

## Calendar No. 70

112TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 968

To prevent online threats to economic creativity and theft of intellectual property, and for other purposes.

#### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 12, 2011

Mr. Leahy (for himself, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Schumer, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Graham, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Coons, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Franken, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Gillibrand, and Mr. Rubio) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

May 26, 2011

Reported by Mr. LEAHY, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

# A BILL

To prevent online threats to economic creativity and theft of intellectual property, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Preventing Real Online
- 5 Threats to Economic Creativity and Theft of Intellectual

1	(ii) any recommendations that the
2	Register may have as a result of the study.
3	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4	This Act may be cited as the "Preventing Real Online
5	Threats to Economic Creativity and Theft of Intellectual
6	Property Act of 2011" or the "PROTECT IP Act of 2011".
7	SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.
8	For purposes of this Act—
9	(1) the term "domain name" has the same mean-
10	ing as in section 45 of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C.
11	1127);
12	(2) the term "domain name system server"
13	means a server or other mechanism used to provide
14	the Internet protocol address associated with a do-
15	main name;
16	(3) the term "financial transaction provider"
17	has the same meaning as in section 5362(4) of title
18	31, United States Code;
19	(4) the term "information location tool" has the
20	same meaning as described in subsection (d) of sec-
21	tion 512 of title 17, United States Code;
22	(5) the term "Internet advertising service"
23	means a service that for compensation sells, pur-
24	chases, brokers, serves, inserts, verifies, or clears the
25	placement of an advertisement, including a paid or

1	sponsored search result, link, or placement that is
2	rendered in viewable form for any period of time on
3	an Internet site;
4	(6) the term "Internet site" means the collection
5	of digital assets, including links, indexes, or pointers
6	to digital assets, accessible through the Internet that
7	are addressed relative to a common domain name;
8	(7) the term "Internet site dedicated to infring-
9	ing activities" means an Internet site that—
10	(A) has no significant use other than engag-
11	ing in, enabling, or facilitating the—
12	(i) reproduction, distribution, or public
13	performance of copyrighted works, in com-
14	plete or substantially complete form, in a
15	manner that constitutes copyright infringe-
16	ment under section 501 of title 17, United
17	States Code;
18	(ii) violation of section 1201 of title
19	17, United States Code; or
20	(iii) sale, distribution, or promotion of
21	goods, services, or materials bearing a coun-
22	terfeit mark, as that term is defined in sec-
23	tion 34(d) of the Lanham Act; or
24	(B) is designed, operated, or marketed by its
25	operator or persons operating in concert with the

1 operator, and facts or circumstances suggest is 2 used, primarily as a means for engaging in, enabling, or facilitating the activities described 3 4 under clauses (i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph 5 (A); 6 (8) the term "Lanham Act" means the Act enti-7 tled "An Act to provide for the registration and pro-8 tection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out 9 the provisions of certain international conventions, 10 and for other purposes", approved July 5, 1946 (com-11 monly referred to as the "Trademark Act of 1946" or 12 the "Lanham Act"); 13 (9) the term "nondomestic domain name" means 14 a domain name for which the domain name registry 15 that issued the domain name and operates the rel-16 evant top level domain, and the domain name reg-17 istrar for the domain name, are not located in the 18 United States: 19 (10) the term "owner" or "operator" when used 20 in connection with an Internet site shall include, re-21 spectively, any owner of a majority interest in, or 22 any person with authority to operate, such Internet 23 site; and

24

(11) the term "qualifying plaintiff" means—

1	(A) the Attorney General of the United
2	States; or
3	(B) an owner of an intellectual property
4	right, or one authorized to enforce such right,
5	harmed by the activities of an Internet site dedi-
6	cated to infringing activities occurring on that
7	Internet site.
8	SEC. 3. ENHANCING ENFORCEMENT AGAINST ROGUE
9	WEBSITES OPERATED AND REGISTERED
10	OVERSEAS.
11	(a) Commencement of an Action.—
12	(1) In Personam.—The Attorney General may
13	commence an in personam action against—
14	(A) a registrant of a nondomestic domain
15	name used by an Internet site dedicated to in-
16	fringing activities; or
17	(B) an owner or operator of an Internet site
18	dedicated to infringing activities accessed
19	through a nondomestic domain name.
20	(2) In Rem.—If through due diligence the Attor-
21	ney General is unable to find a person described in
22	subparagraphs (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), or no
23	such person found has an address within a judicial
24	district of the United States, the Attorney General
25	may commence an in rem action against a non-

