H. R. ______

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to address unfair trade practices relating to infringement of copyrights and trademarks by certain Internet sites, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Issa introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _________________

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to address unfair trade practices relating to infringement of copyrights and trademarks by certain Internet sites, 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 “Online Protection and
5  Enforcement of Digital Trade Act” or the “OPEN Act”.

(Original Signature of Member)
SEC. 2. UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES RELATING TO INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHTS AND TRADE-MARKS BY CERTAIN INTERNET SITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 337 the following:

“SEC. 337A. UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES RELATING TO INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHTS AND TRADE-MARKS BY CERTAIN INTERNET SITES.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COMPLAINANT.—The term ‘complainant’ means a person who files a complaint with the Commission under subsection (d).

“(2) DOMAIN NAME.—The term ‘domain name’ has the meaning given that term in section 45 of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. 1127).

“(3) FINANCIAL TRANSACTION PROVIDER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘financial transaction provider’ has the meaning given that term in section 5362(4) of title 31, United States Code.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘financial transaction provider’ does not include an Internet service platform or an affiliate of an Internet service platform.
“(4) INFRINGING ACTIVITY.—The term ‘infringing activity’ means an activity that—

“(A) infringes a copyright in a manner punishable under section 506 of title 17, United States Code;

“(B) violates section 1201 of title 17, United States Code; or

“(C) uses counterfeit marks in a manner punishable under section 34(d) of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. 1116(d)).

“(5) INTERNET ADVERTISING SERVICE.—The term ‘Internet advertising service’ means a service that serves an online advertisement in viewable form for any period of time on an Internet site that is not owned or controlled by the Internet advertising service.

“(6) INTERNET SERVICE PLATFORM.—The term ‘Internet service platform’ means an interactive digital service the provider of which—

“(A) does not act merely as a payment intermediary between a user and a supplier of goods or services; and

“(B) provides additional services to facilitate interaction between users unrelated to purchases from suppliers of goods and services.
“(7) **INTERNET SITE**.—The term ‘Internet site’
means the collection of digital assets, including links,
indexes, or pointers to digital assets, accessible
through the Internet that are addressed relative to
a common domain name.

“(8) **INTERNET SITE DEDICATED TO INFRINGING ACTIVITY**.—

“(A) **IN GENERAL**.—The term ‘Internet site dedicated to infringing activity’ means an
Internet site that—

“(i) is accessed through a non-
domestic domain name;

“(ii) conducts business directed to
residents of the United States; and

“(iii) has only limited purpose or use
other than engaging in infringing activity
and whose owner or operator primarily
uses the site—

“(I) to willfully—

“(aa) infringe a copyright in
a manner punishable under sec-
tion 506 of title 17, United
States Code; or

“(bb) violate section 1201 of
title 17, United States Code; or
“(II) to use counterfeit marks in a manner punishable under section 34(d) of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. 1116(d)).

“(B) BUSINESS DIRECTED TO RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—For purposes of determining whether an Internet site conducts business directed to residents of the United States under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Commission may consider, among other indicators, whether—

“(i) the Internet site is providing goods or services to users located in the United States;

“(ii) there is evidence that the Internet site is not intended to provide goods and services to such users or access to or delivery of goods and services to such users;

“(iii) the Internet site has reasonable measures in place to prevent goods and services provided by the Internet site from being accessed from or delivered to the United States;
“(iv) the Internet site offers services obtained in the United States; and
“(v) any prices for goods and services provided by the Internet site are indicated in the currency of the United States.
“(C) EXCLUSIONS.—An Internet site is not an Internet site dedicated to infringing activity—
“(i) if the Internet site has a practice of expeditiously removing, or disabling access to, material that is claimed to be infringing or to be the subject of infringing activity after notification by the owner of the copyright or trademark alleged to be infringed or its authorized representative;
“(ii) because the Internet site engages in an activity that would not make the operator liable for monetary relief for infringing a copyright under section 512 of title 17, United States Code; or
“(iii) because of the distribution by the Internet site of copies that were made without infringing a copyright or trademark.
“(9) Lanham Act.—The term ‘Lanham Act’ means the Act entitled ‘An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes’, approved July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.) (commonly referred to as the ‘Trademark Act of 1946’ or the ‘Lanham Act’).

