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18  
19 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
20 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

21 **United States of America,**

22 Plaintiff,

23 vs.

24 **ConsumerInfo.com, Inc.,** a  
25 corporation, also d/b/a as Experian  
Consumer Services,

26 Defendant.

No.

**STIPULATED ORDER FOR  
PERMANENT INJUNCTION,  
CIVIL PENALTY JUDGMENT,  
AND OTHER RELIEF**

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1 Plaintiff, the United States of America, acting upon notification and  
2 authorization to the Attorney General by the Federal Trade Commission  
3 (“Commission”), filed its Complaint for Permanent Injunction, Civil Penalties, and  
4 Other Relief (“Complaint”) for a permanent injunction, civil penalties, and other  
5 relief in this matter, pursuant to Sections 13(b), 16(a), and 19 of the Federal Trade  
6 Commission Act (“FTC Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 56, and 57b. Plaintiff and  
7 Defendant stipulate to the entry of this Stipulated Order for Permanent Injunction,  
8 Civil Penalty Judgment, and Other Relief with the following terms to resolve all  
9 matters in dispute in this action between them.  
10

11 THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED as follows:

12 **FINDINGS**

- 13 1. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter.
- 14 2. The Complaint charges that Defendant participated in deceptive and  
15 unfair acts or practices in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45,  
16 and Section 7(a) of the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and  
17 Marketing Act of 2003 (“CAN-SPAM Act”), 15 U.S.C. § 7706(a), in the initiation  
18 of commercial electronic mail messages.
- 19 3. Defendant neither admits nor denies any of the allegations in the  
20 Complaint, except as specifically stated in this Order. Only for purposes of this  
21 action, Defendant admits the facts necessary to establish jurisdiction.
- 22 4. Defendant waives any claim that it may have under the Equal Access  
23 to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, concerning the prosecution of this action through  
24 the date of this Order, and agrees to bear its own costs and attorney fees.
- 25 5. Defendant and Plaintiff waive all rights to appeal or otherwise  
26 challenge or contest the validity of this Order.

27 **DEFINITIONS**

28 For the purpose of this Order, the following definitions apply:

1           A.    “**Clear(ly) and Conspicuous(ly)**” means that a required disclosure is  
2 difficult to miss (i.e., easily noticeable) and easily understandable by ordinary  
3 consumers, including in all of the following ways:

- 4           1)    In any communication that is solely visual or solely audible, the  
5 disclosure must be made through the same means through  
6 which the communication is presented. In any communication  
7 made through both visual and audible means, such as a  
8 television advertisement, the disclosure must be presented  
9 simultaneously in both the visual and audible portions of the  
10 communication even if the representation requiring the  
11 disclosure is made in only one means.
- 12          2)    A visual disclosure, by its size, contrast, location, the length of  
13 time it appears, and other characteristics, must stand out from  
14 any accompanying text or other visual elements so that it is  
15 easily noticed, read, and understood.
- 16          3)    An audible disclosure, including by telephone or streaming  
17 video, must be delivered in a volume, speed, and cadence  
18 sufficient for ordinary consumers to easily hear and understand  
19 it.
- 20          4)    In any communication using an interactive electronic medium,  
21 such as the Internet or software, the disclosure must be  
22 unavoidable.
- 23          5)    The disclosure must use diction and syntax understandable to  
24 ordinary consumers and must appear in each language in which  
25 the representation that requires the disclosure appears.
- 26          6)    The disclosure must comply with these requirements in each  
27 medium through which it is received, including all electronic  
28 devices and face-to-face communications.

1           7)     The disclosure must not be contradicted or mitigated by, or  
2                     inconsistent with, anything else in the communication.

3           8)     When the representation or sales practice targets a specific  
4                     audience, such as children, the elderly, or the terminally ill,  
5                     “ordinary consumers” includes reasonable members of that  
6                     group.

7           B.     “**Commercial Electronic Mail Message**” means any Electronic Mail  
8     Message the primary purpose of which is the commercial advertisement or  
9     promotion of a commercial product or service (including content on an Internet  
10    website operated for a commercial purpose).

11          C.     “**Defendant**” means ConsumerInfo.com, Inc., also d/b/a Experian  
12    Consumer Services, and its successors and assigns.

13          D.     “**Electronic Mail Address**” means a destination, commonly  
14    expressed as a string of characters, consisting of a unique user name or mailbox  
15    (commonly referred to as the “local part”) and a reference to an Internet domain  
16    (commonly referred to as the “domain part”), whether or not displayed, to which  
17    an Electronic Mail Message can be sent or delivered.

18          E.     “**Electronic Mail Message**” means a message sent to a unique  
19    Electronic Mail Address.

20          F.     “**Initiate**” or “**Initiating**,” when used with respect to a Commercial  
21    Electronic Mail Message, means to originate or transmit such message or to  
22    Procure the origination or transmission of such message, but shall not include  
23    actions that constitute routine conveyance of such message.

24          G.     “**Procure**” or “**Procuring**,” when used with respect to the initiation of  
25    a Commercial Electronic Mail Message, means intentionally to pay or provide  
26    other consideration to, or induce, another person to Initiate such a message on  
27    one’s behalf.

28

1 H. **“Protected Computer”** means a computer which is used in or  
2 affecting interstate or foreign commerce or communication, including a computer  
3 located outside the United States that is used in a manner that affects interstate or  
4 foreign commerce or communication of the United States.

5 I. **“Sender,”** when used with respect to a Commercial Electronic Mail  
6 Message, means a person who Initiates such a message and whose product, service,  
7 or Internet website is advertised or promoted by the message.

8 J. **“Transactional or Relationship Message”** means an Electronic Mail  
9 Message the primary purpose of which is—(i) to facilitate, complete, or confirm a  
10 commercial transaction that the recipient has previously agreed to enter into with  
11 the Sender; (ii) to provide warranty information, product recall information, or  
12 safety or security information with respect to a commercial product or service used  
13 or purchased by the recipient; (iii) to provide—(I) notification concerning a change  
14 in the terms or features of; (II) notification of a change in the recipient’s standing  
15 or status with respect to; or (III) at regular periodic intervals, account balance  
16 information or other type of account statement with respect to, a subscription,  
17 membership, account, loan, or comparable ongoing commercial relationship  
18 involving the ongoing purchase or use by the recipient of products or services  
19 offered by the Sender; (iv) to provide information directly related to an  
20 employment relationship or benefit plan in which the recipient is currently  
21 involved, participating, or enrolled; or (v) to deliver goods or services, including  
22 product updates or upgrades, that the recipient is entitled to receive under the terms  
23 of a transaction that the recipient has previously agreed to enter into with the  
24 Sender.

