electronic mail that
16	is—
17	(A) addressed to a recipient with whom the
18	initiator of the mail does not have an existing
19	business or personal relationship; and
20	(B) not sent at the request of, or with the
21	express consent of, the recipient.
22	(e) Preemption.—No State or political subdivision
23	thereof may establish, continue in effect, or enforce any
24	provision of law or regulation regarding the transmission
25	of unsolicited commercial electronic mail.

1	SEC. 3. CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED USE OF
2	INTERNET DOMAIN NAMES.
3	(a) Prohibition.—Section 1030(a) of title 18,
4	United States Code, is amended—
5	(1) in paragraph (7), by inserting "or" after
6	the semicolon at the end; and
7	(2) by inserting after paragraph (7) the fol-
8	lowing new paragraph:
9	"(8) knowingly and without authorization uses
10	the Internet domain name of another person in con-
11	nection with the sending of one or more electronic
12	mail messages and, as a result of such conduct,
13	causes damage to a computer, computer system, or
14	computer network;".
15	(b) Penalties.—Section 1030(c) of title 18, United
16	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
17	lowing new paragraph:
18	"(4)(A) a fine under this title, in the case of an
19	offense under subsection (a)(8) of this section, which
20	does not occur after a conviction for another offense
21	under such subsection or an attempt to commit an
22	offense punishable under this subparagraph; and
23	"(B) a fine under this title or imprisonment for
24	not more than one year, or both, in the case of an
25	offense under subsection (a)(8) which occurs after a
26	conviction for another offense under such subsection,

1	or an attempt to commit an offense punishable
2	under this subparagraph.".
3	(c) Definitions.—Section 1030(e) of title 18,
4	United States Code, is amended—
5	(1) in paragraph (7), by striking "and" at the
6	end;
7	(2) in paragraph (8)—
8	(A) in subparagraph (A)—
9	(i) by inserting "(i) except as provided
10	in clause (ii)," after "(A)";
11	(ii) by inserting "or" after the semi-
12	colon at the end; and
13	(iii) by adding at the end the fol-
14	lowing new clause:
15	"(ii) in the case of an offense under sub-
16	section (a)(8), causes any loss in value;"; and
17	(B) by striking "and" at the end;
18	(3) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at
19	the end and inserting a semicolon; and
20	(4) by adding at the end the following new
21	paragraphs:
22	"(10) the term 'computer network' means any
23	system that provides communications or transfer of
24	data between one or more computers or computer
25	systems and input or output devices, including dis-

1	play terminals and printers connected by tele-
2	communication facilities;
3	"(11) the term 'Internet' has the meaning given
4	the term in section 230(f) of the Communications
5	Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(f)); and
6	"(12) the term 'Internet domain name' means
7	a globally unique, hierarchical reference to an Inter-
8	net host or service that is attached to or able to be
9	referenced from the Internet, which—
10	"(A) consists of a series of character
11	strings separated by periods, with the rightmost
12	character string specifying the top of the hier-
13	archy; and
14	"(B) is assigned and registered through a
15	centralized naming authority recognized as a
16	registrant of such references.".
17	(d) Preemption.—Section 1030 of title 18, United
18	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
19	lowing new subsection:
20	"(i) Preemption.—No State or political subdivision
21	thereof may establish, continue in effect, or enforce any
22	provision of law or regulation regarding the use of the
23	Internet domain name of another person in connection

- 1 with the sending of one or more electronic mail mes-
- 2 sages.".

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