1	domestic domain name used by an Internet site dedi
2	cated to infringing activities.
3	(3) Identification of entities.—Any action
4	commenced by the Attorney General under this sec-
5	tion shall identify the entities which may be required
6	to take actions pursuant to subsection (d) if an order
7	issues pursuant to subsection (b).
8	(b) Orders of the Court.—
9	(1) In general.—On application of the Attor-
10	ney General following the commencement of an action
11	under this section, the court may issue a temporary
12	restraining order, a preliminary injunction, or an in
13	junction, in accordance with rule 65 of the Federa
14	Rules of Civil Procedure, against the nondomestic do-
15	main name used by an Internet site dedicated to in
16	fringing activities, or against a registrant of such do-
17	main name, or the owner or operator of such Internet
18	site dedicated to infringing activities, to cease and de-
19	sist from undertaking any further activity as ar
20	Internet site dedicated to infringing activities, if—
21	(A) the domain name is used within the
22	United States to access such Internet site; and
23	(B) the Internet site—
24	(i) conducts business directed to resi
25	dents of the United States; and

1	(ii) harms holders of United States in-
2	tellectual property rights.
3	(2) Determination by the court.—For pur-
4	poses of determining whether an Internet site con-
5	ducts business directed to residents of the United
6	States under paragraph (1)(B)(i), a court may con-
7	sider, among other indicia, whether—
8	(A) the Internet site is providing goods or
9	services described in section 2(7) to users located
10	in the United States;
11	(B) there is evidence that the Internet site
12	is not intended to provide—
13	(i) such goods and services to users lo-
14	cated in the United States;
15	(ii) access to such goods and services to
16	users located in the United States; and
17	(iii) delivery of such goods and services
18	to users located in the United States;
19	(C) the Internet site has reasonable meas-
20	ures in place to prevent such goods and services
21	from being accessed from or delivered to the
22	United States;
23	(D) the Internet site offers services obtained
24	in the United States; and

1	(E) any prices for goods and services are
2	indicated in the currency of the United States.
3	(c) Notice and Service of Process.—
4	(1) In general.—Upon commencing an action
5	under this section, the Attorney General shall send a
6	notice of the alleged violation and intent to proceed
7	under this Act to the registrant of the domain name
8	of the Internet site—
9	(A) at the postal and e-mail address ap-
10	pearing in the applicable publicly accessible
11	database of registrations, if any and to the ex-
12	tent such addresses are reasonably available;
13	(B) via the postal and e-mail address of the
14	registrar, registry, or other domain name reg-
15	istration authority that registered or assigned
16	the domain name, to the extent such addresses
17	are reasonably available; and
18	(C) in any other such form as the court
19	finds necessary, including as may be required by
20	Rule 4(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
21	(2) Rule of construction.—For purposes of
22	this section, the actions described in this subsection
23	shall constitute service of process.
24	(3) Other notice.—Upon commencing an ac-
25	tion under this section, the Attorney General shall

1	also provide notice to entities identified in the com-
2	plaint, or any amendments thereto, which may be re-
3	quired to take action pursuant to subsection (d).
4	(d) Required Actions Based on Court Orders.—
5	(1) Service.—A Federal law enforcement offi-
6	cer, with the prior approval of the court, may serve
7	a copy of a court order issued pursuant to this section
8	on similarly situated entities within each class de-
9	scribed in paragraph (2), which have been identified
10	in the complaint, or any amendments thereto, pursu-
11	ant to subsection (a). Proof of service shall be filed
12	with the court.
13	(2) Reasonable measures.—After being served
14	with a copy of an order pursuant to this subsection.
15	(A) Operators.—
16	(i) In General.—An operator of a
17	nonauthoritative domain name system serv-
18	er shall take the least burdensome tech-
19	nically feasible and reasonable measures de-
20	signed to prevent the domain name de-
21	scribed in the order from resolving to that
22	domain name's Internet protocol address,
23	except that—
24	(I) such operator shall not be re-
25	quired—