25 **ORDER**

26 **I. PROHIBITIONS CONCERNING COMMERCIAL EMAIL**

27 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant, Defendant’s officers, agents,  
28 employees, and attorneys, and all other persons in active concert or participation

1 with any of them, who receive actual notice of this Order, whether acting directly  
2 or indirectly, in connection with promoting or offering for sale any good or service,  
3 are permanently restrained and enjoined from:

4       A.     Treating an Electronic Mail Message as a Transactional or  
5 Relationship Message if, when applying the analysis in 16 C.F.R. § 316.3, the  
6 primary purpose of the message is the commercial advertisement or promotion of a  
7 commercial good or service, whether paid or free, and whether or not such good or  
8 service is included as a part or feature of a membership. For clarity, the foregoing  
9 is not intended to limit Defendant's conduct which would otherwise be permitted  
10 by 16 C.F.R. § 316.3, including, without limitation, treating an Electronic Mail  
11 Message as a Transactional or Relationship Message if, when applying the analysis  
12 of 16 C.F.R. § 316.3, the primary purpose of the message is to facilitate, complete,  
13 or confirm a commercial transaction, including enrollment in a membership or  
14 membership feature, that the recipient has previously agreed to enter into with the  
15 sender.

16       B.     Initiating or Procuring, to a Protected Computer, a Commercial  
17 Electronic Mail Message that does not:

- 18           1)     Contain a functioning return Electronic Mail Address or other  
19                 Internet-based mechanism, Clearly and Conspicuously  
20                 displayed, that a recipient may use to submit, in a manner  
21                 specified in the message, a reply Electronic Mail Message or  
22                 other form of Internet-based communication requesting not to  
23                 receive future Commercial Electronic Mail Messages from that  
24                 Sender at the Electronic Mail Address where the message was  
25                 received; and
- 26           2)     Provide Clear and Conspicuous notice of the opportunity under  
27                 15 U.S.C. § 7704(a)(3) to decline to receive further Commercial  
28                 Electronic Mail Messages from the Sender; and

1 C. Violating Section 5 of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7704, a copy  
2 of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

3 **II. MONETARY JUDGMENT FOR CIVIL PENALTY**

4 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that:

5 A. Judgment in the amount of Six Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars  
6 (\$650,000) is entered in favor of Plaintiff against Defendant as a civil penalty.

7 B. Defendant is ordered to pay to Plaintiff, by making payment to the  
8 Treasurer of the United States, Six Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$650,000),  
9 which, as Defendant stipulates, its undersigned counsel holds in escrow for no  
10 purpose other than payment to Plaintiff. Such payment must be made within 7 days  
11 of entry of this Order by electronic fund transfer in accordance with instructions  
12 previously provided by a representative of Plaintiff.

13 **III. ADDITIONAL MONETARY PROVISIONS**

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that:

15 A. Defendant relinquishes dominion and all legal and equitable right,  
16 title, and interest in all assets transferred pursuant to this Order and may not seek  
17 the return of any assets.

18 B. The facts alleged in the Complaint will be taken as true, without  
19 further proof, in any subsequent civil litigation by or on behalf of the Commission,  
20 including in a proceeding to enforce its rights to any payment or monetary  
21 judgment pursuant to this Order.

22 C. Defendant acknowledges that its Taxpayer Identification Numbers  
23 (Social Security Numbers or Employer Identification Numbers) may be used for  
24 collecting and reporting on any delinquent amount arising out of this Order, in  
25 accordance with 31 U.S.C. §7701.

26 **IV. ORDER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

27 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant obtains acknowledgments of  
28 receipt of this Order:





1 detail whether and how Defendant is in compliance with each Section of this  
2 Order; and (e) provide a copy of each Order Acknowledgment obtained pursuant to  
3 this Order, unless previously submitted to the Commission.

4 B. For 10 years after entry of this Order, Defendant must submit a  
5 compliance notice, sworn under penalty of perjury, within 14 days of any change in  
6 the following: Defendant must report any change in: (a) any designated point of  
7 contact; or (b) the structure of Defendant or any entity that Defendant has any  
8 ownership interest in or controls directly or indirectly that may affect compliance  
9 obligations arising under this Order, including: creation, merger, sale, or  
10 dissolution of the entity or any subsidiary, parent, or affiliate that engages in any  
11 acts or practices subject to this Order.

12 C. Defendant must submit to the Commission notice of the filing of any  
13 bankruptcy petition, insolvency proceeding, or similar proceeding by or against  
14 Defendant within 14 days of its filing.

15 D. Any submission to the Commission required by this Order to be  
16 sworn under penalty of perjury must be true and accurate and comply with 28  
17 U.S.C. § 1746, such as by concluding: “I declare under penalty of perjury under  
18 the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.  
19 Executed on: \_\_\_\_\_” and supplying the date, signatory’s full name, title (if  
20 applicable), and signature.

21 E. Unless otherwise directed by a Commission representative in writing,  
22 all submissions to the Commission pursuant to this Order must be emailed to  
23 DEbrief@ftc.gov or sent by overnight courier (not the U.S. Postal Service) to:  
24 Associate Director for Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal  
25 Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580. The  
26 subject line must begin: FTC v. ConsumerInfo.com, Inc.  
27  
28

1 **VI. RECORDKEEPING**

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant must create certain records for  
3 10 years after entry of the Order, and retain each such record for 5 years.

4 Specifically, Defendant must create and retain the following records:

5 A. accounting records showing the revenues from all goods or services  
6 sold;

7 B. personnel records showing, for each person providing services,  
8 whether as an employee or otherwise, that person's: name; addresses; telephone  
9 numbers; job title or position; dates of service; and (if applicable) the reason for  
10 termination;

11 C. records of all consumer complaints and refund requests concerning  
12 the subject matter of this Order, whether received directly or indirectly, such as  
13 through a third party, and any response;

14 D. all records necessary to demonstrate full compliance with each  
15 provision of this Order, including all submissions to the Commission; and

16 E. a copy of each type of unique Electronic Mail Message transmitted to  
17 persons who use a good or service from Defendant (for example, persons who have  
18 Experian CreditWorks accounts) that facilitates the review, monitoring,  
19 modification, or protection of consumer credit.