“(10) Nondomestic domain name.—The term ‘nondomestic domain name’ means a domain name for which the domain name registry that issued the domain name and operates the relevant top level domain, the domain name registrar for the domain name, and the owner and the operator of the Internet site associated with the domain name, are not located in the United States.

“(11) Operator.—The term ‘operator’, when used in connection with an Internet site, includes any person with authority to operate the Internet site.

“(12) Owner.—The term ‘owner’, when used in connection with an Internet site, includes any owner of a majority interest in the Internet site.
“(13) TRADEMARK.—The term ‘trademark’ has the meaning given that term in section 45 of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. 1127).

“(b) APPLICABILITY OF SECTION.—It shall be a violation of this section to operate or maintain an Internet site dedicated to infringing activity. If the Commission determines that there has been a violation of this subsection, that violation shall be dealt with as provided in this section.

“(c) INVESTIGATION OF VIOLATIONS BY COMMISSION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission—

“(A) may investigate an alleged violation of subsection (b) on its own initiative; and

“(B) shall investigate any alleged violation of subsection (b) upon receiving a complaint filed under subsection (d).

“(2) PROCEDURES.—An investigation initiated under paragraph (1) shall be subject to the requirements of section 337(b)(1) with respect to notice of investigations and timing of determinations.

“(3) CONSULTATIONS.—In conducting an investigation initiated under paragraph (1), the Commission may consult with, and seek advice and information from, the Attorney General, the Secretary of
State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Commerce, the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, the United States Trade Representative, and such other officials as the Commission considers appropriate.

“(4) TERMINATION OF INVESTIGATIONS; REFEERAL.—If the Commission has reason to believe, based on information before the Commission, that the domain name associated with an Internet site that is the subject of a complaint filed under subsection (d) is not a nondomestic domain name, the Commission shall terminate, or not initiate, an investigation with respect to the complaint, and shall refer the matter, including any evidentiary record that the Commission has developed, to the Attorney General for such further proceedings as the Attorney General determines appropriate.

“(5) LIMITATION ON INVESTIGATIONS OF DOMAIN NAMES; CONSENT TO JURISDICTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Commission shall terminate, or not initiate, an investigation under paragraph (1) with respect to a domain name—

“(A) if the operator of the Internet site associated with the domain name provides in a
legal notice on the site accurate information consisting of—

“(i) the name of an individual authorized to receive process on behalf of the site;

“(ii) an address at which process may be served;

“(iii) a telephone number at which the individual described in clause (i) may be contacted; and

“(iv) a statement that the operator of the site—

“(I) consents to the jurisdiction and venue of the United States district courts with respect to a violation punishable under section 506 of title 17, United States Code, a criminal offense under section 1204 of title 17, United States Code, for a violation of section 1201 of such title, or a violation of section 2320 of title 18 of such Code; and

“(II) will accept service of process from the Attorney General with respect to those violations and the offense set forth in subclause (I); and
“(B) provided that, in the event of the filing of any civil action in the appropriate United States district court—

“(i) for infringement of copyright under section 501 of title 17, United States Code,

“(ii) under section 1203 of title 17, United States Code, for a violation of section 1201 of such title, or

“(iii) under section 32(1) of the Lanham Act,

accepts service and waives, in a timely manner, any objections to jurisdiction as set forth in the statement described in subparagraph (A)(iv).

“(d) COMPLAINTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A complaint alleging, under oath, that an Internet site dedicated to infringing activity is being operated or maintained in violation of subsection (b) may be filed with the Commission by the owner of a copyright or trademark that is the subject of the infringing activity alleged in the complaint.

“(2) NOTICE TO OWNER OR REGISTRANT OF DOMAIN NAME OF INTERNET SITE ALLEGED TO BE VIOLATING THIS SECTION.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon filing a complaint under paragraph (1), the complainant shall send a notice of the violation alleged in the complaint to the owner or registrant of the domain name of the Internet site alleged to be operated or maintained in violation of subsection (b)—

“(i) at the postal and e-mail addresses appearing in the applicable publicly accessible database of registrations, if any, to the extent such addresses are reasonably available;

“(ii) via the postal and e-mail addresses of the registrar, registry, or other domain name registration authority that registered or assigned the domain name, to the extent such addresses are reasonably available; and

“(iii) in any other such form as the Commission finds necessary.