1	(aa) other than as directed
2	under this subparagraph, to mod-
3	ify its network, software, systems,
4	$or\ facilities;$
5	(bb) to take any measures
6	with respect to domain name
7	lookups not performed by its own
8	domain name server or domain
9	name system servers located out-
10	side the United States; or
11	(cc) to continue to prevent
12	access to a domain name to which
13	access has been effectively disable
14	by other means; and
15	(II) nothing in this subparagraph
16	shall affect the limitation on the liabil-
17	ity of such an operator under section
18	512 of title 17, United States Code.
19	(ii) Text of notice.—The Attorney
20	General shall prescribe the text of the notice
21	displayed to users or customers of an oper-
22	ator taking an action pursuant to this sub-
23	paragraph. Such text shall specify that the
24	action is being taken pursuant to a court
25	order obtained by the Attorney General.

1	(B) Financial transaction providers.—
2	A financial transaction provider shall take rea-
3	sonable measures, as expeditiously as reasonable,
4	designed to prevent, prohibit, or suspend its serv-
5	ice from completing payment transactions in-
6	volving customers located within the United
7	States and the Internet site associated with the
8	domain name set forth in the order.
9	(C) Internet advertising services.—An
10	Internet advertising service that contracts with
11	the Internet site associated with the domain
12	name set forth in the order to provide adver-
13	tising to or for that site, or which knowingly
14	serves advertising to or for such site, shall take
15	technically feasible and reasonable measures, as
16	expeditiously as reasonable, designed to—
17	(i) prevent its service from providing
18	advertisements to the Internet site associ-
19	ated with such domain name; or
20	(ii) cease making available advertise-
21	ments for that site, or paid or sponsored
22	search results, links or other placements
23	that provide access to the domain name.
24	(D) Information location tools.—An
25	service provider of an information location tool

1	shall take technically feasible and reasonable
2	measures, as expeditiously as possible, to—
3	(i) remove or disable access to the
4	Internet site associated with the domain
5	name set forth in the order; or
6	(ii) not serve a hypertext link to such
7	Internet site.
8	(3) Communication with users.—Except as
9	provided under paragraph (2)(A)(ii), an entity tak-
10	ing an action described in this subsection shall deter-
11	mine whether and how to communicate such action to
12	the entity's users or customers.
13	(4) Rule of construction.—For purposes of
14	an action commenced under this section, the obliga-
15	tions of an entity described in this subsection shall be
16	limited to the actions set out in each paragraph or
17	subparagraph applicable to such entity, and no order
18	issued pursuant to this section shall impose any addi-
19	tional obligations on, or require additional actions
20	by, such entity.
21	(5) Actions pursuant to court order.—
22	(A) Immunity from suit.—No cause of ac-
23	tion shall lie in any Federal or State court or
24	administrative agency against any entity receiv-
25	ing a court order issued under this subsection, or

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

against any director, officer, employee, or agent thereof, for any act reasonably designed to comply with this subsection or reasonably arising from such order, other than in an action pursuant to subsection (e).

(B) Immunity from liability.—Any entity receiving an order under this subsection, and any director, officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall not be liable to any party for any acts reasonably designed to comply with this subsection or reasonably arising from such order, other than in an action pursuant to subsection (e), and any actions taken by customers of such entity to circumvent any restriction on access to the Internet domain instituted pursuant to this subsection or any act, failure, or inability to restrict access to an Internet domain that is the subject of a court order issued pursuant to this subsection despite good faith efforts to do so by such entity shall not be used by any person in any claim or cause of action against such entity, other than in an action pursuant to subsection (e).