20 **VII. COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, for the purpose of monitoring  
22 Defendant's compliance with this Order:

23 A. Within 14 days of receipt of a written request from a representative of  
24 the Commission or Plaintiff, Defendant must: submit additional compliance reports  
25 or other requested information, which must be sworn under penalty of perjury;  
26 appear for depositions; and produce documents for inspection and copying. The  
27 Commission and Plaintiff are also authorized to obtain discovery, without further  
28

1 leave of court, using any of the procedures prescribed by Federal Rules of Civil  
2 Procedure 29, 30 (including telephonic depositions), 31, 33, 34, 36, 45, and 69.

3 B. For matters concerning this Order, the Commission and Plaintiff are  
4 authorized to communicate directly with Defendant. Defendant must permit  
5 representatives of the Commission and Plaintiff to interview any employee or other  
6 person affiliated with Defendant who has agreed to such an interview. The person  
7 interviewed may have counsel present.

8 C. The Commission and Plaintiff may use all other lawful means,  
9 including posing, through its representatives as consumers, suppliers, or other  
10 individuals or entities, to Defendant or any individual or entity affiliated with  
11 Defendant, without the necessity of identification or prior notice. Nothing in this  
12 Order limits the Commission's lawful use of compulsory process, pursuant to  
13 Sections 9 and 20 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 49, 57b-1.

14 **VIII. RETENTION OF JURISDICTION**

15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Court retains jurisdiction of this  
16 matter for purposes of construction, modification, and enforcement of this Order.

17  
18 SO ORDERED.

19  
20  
21 Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

22 Hon.

23 United States District Judge

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# **Exhibit A**

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2699

Public Law 108–187  
108th Congress

An Act

To regulate interstate commerce by imposing limitations and penalties on the transmission of unsolicited commercial electronic mail via the Internet.

Dec. 16, 2003

[S. 877]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003”, or the “CAN-SPAM Act of 2003”.

Controlling the  
Assault of Non-  
Solicited  
Pornography and  
Marketing Act of  
2003.  
15 USC 7701  
note.

15 USC 7701.

**SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND POLICY.**

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

(1) Electronic mail has become an extremely important and popular means of communication, relied on by millions of Americans on a daily basis for personal and commercial purposes. Its low cost and global reach make it extremely convenient and efficient, and offer unique opportunities for the development and growth of frictionless commerce.

(2) The convenience and efficiency of electronic mail are threatened by the extremely rapid growth in the volume of unsolicited commercial electronic mail. Unsolicited commercial electronic mail is currently estimated to account for over half of all electronic mail traffic, up from an estimated 7 percent in 2001, and the volume continues to rise. Most of these messages are fraudulent or deceptive in one or more respects.

(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.

(4) The receipt of a large number of unwanted messages also decreases the convenience of electronic mail and creates a risk that wanted electronic mail messages, both commercial and noncommercial, will be lost, overlooked, or discarded amidst the larger volume of unwanted messages, thus reducing the reliability and usefulness of electronic mail to the recipient.

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

(6) The growth in unsolicited commercial electronic mail imposes significant monetary costs on providers of 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, businesses, and

117 STAT. 2700

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

institutions can handle without further investment in infrastructure.

(7) Many senders of unsolicited commercial electronic mail purposefully disguise the source of such mail.

(8) Many senders of unsolicited commercial electronic mail purposefully include misleading information in the messages' subject lines in order to induce the recipients to view the messages.

(9) While some senders of commercial electronic mail messages provide simple and reliable ways for recipients to reject (or “opt-out” of) receipt of 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.

(10) Many senders of bulk unsolicited commercial electronic mail use computer programs to gather large numbers of electronic mail addresses on an automated basis from Internet websites or online services where users must post their addresses in order to make full use of the website or service.

(11) Many States have enacted legislation intended to regulate or reduce unsolicited commercial electronic mail, but these statutes impose different standards and requirements. As a result, they do not appear to have been successful in addressing the problems associated with unsolicited commercial electronic mail, in part because, since an electronic mail address does not specify a geographic location, it can be extremely difficult for law-abiding businesses to know with which of these disparate statutes they are required 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) there is a substantial government interest in regulation of commercial electronic mail on a nationwide basis;

(2) senders of commercial electronic mail should not mislead recipients as to the source or content of such mail; and

(3) recipients of commercial electronic mail have a right to decline to receive additional commercial electronic mail from the same source.

15 USC 7702.

**SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.—The term “affirmative consent”, when used with respect to a commercial electronic mail message, means that—

(A) the recipient expressly consented to receive the message, either in response to a clear and conspicuous request for such consent or at the recipient's own initiative; and

(B) if the message is from a party other than the party to which the recipient communicated such consent, the recipient was given clear and conspicuous notice at

the time the consent was communicated that the recipient's electronic mail address could be transferred to such other party for the purpose of initiating commercial electronic mail messages.

(2) COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL MESSAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “commercial electronic mail message” means any electronic mail message the primary purpose of which is the commercial advertisement or promotion of a commercial product or service (including content on an Internet website operated for a commercial purpose).

(B) TRANSACTIONAL OR RELATIONSHIP MESSAGES.—The term “commercial electronic mail message” does not include a transactional or relationship message.

(C) REGULATIONS REGARDING PRIMARY PURPOSE.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue regulations pursuant to section 13 defining the relevant criteria to facilitate the determination of the primary purpose of an electronic mail message.

Deadline.

(D) REFERENCE TO COMPANY OR WEBSITE.—The inclusion of a reference to a commercial entity or a link to the website of a commercial entity in an electronic mail message does not, by itself, cause such message to be treated as a commercial electronic mail message for purposes of this Act if the contents or circumstances of the message indicate a primary purpose other than commercial advertisement or promotion of a commercial product or service.