“(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of this subsection, the actions described in this paragraph shall constitute service of process.
“(3) IDENTIFICATION OF, AND NOTICE TO, ENTITIES THAT MAY BE REQUIRED TO TAKE ACTION PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.—

“(A) IDENTIFICATION.—A complaint filed under paragraph (1) shall identify any financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service that may be required to take measures described in subsection (g)(2) if the Commission issues an order under subsection (f) with respect to the complaint and the order is served on the provider or service pursuant to subsection (g)(1).

“(B) NOTICE.—Upon filing a complaint under paragraph (1), the complainant shall provide notice to any financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service identified in the complaint pursuant to subparagraph (A) or any amendments to the complaint.

“(C) INTERVENTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service identified in a complaint pursuant to subparagraph (A) may intervene upon timely request filed with the Commission in—
“(I) an investigation initiated under subsection (c) pursuant to the complaint; or

“(II) pursuant to subsection (f)(3), an action to modify, suspend, or vacate an order issued pursuant to the complaint.

“(ii) Rule of Construction.—Failure to intervene under clause (i) in an investigation under subsection (c) does not preclude a financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service notified of the investigation from subsequently seeking an order to modify, suspend, or terminate an order issued by the Commission under subsection (f).

“(e) Determinations.—

“(1) In General.—The Commission shall determine, with respect to each investigation initiated under subsection (c) alleging that an Internet site dedicated to infringing activity is operated or maintained in violation of subsection (b), whether or not the Internet site is operated or maintained in violation of subsection (b).
“(2) EXCEPTIONS AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO DETERMINATIONS.—Except as specifically provided in this subsection, the provisions of the first, second, third, and eighth sentences of subsection (c) of section 337 providing for exceptions and procedures relating to determinations of the Commission under that section shall apply with respect to a determination under paragraph (1) to the same extent and in the same manner as those provisions apply to determinations under section 337.

“(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—A determination made under paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date on which the Commission publishes the determination in the Federal Register.

“(4) REFERRALS TO PRESIDENT; TERMINATION FOR DISAPPROVAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Commission determines under paragraph (1) that an Internet site dedicated to infringing activity is operated or maintained in violation of subsection (b), the Commission shall promptly submit to the President or a copy of the determination, the record upon which the determination is based, and any order issued under subsection (f) pursuant to the determination.
“(B) TERMINATION OF DETERMINATION
based on disapproval of President.—If
the President disapproves of a determination of
the Commission for policy reasons and notifies
the Commission of that disapproval, the deter-
mination and any order issued pursuant to the
determination shall cease to have force or effect
on the date on which the President notifies the
Commission of that disapproval.

“(5) ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION AND PROCEEDINGS.—The Commission may, in
making any determination under this section—

“(A) allow the submission of information
electronically; and

“(B) hold hearings electronically or obtain
testimony or other information electronically or
by such means as the Commission determines
allows participation in proceedings under this
section at as low a cost as possible to partici-
pants in the proceedings.

“(6) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES RELATING TO
REVIEW OF CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS.—Notwith-
standing the provisions of this subsection or any
provision of section 337(c), a determination of the
Commission under this section with respect to the
appropriate remedy provided by the Commission, a
determination under subsection (f)(2) with respect
to the forfeiture of a bond, and a determination
under subsection (i) with respect to the imposition
of sanctions for abuse of discovery or abuse of proc-
ess, shall be reviewable in accordance with section
706 of title 5, United States Code.

“(f) CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Commission deter-
mines under subsection (e) that an Internet site
dedicated to infringing activity is operated or main-
tained in violation of subsection (b), the Commission
may—

“(A) issue an order to cease and desist the
infringing activity of the Internet site against
the Internet site and to the owner and the oper-
ator of the Internet site; and

“(B) cause the order to be served on the
owner and the operator.

“(2) TEMPORARY AND PRELIMINARY CEASE
AND DESIST ORDERS.—

“(A) PETITION BY COMPLAINANT.—A
complainant may file with the chairperson of
the Commission (or the designee of the chair-
person) a petition, in accordance with this para-
graph, for the issuance of a temporary or preliminary order against the Internet site and to the owner and the operator of the Internet site to cease and desist the infringing activity alleged in the complaint filed under subsection (d).