(e) Enforcement of Orders.—

1	(1) In general.—In order to compel compliance
2	with this section, the Attorney General may bring ar
3	action for injunctive relief against any party receiv-
4	ing a court order issued pursuant to this section that
5	knowingly and willfully fails to comply with such
6	order.
7	(2) Rule of construction.—The authority
8	granted the Attorney General under paragraph (1)
9	shall be the sole legal remedy for enforcing the obliga-
10	tions under this section of any entity described in
11	subsection (d).
12	(3) Defense.—A defendant in an action under
13	paragraph (1) may establish an affirmative defense
14	by showing that the defendant does not have the tech
15	nical means to comply with the subsection without in
16	curring an unreasonable economic burden, or that the
17	order is inconsistent with this Act. This showing shall
18	serve as a defense only to the extent of such inability
19	to comply or to the extent of such inconsistency.
20	(f) Modification or Vacation of Orders.—
21	(1) In general.—At any time after the issuance
22	of an order under subsection (b), a motion to modify
23	suspend, or vacate the order may be filed by—
24	(A) any person, or owner or operator of

property, bound by the order;

1	(B) any registrant of the domain name, or
2	the owner or operator of the Internet site subject
3	to the order;
4	(C) any domain name registrar or registry
5	that has registered or assigned the domain name
6	of the Internet site subject to the order; or
7	(D) any entity that has received a copy of
8	an order pursuant to subsection (d) requiring
9	such entity to take action prescribed in that sub-
10	section.
11	(2) Relief.—Relief under this subsection shall
12	be proper if the court finds that—
13	(A) the Internet site associated with the do-
14	main name subject to the order is no longer, or
15	never was, an Internet site dedicated to infring-
16	ing activities; or
17	(B) the interests of justice require that the
18	order be modified, suspended, or vacated.
19	(3) Consideration.—In making a relief deter-
20	mination under paragraph (2), a court may consider
21	whether the domain name has expired or has been re-
22	registered by a different party.
23	(4) Intervention.—An entity identified pursu-
24	ant to subsection (a) as an entity which may be re-
25	quired to take action pursuant to subsection (d) if an

1	order issues pursuant to subsection (b) may intervene
2	at any time in any action commenced under sub-
3	section (a), or in any action to modify, suspend, or
4	vacate an order pursuant to this subsection. Failure
5	to intervene in an action does not prohibit an entity
6	notified of the action from subsequently seeking an
7	order to modify, suspend, or terminate an order
8	issued by the court under this Act.
9	(g) Related Actions.—The Attorney General, if al-
10	leging that an Internet site previously adjudicated to be an
11	Internet site dedicated to infringing activities is accessible
12	or has been reconstituted at a different domain name, may
13	commence a related action under this section against the
14	additional domain name in the same judicial district as
15	the previous action.
16	SEC. 4. ELIMINATING THE FINANCIAL INCENTIVE TO STEAD
17	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ONLINE.
18	(a) Commencement of an Action.—
19	(1) In Personam.—A qualifying plaintiff may
20	commence an in personam action against—
21	(A) a registrant of a domain name used by
22	an Internet site dedicated to infringing activi-
23	ties: or

- 1 (B) an owner or operator of an Internet site 2 dedicated to infringing activities accessed 3 through a domain name.
  - (2) In REM.—If through due diligence a qualifying plaintiff is unable to find a person described in subparagraphs (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), or no such person found has an address within a judicial district of the United States, the qualifying plaintiff may commence an in rem action against a domain name used by an Internet site dedicated to infringing activities.
  - (3) IDENTIFICATION OF ENTITIES.—Any action commenced by a qualifying plaintiff under this section shall identify the entities which may be required to take actions pursuant to subsection (d) if an order issues pursuant to subsection (b).

#### (b) Orders of the Court.—

(1) In General.—On application of a qualifying plaintiff following the commencement of an action under this section, the court may issue a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, or an injunction, in accordance with rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, against the domain name used by an Internet site dedicated to infringing activities, or against a registrant of such domain

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1	name, or the owner or operator of such Internet site
2	dedicated to infringing activities, to cease and desist
3	from undertaking any further activity as an Internet
4	site dedicated to infringing activities, if—
5	(A) the domain name is registered or as-
6	signed by a domain name registrar or domain
7	name registry that located or doing business in
8	the United States; or
9	(B)(i) the domain name is used within the
10	United States to access such Internet site; and
11	(ii) the Internet site—
12	(I) conducts business directed to resi-
13	dents of the United States; and
14	(II) harms holders of United States in-
15	tellectual property rights.
16	(2) Determination by the court.—For pur-
17	poses of determining whether an Internet site con-
18	ducts business directed to residents of the United
19	States under paragraph (1)(B)(ii)(I), a court may
20	consider, among other indicia, whether—
21	(A) the Internet site is providing goods or
22	services described in section 2(7) to users located
23	in the United States;
24	(B) there is evidence that the Internet site
25	is not intended to provide—