(3) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

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

(5) ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESS.—The term “electronic mail address” means a destination, commonly expressed as a string of characters, consisting of a unique user name or mailbox (commonly referred to as the “local part”) and a reference to an Internet domain (commonly referred to as the “domain part”), whether or not displayed, to which an electronic mail message can be sent or delivered.

(6) ELECTRONIC MAIL MESSAGE.—The term “electronic mail message” means a message sent to a unique electronic mail address.

(7) FTC ACT.—The term “FTC Act” means the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(8) HEADER INFORMATION.—The term “header information” means the source, destination, and routing information attached to an electronic mail message, including the originating domain name and originating electronic mail address, and any other information that appears in the line identifying, or purporting to identify, a person initiating the message.

(9) INITIATE.—The term “initiate”, when used with respect to a commercial electronic mail message, means to originate or transmit such message or to procure the origination or

117 STAT. 2702

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

transmission of such message, but shall not include actions that constitute routine conveyance of such message. For purposes of this paragraph, more than one person may be considered to have initiated a message.

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

(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)).

(12) PROCURE.—The term “procure”, when used with respect to the initiation of a commercial electronic mail message, means intentionally to pay or provide other consideration to, or induce, another person to initiate such a message on one’s behalf.

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

(14) RECIPIENT.—The term “recipient”, when used with respect to a commercial electronic mail message, means an authorized user of the electronic mail address to which the message was sent or delivered. If a recipient of a commercial electronic mail message has one or more electronic mail addresses in addition to the address to which the message was sent or delivered, the recipient shall be treated as a separate recipient with respect to each such address. If an electronic mail address is reassigned to a new user, the new user shall not be treated as a recipient of any commercial electronic mail message sent or delivered to that address before it was reassigned.

(15) ROUTINE CONVEYANCE.—The term “routine conveyance” means the transmission, routing, relaying, handling, or storing, through an automatic technical process, of an electronic mail message for which another person has identified the recipients or provided the recipient addresses.

(16) SENDER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “sender”, when used with respect to a commercial electronic mail message, means a person who initiates such a message and whose product, service, or Internet web site is advertised or promoted by the message.

(B) SEPARATE LINES OF BUSINESS OR DIVISIONS.—If an entity operates through separate lines of business or divisions and holds itself out to the recipient throughout the message as that particular line of business or division rather than as the entity of which such line of business or division is a part, then the line of business or the division shall be treated as the sender of such message for purposes of this Act.

(17) TRANSACTIONAL OR RELATIONSHIP MESSAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “transactional or relationship message” means an electronic mail message the primary purpose of which is—

(i) to facilitate, complete, or confirm a commercial transaction that the recipient has previously agreed to enter into with the sender;



PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2703

(ii) to provide warranty information, product recall information, or safety or security information with respect to a commercial product or service used or purchased by the recipient;

(iii) to provide—

(I) notification concerning a change in the terms or features of;

(II) notification of a change in the recipient's standing or status with respect to; or

(III) at regular periodic intervals, account balance information or other type of account statement with respect to, a subscription, membership, account, loan, or comparable ongoing commercial relationship involving the ongoing purchase or use by the recipient of products or services offered by the sender;

(iv) to provide information directly related to an employment relationship or related benefit plan in which the recipient is currently involved, participating, or enrolled; or

(v) to deliver goods or services, including product updates or upgrades, that the recipient is entitled to receive under the terms of a transaction that the recipient has previously agreed to enter into with the sender.

(B) MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION.—The Commission by regulation pursuant to section 13 may modify the definition in subparagraph (A) to expand or contract the categories of messages that are treated as transactional or relationship messages for purposes of this Act to the extent that such modification is necessary to accommodate changes in electronic mail technology or practices and accomplish the purposes of this Act.

**SEC. 4. PROHIBITION AGAINST PREDATORY AND ABUSIVE COMMERCIAL E-MAIL.**

15 USC 7703.

(a) OFFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**“§ 1037. Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail**

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

“(1) accesses a protected computer without authorization, and intentionally initiates the transmission of multiple commercial electronic mail messages from or through such computer,

“(2) uses a protected computer to relay or retransmit multiple commercial electronic mail messages, with the intent to deceive or mislead recipients, or any Internet access service, as to the origin of such messages,

“(3) materially falsifies header information in multiple commercial electronic mail messages and intentionally initiates the transmission of such messages,

“(4) registers, using information that materially falsifies the identity of the actual registrant, for five or more electronic

117 STAT. 2704

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

mail accounts or online user accounts or two or more domain names, and intentionally initiates the transmission of multiple commercial electronic mail messages from any combination of such accounts or domain names, or

“(5) falsely represents oneself to be the registrant or the legitimate successor in interest to the registrant of 5 or more Internet Protocol addresses, and intentionally initiates the transmission of multiple commercial electronic mail messages from such addresses,

or conspires to do so, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

“(b) PENALTIES.—The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) is—

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

“(A) the offense is committed in furtherance of any felony under the laws of the United States or of any State; or

“(B) the defendant has previously been convicted under this section or section 1030, or under the law of any State for conduct involving the transmission of multiple commercial electronic mail messages or unauthorized access to a computer system;

“(2) a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both, if—

“(A) the offense is an offense under subsection (a)(1);

“(B) the offense is an offense under subsection (a)(4) and involved 20 or more falsified electronic mail or online user account registrations, or 10 or more falsified domain name registrations;

“(C) the volume of electronic mail messages transmitted in furtherance of the offense exceeded 2,500 during any 24-hour period, 25,000 during any 30-day period, or 250,000 during any 1-year period;

“(D) the offense caused loss to one or more persons aggregating \$5,000 or more in value during any 1-year period;

“(E) as a result of the offense any individual committing the offense obtained anything of value aggregating \$5,000 or more during any 1-year period; or

“(F) the offense was undertaken by the defendant in concert with three or more other persons with respect to whom the defendant occupied a position of organizer or leader; and

“(3) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both, in any other case.

“(c) FORFEITURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing sentence on a person who is convicted of an offense under this section, shall order that the defendant forfeit to the United States—

“(A) any property, real or personal, constituting or traceable to gross proceeds obtained from such offense; and

“(B) any equipment, software, or other technology used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such offense.

Courts.

## PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2705

“(2) PROCEDURES.—The procedures set forth in section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), other than subsection (d) of that section, and in Rule 32.2 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall apply to all stages of a criminal forfeiture proceeding under this section.