“(B) ISSUANCE OF ORDER.—If, upon receiving a petition under subparagraph (A) and after providing an opportunity to be heard under subparagraph (C), the chairperson of the Commission (or the designee of the chairperson) determines that there is reason to believe that an Internet site dedicated to infringing activity is operated or maintained in violation of subsection (b), the chairperson of the Commission (or the designee of the chairperson) may issue a temporary or preliminary cease and desist order against, and cause the order to be served on, the Internet site and the owner and the operator of the Internet site.

“(C) OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Before issuing a temporary or preliminary cease and desist order under this paragraph, the chairperson of the Commission (or the designee
of the chairperson) shall provide to the
owner and the operator of the Internet site
alleged to be operated or maintained in
violation of subsection (b) an opportunity
to be heard and to submit relevant infor-
mation to the chairperson of the Commis-
ion (or the designee of the chairperson).

“(ii) ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF IN-
FORMATION AND PROCEEDINGS.—The
chairperson of the Commission (or the des-
ignee of the chairperson) may provide an
opportunity to be heard and to submit in-
formation under clause (i) electronically or
in such other manner as the chairperson of
the Commission (or the designee of the
chairperson) determines appropriate.

“(D) STANDARD FOR RELIEF.—If the
chairperson of the Commission (or the designee
of the chairperson) issues a temporary or pre-
liminary cease and desist order under this para-
graph, the order shall be issued in a manner
consistent with the provisions of rule 65 of the
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or any suc-
cessor thereto, relating to preliminary injunc-
tions and temporary restraining orders.
“(E) PROCEDURES FOR TEMPORARY CEASE AND DESIST ORDER.—

“(i) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—

Upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances by the complainant filing a petition for a temporary cease and desist order under subparagraph (A), the chairperson of the Commission (or the designee of the chairperson) may make a determination with respect to the petition on an expedited basis.

“(ii) EXPIRATION OF ORDER.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), a temporary cease and desist order issued under this paragraph shall expire at a time determined by the chairperson of the Commission (or the designee of the chairperson) that is not later than 14 days after the issuance of the order.

“(II) EXTENSION OF ORDER.—

The chairperson of the Commission (or the designee of the chairperson) may extend a temporary cease and de-
sist order issued under this paragraph

for additional periods of not more

than 14 days for good cause or with

the consent of the entity against

which the order is issued.

“(F) PROCEDURES FOR PRELIMINARY

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as pro-

vided in clause (ii), the chairperson of the

Commission (or the designee of the chair-

person) shall make a determination with

respect to a petition for a preliminary

cease and desist order not later than 30

days after the Commission publishes notice

of the initiation of an investigation under

subsection (c) in the Federal Register.

“(ii) EXTENSIONS OF TIME FOR DE-

tERMINATION.—The chairperson of the

Commission (or the designee of the chair-

person) may extend the date by which the

chairperson of the Commission (or the des-

ignee of the chairperson) is required to

make a determination under clause (i) with

respect to a petition for a preliminary

cease and desist order for an additional 30
days if the chairperson of the Commission (or the designee of the chairperson)—

“(I) determines that the petition presents a more complicated case; and

“(II) publishes in the Federal Register an explanation of why the chairperson of the Commission (or the designee of the chairperson) determined that the case is more complicated under subclause (I).

“(G) BONDING REQUIREMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The chairperson of the Commission (or the designee of the chairperson) may require a complainant that files a petition for the issuance of a temporary or preliminary cease and desist order under subparagraph (A) to post a bond before issuing the order.

“(ii) FORFEITURE OF BOND.—If, after issuing a temporary or preliminary cease and desist order under this paragraph, the Commission determines that the Internet site against which the order was issued was not an Internet site dedicated to infringing activity operated in violation
of subsection (b), the Commission may, pursuant to such terms and conditions as the Commission prescribes, require the forfeiture of the bond posted by the complainant under clause (i) and the provision of the bond to the owner or the operator of the Internet site.

“(H) A PPLICABILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT.—The provisions of section 554 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the issuance of preliminary or temporary cease and desist orders under this paragraph.