1	(i) such goods and services to users lo-
2	cated in the United States;
3	(ii) access to such goods and services to
4	users located in the United States; and
5	(iii) delivery of such goods and services
6	to users located in the United States;
7	(C) the Internet site has reasonable meas-
8	ures in place to prevent such goods and services
9	from being accessed from or delivered to the
10	United States;
11	(D) the Internet site offers services obtained
12	in the United States; and
13	(E) any prices for goods and services are
14	indicated in the currency of the United States.
15	(c) Notice and Service of Process.—
16	(1) In General.—Upon commencing an action
17	under this section, the qualifying plaintiff shall send
18	a notice of the alleged violation and intent to proceed
19	under this Act to the registrant of the domain name
20	of the Internet site—
21	(A) at the postal and e-mail address ap-
22	pearing in the applicable publicly accessible
23	database of registrations, if any and to the ex-
24	tent such addresses are reasonably available;

1	(B) via the postal and e-mail address of the
2	registrar, registry, or other domain name reg-
3	istration authority that registered or assigned
4	the domain name, to the extent such addresses
5	are reasonably available; and
6	(C) in any other such form as the court
7	finds necessary, including as may be required by
8	Rule 4(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
9	(2) Rule of construction.—For purposes of
10	this section, the actions described in this subsection
11	shall constitute service of process.
12	(3) Other notice.—Upon commencing an ac-
13	tion under this section, the qualifying plaintiff shall
14	also provide notice to entities identified in the com-
15	plaint, or any amendments thereto, which may be re-
16	quired to take action pursuant to subsection (d).
17	(d) Required Actions Based on Court Orders.—
18	(1) Service.—A qualifying plaintiff, with the
19	prior approval of the court, may, serve a copy of a
20	court order issued pursuant to this section on simi-
21	larly situated entities within each class described in
22	paragraph (2), which have been identified in the com-
23	plaint, or any amendments thereto, pursuant to sub-
24	section (a). Proof of service shall be filed with the

court.

25

1	(2) Reasonable measures.—After being served
2	with a copy of an order pursuant to this subsection:
3	(A) Financial transaction providers.—
4	A financial transaction provider shall take rea-
5	sonable measures, as expeditiously as reasonable,
6	designed to prevent, prohibit, or suspend its serv-
7	ice from completing payment transactions in-
8	volving customers located within the United
9	States and the Internet site associated with the
10	domain name set forth in the order.
11	(B) Internet advertising services.—An
12	Internet advertising service that contracts with
13	the Internet site associated with the domain
14	name set forth in the order to provide adver-
15	tising to or for that site, or which knowingly
16	serves advertising to or for such site, shall take
17	technically feasible and reasonable measures, as
18	expeditiously as reasonable, designed to—
19	(i) prevent its service from providing
20	advertisements to the Internet site associ-
21	ated with such domain name; or
22	(ii) cease making available advertise-
23	ments for that site, or paid or sponsored
24	search results, links, or placements that pro-
25	vide access to the domain name.

(3) Communication with users.—An entity
taking an action described in this subsection shall de-
termine how to communicate such action to the enti-
ty's users or customers.

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of an action commenced under this section, the obligations of an entity described in this subsection shall be limited to the actions set out in each paragraph or subparagraph applicable to such entity, and no order issued pursuant to this section shall impose any additional obligations on, or require additional actions by, such entity.

#### (5) Actions pursuant to court order.—

(A) IMMUNITY FROM SUIT.—No cause of action shall lie in any Federal or State court or administrative agency against any entity receiving a court order issued under this subsection, or against any director, officer, employee, or agent thereof, for any act reasonably designed to comply with this subsection or reasonably arising from such order, other than in an action pursuant to subsection (e).

(B) Immunity from liability.—Any entity receiving an order under this subsection, and any director, officer, employee, or agent thereof,

shall not be liable to any party for any acts reasonably designed to comply with this subsection or reasonably arising from such order, other than in an action pursuant to subsection (e), and any actions taken by customers of such entity to circumvent any restriction on access to the Internet domain instituted pursuant to this subsection or any act, failure, or inability to restrict access to an Internet domain that is the subject of a court order issued pursuant to this subsection despite good faith efforts to do so by such entity shall not be used by any person in any claim or cause of action against such entity, other than in an action pursuant to subsection (e).