Applicability.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

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

“(3) MULTIPLE.—The term ‘multiple’ means more than 100 electronic mail messages during a 24-hour period, more than 1,000 electronic mail messages during a 30-day period, or more than 10,000 electronic mail messages during a 1-year period.

“(4) OTHER TERMS.—Any other term has the meaning given that term by section 3 of the CAN-SPAM Act of 2003.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis for chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec.

“1037. Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail.”

(b) UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.—

28 USC 994 note.

(1) DIRECTIVE.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, as appropriate, amend the sentencing guidelines and policy statements to provide appropriate penalties for violations of section 1037 of title 18, United States Code, as added by this section, and other offenses that may be facilitated by the sending of large quantities of unsolicited electronic mail.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Sentencing Commission shall consider providing sentencing enhancements for—

(A) those convicted under section 1037 of title 18, United States Code, who—

(i) obtained electronic mail addresses through improper means, including—

(I) harvesting electronic mail addresses of the users of a website, proprietary service, or other online public forum operated by another person, without the authorization of such person; and

(II) randomly generating electronic mail addresses by computer; or

(ii) knew that the commercial electronic mail messages involved in the offense contained or advertised an Internet domain for which the registrant of the domain had provided false registration information; and

117 STAT. 2706

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

(B) those convicted of other offenses, including offenses involving fraud, identity theft, obscenity, child pornography, and the sexual exploitation of children, if such offenses involved the sending of large quantities of electronic mail.

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

(1) Spam has become the method of choice for those who distribute pornography, perpetrate fraudulent schemes, and introduce viruses, worms, and Trojan horses into personal and business computer systems; and

(2) the Department of Justice should use all existing law enforcement tools to investigate and prosecute those who send bulk commercial e-mail to facilitate the commission of Federal crimes, including the tools contained in chapters 47 and 63 of title 18, United States Code (relating to fraud and false statements); chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code (relating to obscenity); chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code (relating to the sexual exploitation of children); and chapter 95 of title 18, United States Code (relating to racketeering), as appropriate.

15 USC 7704.

**SEC. 5. OTHER PROTECTIONS FOR USERS OF COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.**

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.—

(1) PROHIBITION OF FALSE OR MISLEADING TRANSMISSION INFORMATION.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission, to a protected computer, of a commercial electronic mail message, or a transactional or relationship message, that contains, or is accompanied by, header information that is materially false or materially misleading. For purposes of this paragraph—

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

(B) a “from” line (the line identifying or purporting to identify a person initiating the message) that accurately identifies any person who initiated the message shall not be considered materially false or materially misleading; and

(C) header information shall be considered materially misleading if it fails to identify accurately a protected computer used to initiate the message because the person initiating the message knowingly uses another protected computer to relay or retransmit the message for purposes of disguising its origin.

(2) PROHIBITION OF DECEPTIVE SUBJECT HEADINGS.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission to a protected computer of a commercial electronic mail message if such person has actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances, that a subject heading of the message would be likely to mislead a recipient, acting reasonably under the circumstances, about a material fact

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2707

regarding the contents or subject matter of the message (consistent with the criteria used in enforcement of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45)).

(3) INCLUSION OF RETURN ADDRESS OR COMPARABLE MECHANISM IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission to a protected computer of a commercial electronic mail message that does not contain a functioning return electronic mail address or other Internet-based mechanism, clearly and conspicuously displayed, that—

(i) a recipient may use to submit, in a manner specified in the message, a reply electronic mail message or other form of Internet-based communication requesting not to receive future commercial electronic mail messages from that sender at the electronic mail address where the message was received; and

(ii) remains capable of receiving such messages or communications for no less than 30 days after the transmission of the original message.

(B) MORE DETAILED OPTIONS POSSIBLE.—The person initiating a commercial electronic mail message may comply with subparagraph (A)(i) by providing the recipient a list or menu from which the recipient may choose the specific types of commercial electronic mail messages the recipient wants to receive or does not want to receive from the sender, if the list or menu includes an option under which the recipient may choose not to receive any commercial electronic mail messages from the sender.

(C) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES OR PROCESS REQUESTS.—A return electronic mail address or other mechanism does not fail to satisfy the requirements of subparagraph (A) if it is unexpectedly and temporarily unable to receive messages or process requests due to a technical problem beyond the control of the sender if the problem is corrected within a reasonable time period.

(4) PROHIBITION OF TRANSMISSION OF COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL AFTER OBJECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a recipient makes a request using a mechanism provided pursuant to paragraph (3) not to receive some or any commercial electronic mail messages from such sender, then it is unlawful—

(i) for the sender to initiate the transmission to the recipient, more than 10 business days after the receipt of such request, of a commercial electronic mail message that falls within the scope of the request;

(ii) for any person acting on behalf of the sender to initiate the transmission to the recipient, more than 10 business days after the receipt of such request, of a commercial electronic mail message with actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances, that such message falls within the scope of the request;

(iii) for any person acting on behalf of the sender to assist in initiating the transmission to the recipient, through the provision or selection of addresses to which the message will be sent, of a commercial electronic

117 STAT. 2708

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

mail message with actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances, that such message would violate clause (i) or (ii); or

(iv) for the sender, or any other person who knows that the recipient has made such a request, to sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise transfer or release the electronic mail address of the recipient (including through any transaction or other transfer involving mailing lists bearing the electronic mail address of the recipient) for any purpose other than compliance with this Act or other provision of law.

(B) SUBSEQUENT AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.—A prohibition in subparagraph (A) does not apply if there is affirmative consent by the recipient subsequent to the request under subparagraph (A).

(5) INCLUSION OF IDENTIFIER, OPT-OUT, AND PHYSICAL ADDRESS IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.—(A) It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission of any commercial electronic mail message to a protected computer unless the message provides—

(i) clear and conspicuous identification that the message is an advertisement or solicitation;

(ii) clear and conspicuous notice of the opportunity under paragraph (3) to decline to receive further commercial electronic mail messages from the sender; and

(iii) a valid physical postal address of the sender.

(B) Subparagraph (A)(i) does not apply to the transmission of a commercial electronic mail message if the recipient has given prior affirmative consent to receipt of the message.