#### (e) Enforcement of Orders.—

- (1) In General.—In order to compel compliance with this section, the qualifying plaintiff may bring an action for injunctive relief against any party receiving a court order issued pursuant to this section that knowingly and willfully fails to comply with such order.
- (2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The authority granted a qualifying plaintiff under paragraph (1) shall be the sole legal remedy for enforcing the obliga-

1	tions under this section of any entity described in
2	subsection (d).
3	(3) Defense.—A defendant in an action com-
4	menced under paragraph (1) may establish an af-
5	firmative defense by showing that the defendant does
6	not have the technical means to comply with the sub-
7	section without incurring an unreasonable economic
8	burden, or that the order is inconsistent with this Act.
9	This showing shall serve as a defense only to the ex-
10	tent of such inability to comply or to the extent of
11	such inconsistency.
12	(f) Modification or Vacation of Orders.—
13	(1) In General.—At any time after the issuance
14	of an order under subsection (b), a motion to modify,
15	suspend, or vacate the order may be filed by—
16	(A) any person, or owner or operator of
17	property, bound by the order;
18	(B) any registrant of the domain name, or
19	the owner or operator of the Internet site subject
20	to the order;
21	(C) any domain name registrar or registry
22	that has registered or assigned the domain name
23	of the Internet site subject to the order; or
24	(D) any entity that has received a copy of
25	an order pursuant to subsection (d) requiring

1	such entity to take action prescribed in that sub-
2	section.
3	(2) Relief under this subsection shall
4	be proper if the court finds that—
5	(A) the Internet site associated with the do-
6	main name subject to the order is no longer, or
7	never was, dedicated to infringing activities as
8	defined in this Act; or
9	(B) the interests of justice require that the
10	order be modified, suspended, or vacated.
11	(3) Consideration.—In making a relief deter-
12	mination under paragraph (2), a court may consider
13	whether the domain name has expired or has been re-
14	registered by a different party.
15	(4) Intervention.—An entity identified pursu-
16	ant to subsection (a) as an entity which may be re-
17	quired to take action pursuant to subsection (d) if an
18	order issues pursuant to subsection (b) may intervene
19	at any time in any action commenced under sub-
20	section (a), or in any action to modify, suspend, or
21	vacate an order pursuant to this subsection. Failure
22	to intervene in an action does not prohibit an entity
23	notified of the action from subsequently seeking an
24	order to modify, suspend, or terminate an order

 $is sued\ by\ the\ court\ under\ this\ Act.$ 

1	(g) Related Actions.—A qualifying plaintiff, if al-
2	leging that an Internet site previously adjudicated to be an
3	Internet site dedicated to infringing activities is accessible
4	or has been reconstituted at a different domain name, may
5	commence a related action under this section against the
6	additional domain name in the same judicial district as
7	the previous action.
8	SEC. 5. VOLUNTARY ACTION AGAINST WEBSITES STEALING
9	AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.
10	(a) In General.—No financial transaction provider
11	or Internet advertising service shall be liable for damages
12	to any person for voluntarily taking any action described
13	in section 3(d) or 4(d) with regard to an Internet site if
14	the entity acting in good faith and based on credible evi-
15	dence has a reasonable belief that the Internet site is an
16	Internet site dedicated to infringing activities.
17	(b) Internet Sites Engaged in Infringing Activi-
18	Ties That Endanger the Public Health.—
19	(1) Refusal of Service.—A domain name reg-
20	istry, domain name registrar, financial transaction
21	provider, information location tool, or Internet adver-
22	tising service, acting in good faith and based on cred-
23	ible evidence, may stop providing or refuse to provide
24	services to an infringing Internet site that endangers
25	the public health.