(6) MATERIALLY.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “materially”, when used with respect to false or misleading header information, includes the alteration or concealment of header information in a manner that would impair the ability of an Internet access service processing the message on behalf of a recipient, a person alleging a violation of this section, or a law enforcement agency to identify, locate, or respond to a person who initiated the electronic mail message or to investigate the alleged violation, or the ability of a recipient of the message to respond to a person who initiated the electronic message.

(b) AGGRAVATED VIOLATIONS RELATING TO COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.—

(1) ADDRESS HARVESTING AND DICTIONARY ATTACKS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission, to a protected computer, of a commercial electronic mail message that is unlawful under subsection (a), or to assist in the origination of such message through the provision or selection of addresses to which the message will be transmitted, if such person had actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances, that—

(i) the electronic mail address of the recipient was obtained using an automated means from an Internet website or proprietary online service operated by another person, and such website or online service included, at the time the address was obtained, a notice stating that the operator of such website or online

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2709

service will not give, sell, or otherwise transfer addresses maintained by such website or online service to any other party for the purposes of initiating, or enabling others to initiate, electronic mail messages; or

(ii) the electronic mail address of the recipient was obtained using an automated means that generates possible electronic mail addresses by combining names, letters, or numbers into numerous permutations.

(B) **DISCLAIMER.**—Nothing in this paragraph creates an ownership or proprietary interest in such electronic mail addresses.

(2) **AUTOMATED CREATION OF MULTIPLE ELECTRONIC MAIL ACCOUNTS.**—It is unlawful for any person to use scripts or other automated means to register for multiple electronic mail accounts or online user accounts from which to transmit to a protected computer, or enable another person to transmit to a protected computer, a commercial electronic mail message that is unlawful under subsection (a).

(3) **RELAY OR RETRANSMISSION THROUGH UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS.**—It is unlawful for any person knowingly to relay or retransmit a commercial electronic mail message that is unlawful under subsection (a) from a protected computer or computer network that such person has accessed without authorization.

(c) **SUPPLEMENTARY RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.**—The Commission shall by regulation, pursuant to section 13—

(1) modify the 10-business-day period under subsection (a)(4)(A) or subsection (a)(4)(B), or both, if the Commission determines that a different period would be more reasonable after taking into account—

(A) the purposes of subsection (a);

(B) the interests of recipients of commercial electronic mail; and

(C) the burdens imposed on senders of lawful commercial electronic mail; and

(2) specify additional activities or practices to which subsection (b) applies if the Commission determines that those activities or practices are contributing substantially to the proliferation of commercial electronic mail messages that are unlawful under subsection (a).

(d) **REQUIREMENT TO PLACE WARNING LABELS ON COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL CONTAINING SEXUALLY ORIENTED MATERIAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—No person may initiate in or affecting interstate commerce the transmission, to a protected computer, of any commercial electronic mail message that includes sexually oriented material and—

(A) fail to include in subject heading for the electronic mail message the marks or notices prescribed by the Commission under this subsection; or

(B) fail to provide that the matter in the message that is initially viewable to the recipient, when the message is opened by any recipient and absent any further actions by the recipient, includes only—

(i) to the extent required or authorized pursuant to paragraph (2), any such marks or notices;

117 STAT. 2710

PUBLIC LAW 108-187—DEC. 16, 2003

(ii) the information required to be included in the message pursuant to subsection (a)(5); and

(iii) instructions on how to access, or a mechanism to access, the sexually oriented material.

(2) PRIOR AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to the transmission of an electronic mail message if the recipient has given prior affirmative consent to receipt of the message.

Deadline.

(3) PRESCRIPTION OF MARKS AND NOTICES.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission in consultation with the Attorney General shall prescribe clearly identifiable marks or notices to be included in or associated with commercial electronic mail that contains sexually oriented material, in order to inform the recipient of that fact and to facilitate filtering of such electronic mail. The Commission shall publish in the Federal Register and provide notice to the public of the marks or notices prescribed under this paragraph.

Federal Register, publication.

(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “sexually oriented material” means any material that depicts sexually explicit conduct (as that term is defined in section 2256 of title 18, United States Code), unless the depiction constitutes a small and insignificant part of the whole, the remainder of which is not primarily devoted to sexual matters.

(5) PENALTY.—Whoever knowingly violates paragraph (1) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

15 USC 7705.

**SEC. 6. BUSINESSES KNOWINGLY PROMOTED BY ELECTRONIC MAIL WITH FALSE OR MISLEADING TRANSMISSION INFORMATION.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for a person to promote, or allow the promotion of, that person’s trade or business, or goods, products, property, or services sold, offered for sale, leased or offered for lease, or otherwise made available through that trade or business, in a commercial electronic mail message the transmission of which is in violation of section 5(a)(1) if that person—

(1) knows, or should have known in the ordinary course of that person’s trade or business, that the goods, products, property, or services sold, offered for sale, leased or offered for lease, or otherwise made available through that trade or business were being promoted in such a message;

(2) received or expected to receive an economic benefit from such promotion; and

(3) took no reasonable action—

(A) to prevent the transmission; or

(B) to detect the transmission and report it to the Commission.

(b) LIMITED ENFORCEMENT AGAINST THIRD PARTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person (hereinafter referred to as the “third party”) that provides goods, products, property, or services to another person that violates subsection (a) shall not be held liable for such violation.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Liability for a violation of subsection (a) shall be imputed to a third party that provides goods, products, property, or services to another person that violates subsection (a) if that third party—



## PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2711

(A) owns, or has a greater than 50 percent ownership or economic interest in, the trade or business of the person that violated subsection (a); or

(B)(i) has actual knowledge that goods, products, property, or services are promoted in a commercial electronic mail message the transmission of which is in violation of section 5(a)(1); and

(ii) receives, or expects to receive, an economic benefit from such promotion.