1	(2) Immunity from liability.—An entity de-
2	scribed in paragraph (1), including its directors, offi-
3	cers, employees, or agents, that ceases or refused to
4	provide services under paragraph (1) shall not be lia-
5	ble to any party under any Federal or State law for
6	such action.
7	(3) Definitions.—For purposes of this sub-
8	section—
9	(A) the term "adulterated" has the same
10	meaning as in section 501 of the Federal Food,
11	Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 351);
12	(B) an "infringing Internet site that endan-
13	gers the public health" means—
14	(i) an Internet site dedicated to in-
15	fringing activities for which the counterfeit
16	products that it offers, sells, dispenses, or
17	distributes are controlled or non-controlled
18	prescription medication; or
19	(ii) an Internet site that has no sig-
20	nificant use other than, or is designed, oper-
21	ated, or marketed by its operator or persons
22	operating in concert with the operator, and
23	facts or circumstances suggest is used, pri-
24	marily as a means for—

1	(I) offering, selling, dispensing, or
2	distributing any controlled or non-con-
3	trolled prescription medication, and
4	does so regularly without a valid pre-
5	scription; or
6	(II) offering, selling, dispensing,
7	or distributing any controlled or non-
8	controlled prescription medication, and
9	does so regularly for medication that is
10	adulterated or misbranded;
11	(C) the term "misbranded" has the same
12	meaning as in section 502 of the Federal Food,
13	Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352); and
14	(D) the term "valid prescription" has the
15	same meaning as in section 309(e)(2)(A) of the
16	Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.
17	829(e)(2)(A)).
18	SEC. 6. SAVINGS CLAUSES.
19	(a) Rule of Construction Relating to Civil and
20	Criminal Remedies.—Nothing in this Act shall be con-
21	strued to limit or expand civil or criminal remedies avail-
22	able to any person (including the United States) for in-
23	fringing activities on the Internet pursuant to any other
24	Federal or State law.

1	(b) Rule of Construction Relating to Vicarious
2	OR CONTRIBUTORY LIABILITY.—Nothing in this Act shall
3	be construed to enlarge or diminish vicarious or contribu-
4	tory liability for any cause of action available under the
5	Lanham Act or title 17, United States Code, including any
6	limitations on liability under section 512 of such title 17,
7	or to create an obligation to take action pursuant to section
8	5 of this Act.
9	(c) Relationship With Section 512 of Title 17.—
10	Nothing in this Act, no identification of entities in section
11	3(a) or 4(a), no notice provided pursuant to section 3(c)
12	or 4(c), no order issued pursuant to sections 3(b) or 4(b),
13	and no order issued or served pursuant to sections 3(d) or
14	4(d), shall serve as a basis for determining the application
15	of section 512 of title 17, United States Code.
16	SEC. 7. GUIDELINES AND STUDIES.
17	(a) Guidelines.—The Attorney General shall—
18	(1) publish procedures developed in consultation
19	with other relevant law enforcement agencies, includ-
20	ing the United States Immigration and Customs En-
21	forcement, to receive information from the public
22	about Internet sites dedicated to infringing activities;
23	and
24	(2) develop a deconfliction process in consulta-
25	tion with other law enforcement agencies, including

1 the United States Immigration and Customs Enforce-2 ment, to coordinate enforcement activities brought under this Act. 3 4 (b) Reports.— 5 (1) Report on effectiveness of certain 6 MEASURES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in 7 8 coordination with the Attorney General, the Secretary 9 of Homeland Security, and the Intellectual Property 10 Enforcement Coordinator, shall conduct a study and 11 report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Sen-12 ate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House 13 of Representatives on the following: 14 (A) An assessment of the effects, if any, of 15 the implementation of section 3(d)(2)(A) on the 16 accessibility of Internet sites dedicated to in-17 fringing activity. 18 (B) An assessment of the effects, if any, of 19 the implementation of section 3(d)(2)(A) on the 20 deployment, security, and reliability of the do-21 main name system and associated Internet proc-22 esses, including Domain Name System Security 23 Extensions. 24 (C) Recommendations, if any, for modifying