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

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

**SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT GENERALLY.**

15 USC 7706.

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

(b) ENFORCEMENT BY CERTAIN OTHER AGENCIES.—Compliance with this Act shall be enforced—

(1) under section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818), in the case of—

(A) national banks, and Federal branches and Federal agencies of foreign banks, by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency;

(B) member banks of the Federal Reserve System (other than national banks), branches and agencies of foreign banks (other than Federal branches, Federal agencies, and insured State branches of foreign banks), commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks, organizations operating under section 25 or 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 601 and 611), and bank holding companies, by the Board;

(C) banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (other than members of the Federal Reserve System) and insured State branches of foreign banks, by the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and

(D) savings associations the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision;

(2) under the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) by the Board of the National Credit Union Administration with respect to any Federally insured credit union;

(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to any broker or dealer;

(4) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–1 et seq.) by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to investment companies;

(5) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b–1 et seq.) by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to investment advisers registered under that Act;

117 STAT. 2712

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

(6) under State insurance law in the case of any person engaged in providing insurance, by the applicable State insurance authority of the State in which the person is domiciled, subject to section 104 of the Gramm-Bliley-Leach Act (15 U.S.C. 6701), except that in any State in which the State insurance authority elects not to exercise this power, the enforcement authority pursuant to this Act shall be exercised by the Commission in accordance with subsection (a);

(7) under part A of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code, by the Secretary of Transportation with respect to any air carrier or foreign air carrier subject to that part;

(8) under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section 406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to that Act;

(9) under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administration with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal land bank association, Federal intermediate credit bank, or production credit association; and

(10) under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) by the Federal Communications Commission with respect to any person subject to the provisions of that Act.

(c) EXERCISE OF CERTAIN POWERS.—For the purpose of the exercise by any agency referred to in subsection (b) of its powers under any Act referred to in that subsection, a violation of this Act is deemed to be a violation of a Federal Trade Commission trade regulation rule. In addition to its powers under any provision of law specifically referred to in subsection (b), each of the agencies referred to in that subsection may exercise, for the purpose of enforcing compliance with any requirement imposed under this Act, any other authority conferred on it by law.

(d) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—The Commission shall prevent any person from violating this Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this Act. Any entity that violates any provision of that subtitle is subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, power, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made a part of that subtitle.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF CEASE-AND-DESIST ORDERS AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF WITHOUT SHOWING OF KNOWLEDGE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, in any proceeding or action pursuant to subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section to enforce compliance, through an order to cease and desist or an injunction, with section 5(a)(1)(C), section 5(a)(2), clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of section 5(a)(4)(A), section 5(b)(1)(A), or section 5(b)(3), neither the Commission nor the Federal Communications Commission shall be required to allege or prove the state of mind required by such section or subparagraph.

(f) ENFORCEMENT BY STATES.—

(1) CIVIL ACTION.—In any case in which the attorney general of a State, or an official or agency of a State, has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of that State has been or is threatened or adversely affected by any person who

## PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2713

violates paragraph (1) or (2) of section 5(a), who violates section 5(d), or who engages in a pattern or practice that violates paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of section 5(a), of this Act, the attorney general, official, or agency of the State, as *parens patriae*, may bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of the State in a district court of the United States of appropriate jurisdiction—

(A) to enjoin further violation of section 5 of this Act by the defendant; or

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

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

(ii) the amount determined under paragraph (3).

(2) AVAILABILITY OF INJUNCTIVE RELIEF WITHOUT SHOWING OF KNOWLEDGE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, in a civil action under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection, the attorney general, official, or agency of the State shall not be required to allege or prove the state of mind required by section 5(a)(1)(C), section 5(a)(2), clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of section 5(a)(4)(A), section 5(b)(1)(A), or section 5(b)(3).

(3) STATUTORY DAMAGES.—

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

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

(C) AGGRAVATED DAMAGES.—The court may increase a damage award to an amount equal to not more than three times the amount otherwise available under this paragraph if—

(i) the court determines that the defendant committed the violation willfully and knowingly; or

(ii) the defendant's unlawful activity included one or more of the aggravating violations set forth in section 5(b).

(D) REDUCTION OF DAMAGES.—In assessing damages under subparagraph (A), the court may consider whether—

(i) the defendant has established and implemented, with due care, commercially reasonable practices and procedures designed to effectively prevent such violations; or

(ii) the violation occurred despite commercially reasonable efforts to maintain compliance the practices and procedures to which reference is made in clause (i).

(4) ATTORNEY FEES.—In the case of any successful action under paragraph (1), the court, in its discretion, may award the costs of the action and reasonable attorney fees to the State.

(5) RIGHTS OF FEDERAL REGULATORS.—The State shall serve prior written notice of any action under paragraph (1) upon

Notice.  
Records.

117 STAT. 2714

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

the Federal Trade Commission or the appropriate Federal regulator determined under subsection (b) and provide the Commission or appropriate Federal regulator with a copy of its complaint, except in any case in which such prior notice is not feasible, in which case the State shall serve such notice immediately upon instituting such action. The Federal Trade Commission or appropriate Federal regulator shall have the right—

- (A) to intervene in the action;
- (B) upon so intervening, to be heard on all matters arising therein;
- (C) to remove the action to the appropriate United States district court; and
- (D) to file petitions for appeal.

(6) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing any civil action under paragraph (1), nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of that State to—

- (A) conduct investigations;
- (B) administer oaths or affirmations; or
- (C) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

(7) VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—

(A) VENUE.—Any action brought under paragraph (1) may be brought in the district court of the United States that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code.

(B) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action brought under paragraph (1), process may be served in any district in which the defendant—

- (i) is an inhabitant; or
- (ii) maintains a physical place of business.

(8) LIMITATION ON STATE ACTION WHILE FEDERAL ACTION IS PENDING.—If the Commission, or other appropriate Federal agency under subsection (b), has instituted a civil action or an administrative action for violation of this Act, no State attorney general, or official or agency of a State, may bring an action under this subsection during the pendency of that action against any defendant named in the complaint of the Commission or the other agency for any violation of this Act alleged in the complaint.

(9) REQUISITE SCIENTER FOR CERTAIN CIVIL ACTIONS.—Except as provided in section 5(a)(1)(C), section 5(a)(2), clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of section 5(a)(4)(A), section 5(b)(1)(A), or section 5(b)(3), 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 actual 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 SERVICE.—

(1) ACTION AUTHORIZED.—A provider of Internet access service adversely affected by a violation of section 5(a)(1), 5(b), or 5(d), or a pattern or practice that violates paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 5(a), may bring a civil action in

## PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2715

any district court of the United States with jurisdiction over the defendant—

(A) to enjoin further violation by the defendant; 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

(ii) the amount determined under paragraph (3).

(2) SPECIAL DEFINITION OF “PROCURE”.—In any action brought under paragraph (1), this Act shall be applied as if the definition of the term “procure” in section 3(12) contained, after “behalf” the words “with actual knowledge, or by consciously avoiding knowing, whether such person is engaging, or will engage, in a pattern or practice that violates this Act”.

(3) STATUTORY DAMAGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B)(ii), the amount determined under this paragraph is the amount calculated by multiplying the number of violations (with each separately addressed unlawful message that is transmitted or attempted to be transmitted over the facilities of the provider of Internet access service, or that is transmitted or attempted to be transmitted to an electronic mail address obtained from the provider of Internet access service in violation of section 5(b)(1)(A)(i), treated as a separate violation) by—

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

(ii) up to \$25, in the case of any other violation of section 5.

(B) LIMITATION.—For any violation of section 5 (other than section 5(a)(1)), the amount determined under subparagraph (A) may not exceed \$1,000,000.

(C) AGGRAVATED DAMAGES.—The court may increase a damage award to an amount equal to not more than three times the amount otherwise available under this paragraph if—

(i) the court determines that the defendant committed the violation willfully and knowingly; or

(ii) the defendant’s unlawful activity included one or more of the aggravated violations set forth in section 5(b).

(D) REDUCTION OF DAMAGES.—In assessing damages under subparagraph (A), the court may consider whether—

(i) the defendant has established and implemented, with due care, commercially reasonable practices and procedures designed to effectively prevent such violations; or

(ii) the violation occurred despite commercially reasonable efforts to maintain compliance with the practices and procedures to which reference is made in clause (i).

(4) ATTORNEY FEES.—In any action brought pursuant to paragraph (1), the court may, in its discretion, require an undertaking for the payment of the costs of such action, and assess reasonable costs, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, against any party.

117 STAT. 2716

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

15 USC 7707.

**SEC. 8. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.**

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

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect in any way the Commission's authority to bring enforcement actions under FTC Act for materially false or deceptive representations or unfair practices in commercial electronic mail messages.

**(b) STATE LAW.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—This Act supersedes any statute, regulation, or rule of a State or political subdivision of a State that expressly regulates the use of electronic mail to send commercial messages, except to the extent that any such statute, regulation, or rule prohibits falsity or deception in any portion of a commercial electronic mail message or information attached thereto.

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

(A) State laws that are not specific to electronic mail, including State trespass, contract, or tort law; or

(B) other State laws to the extent that those laws relate to acts of fraud or computer crime.

(c) **NO EFFECT ON POLICIES OF PROVIDERS OF INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to have any effect on the lawfulness or unlawfulness, under any other provision of law, of the adoption, implementation, or enforcement by a provider of Internet access service of a policy of declining to transmit, route, relay, handle, or store certain types of electronic mail messages.

15 USC 7708.

**SEC. 9. DO-NOT-E-MAIL REGISTRY.**Deadline.  
Reports.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall transmit to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce a report that—

(1) sets forth a plan and timetable for establishing a nationwide marketing Do-Not-E-Mail registry;

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

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

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

15 USC 7709.

**SEC. 10. STUDY OF EFFECTS OF COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.**Deadline.  
Reports.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 24 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Department of Justice and other appropriate agencies, shall submit a report to the Congress that provides a detailed analysis of the effectiveness and enforcement of the provisions of this Act and the need (if any) for the Congress to modify such provisions.

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2717

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

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

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

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

**SEC. 11. IMPROVING ENFORCEMENT BY PROVIDING REWARDS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT VIOLATIONS; LABELING.**

The Commission shall transmit to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce—

(1) a report, within 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act, that sets forth a system for rewarding those who supply information about violations of this Act, including—

(A) procedures for the Commission to grant a reward of not less than 20 percent of the total civil penalty collected for a violation of this Act to the first person that—

(i) identifies the person in violation of this Act; and

(ii) supplies information that leads to the successful collection of a civil penalty by the Commission; and

(B) procedures to minimize the burden of submitting a complaint to the Commission concerning violations of this Act, including procedures to allow the electronic submission of complaints to the Commission; and

(2) a report, within 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, that sets forth a plan for requiring commercial electronic mail to be identifiable from its subject line, by means of compliance with Internet Engineering Task Force Standards, the use of the characters “ADV” in the subject line, or other comparable identifier, or an explanation of any concerns the Commission has that cause the Commission to recommend against the plan.

**SEC. 12. RESTRICTIONS ON OTHER TRANSMISSIONS.**

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

**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.

Reports.  
Deadlines.  
Procedures.  
15 USC 7710.

15 USC 7711.

117 STAT. 2718

PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

(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).

15 USC 7712.

**SEC. 14. APPLICATION TO WIRELESS.**

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

Deadline.

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

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

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

(3) take into consideration, in determining whether to subject providers of commercial mobile services to paragraph (1), the relationship that exists between providers of such services and their subscribers, but if the Commission determines that such providers should not be subject to paragraph (1), the rules shall require such providers, in addition to complying with the other provisions of this Act, to allow subscribers to indicate a desire not to receive future mobile service commercial messages from the provider—

(A) at the time of subscribing to such service; and

(B) in any billing mechanism; and

(4) determine how a sender 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 a sender of a commercial electronic mail message to reasonably determine that the message is a mobile service commercial message.

(d) **MOBILE SERVICE COMMERCIAL MESSAGE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “mobile service commercial message” means a commercial electronic mail message that is transmitted directly to a wireless device that is utilized by a subscriber of commercial mobile service (as such term is defined in section 332(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d))) in connection with such service.

15 USC 7713.

**SEC. 15. SEPARABILITY.**

If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.



PUBLIC LAW 108–187—DEC. 16, 2003

117 STAT. 2719

**SEC. 16. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

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

15 USC 7701  
note.

Approved December 16, 2003.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 877:**

SENATE REPORTS: No. 108–102 (Comm. on Commerce, Science, and Transportation).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 149 (2003):

Oct. 22, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 21, considered and passed House, amended.

Nov. 25, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.

Dec. 8, House concurred in Senate amendment.