25

or amending this Act to increase effectiveness or

1	ameliorate any unintended effects of section
2	3(d)(2)(A).
3	(2) Report on overall effectiveness.—The
4	Register of Copyrights shall, in consultation with the
5	appropriate departments and agencies of the United
6	States and other stakeholders—
7	(A) conduct a study on—
8	(i) the enforcement and effectiveness of
9	$this\ Act;$
10	(ii) the burden of carrying out the re-
11	quirements of this Act, if any, on inter-
12	mediaries;
13	(iii) the need for cost reimbursement
14	for intermediaries for carrying out the re-
15	quirements of this Act; and
16	(iv) the need to modify or amend this
17	Act to apply to emerging technologies; and
18	(B) not later than 2 years after the date of
19	enactment of this Act, submit a report to the
20	Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and
21	the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of
22	Representatives on—
23	(i) the results of the study conducted
24	under subparagraph (A); and

1	(ii) any recommendations that the
2	Register may have as a result of the study.
3	(3) Annual oversight report.—Not later
4	than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act,
5	and each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall
6	report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Sen-
7	ate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House
8	of Representatives the following information with re-
9	spect to the preceding year:
10	(A) Each instance in which an action was
11	commenced under section $3(a)(1)$ or $3(a)(2)$ , and
12	each instance in which an action was com-
13	menced by the Attorney General under section
14	4(a)(1) or $4(a)(2)$ , including the name of any
15	party against whom the action was brought.
16	(B) Each instance in which a temporary re-
17	straining order, preliminary injunction or in-
18	junction was issued pursuant to section $3(b)(1)$ ,
19	and each instance in which a temporary re-
20	straining order, preliminary injunction or in-
21	junction was issued pursuant to section $4(b)(1)$
22	in an action commenced by the Attorney Gen-
23	eral, including the name of any party against

whom the order or injunction was issued.

1	(C) Each instance in which an action com-
2	menced under section $3(a)(1)$ or $3(a)(2)$ , or an
3	action commenced by the Attorney General under
4	section $4(a)(1)$ or $4(a)(2)$ , was concluded without
5	the issuance of a temporary restraining order,
6	preliminary injunction or injunction, including
7	the reason for the conclusion of the action.
8	(D) Each proof of service filed with the
9	court pursuant to section $3(d)(1)$ , or filed pursu-
10	ant to section $4(d)(1)$ in an action commenced
11	by the Attorney General.
12	(E) Each action for injunctive relief
13	brought pursuant to section 3(e), or brought pur-
14	suant to section 4(e) in an action commenced by
15	the Attorney General, including the name of any
16	party against whom the action for relief was
17	brought.
18	(F) Each motion granted by a court to
19	modify, suspend or vacate an order that was
20	filed under section $3(f)(1)$ , or filed under section
21	4(f)(1) in an action commenced by the Attorney
22	General, including the relief obtained.
23	(G) Each related action commenced pursu-
24	ant to section 3(g), or commenced by the Attor-

ney General pursuant to section 4(g), including

1	the	name	of	any	party	against	whom	an	action
2	was	s comn	nen	ced.					

(4) GAO REPORT ON PRIVATE ACTIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Comptroller General shall report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representative each instance in the previous year in which an action was commenced under sections 4(a)(1) or 4(a)(2) by a qualifying plaintiff that is not the Attorney General, including the names of any parties to each such action.

### 13 SEC. 8. PREVENTING THE IMPORTATION OF COUNTERFEIT

14 PRODUCTS AND INFRINGING DEVICES.

Notwithstanding section 1905 of title 18, United States

16 Code—

(1) if United States Customs and Border Protection suspects a product of being imported or exported in violation of section 42 of the Lanham Act, and subject to any applicable bonding requirements, the Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to share information on, and unredacted samples of, products and their packaging and labels, or photos of such products, packaging and labels, with the rightholders of the trademark suspected of being cop-

ied or simulated, for purposes of determining whether
the products are prohibited from importation pursuant to such section; and

(2) upon seizure of material by United States
Customs and Border Protection imported in violation
of subsection (a)(2) or subsection (b) of section 1201
of title 17, United States Code, the Secretary of
Homeland Security is authorized to share information about, and provide samples to affected parties,
subject to any applicable bonding requirements, as to
the seizure of material designed to circumvent technological measures or protection afforded by a technological measure that controls access to or protects the
owner's work protected by copyright under such title.



# Calendar No. 70

112TH CONGRESS S. 968

# A BILL

To prevent online threats to economic creativity and theft of intellectual property, and for other purposes.

 $\label{eq:may-26} {\rm May~26,~2011}$  Reported with an amendment