“(3) M ODIFICATION OR REVOCATION OF ORDERS.—

“(A) I N GENERAL.—At any time after the issuance of an order under this subsection, a motion to modify, suspend, or vacate the order may be filed by—

“(i) any entity, or owner or operator of property, bound by the order;

“(ii) the owner or operator of the Internet site subject to the order;

“(iii) any domain name registrar or registry that has registered or assigned the
domain name of the Internet site subject
to the order; or

“(iv) a financial transaction provider
or Internet advertising service on which a
copy of an order has been served pursuant
to paragraph (1) of subsection (g) requir-
ing the provider or service to take action
described in paragraph (2) of that sub-
section.

“(B) RELIEF.—The Commission shall
modify, suspend, or vacate an order, as appro-
priate, if the Commission determines that—

“(i) the Internet site subject to the
order is no longer, or never was, an Inter-
net site dedicated to infringing activity; or

“(ii) the interests of justice require
that the order be modified, suspended, or
vacated.

“(C) CONSIDERATION.—In making a de-
termination under subparagraph (B), the Com-
mission may consider whether the domain name
of the Internet site subject to the order has ex-
pired or has been re-registered by a different
entity.
“(4) AMENDMENT OF ORDERS.—A complainant may petition the Commission to amend an order issued under this subsection if an Internet site determined under subsection (e) to be an Internet site dedicated to infringing activity is accessible or has been reconstituted at a different domain name.

“(5) OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES.—Before the Commission issues an order under this subsection or modifies, suspends, or vacates, or amends such an order under paragraph (3) or (4), a financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service that intervened pursuant to subsection (d)(3) in an investigation or action relating to the order shall have an opportunity to be heard before the Commission with respect to whether the Commission should issue the order and the scope of relief available under the order or whether the Commission should modify, suspend, vacate, or amend the order, as the case may be.

“(6) EXPIRATION OF ORDERS WITH RESPECT TO INTERNET SITE.—An order issued under this subsection against an Internet site shall cease to have any force or effect upon expiration of the registration of the domain name of the Internet site.
“(g) **REQUIRED ACTIONS BASED ON COMMISSION ORDERS.**

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Commission reasonably believes that a financial transaction provider or an Internet advertising service identified in a complaint pursuant to subsection (d)(3), or any amendment to the complaint, supplies services to the Internet site that is subject to the order issued under subsection (f) with respect to the complaint—

“(A) the Commission may give permission to the complainant to serve a copy of the order on the financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service, as the case may be;

“(B) if the Commission gives permission to the complainant under subparagraph (A), the complainant shall file proof of service with the Commission; and

“(C) upon receiving a copy of the order pursuant to subparagraph (A), the financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service, as the case may be, shall implement the measures described in paragraph (2).

“(2) **MEASURES DESCRIBED.**—The measures described in this paragraph are the following:
“(A) MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY
FINANCIAL TRANSACTION PROVIDERS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause
(ii), a financial transaction provider shall
expeditiously take reasonable measures de-
dsigned to prevent or prohibit the comple-
tion of payment transactions by the pro-
vider that involve customers located in the
United States and the Internet site subject
to the order issued under subsection (f).

“(ii) LIMITATIONS ON MEASURES.—A
financial transaction provider may not be
required pursuant to clause (i)—

“(I) to implement measures that
are not commercially reasonable;

“(II) to modify services or facili-
ties of the provider to comply with the
order issued under subsection (f); or

“(III) to prevent or prohibit the
completion of a payment transaction
if the provider could not reasonably
determine in advance whether the en-
tity was using the Internet site sub-
ject to the order.

“(B) INTERNET ADVERTISING SERVICES.—
“(i) In general.—Subject to clause (ii), an Internet advertising service shall expeditiously take technically feasible measures intended to cease serving advertisements to the Internet site subject to the order issued under subsection (f) in situations in which the service would directly share revenues generated by the advertisements with the operator of the Internet site.

“(ii) Limitations on measures.—An Internet advertising service may not be required pursuant to clause (i)—

“(I) to implement measures that are not commercially reasonable;

“(II) to modify the services or facilities of the service to comply with the order issued under subsection (f); or

“(III) to cease serving an advertisement to an Internet site if the service could not reasonably determine before serving the advertisement that the advertisement was being served to the Internet site subject to the order.
“(3) COMMUNICATION WITH USERS.—A financial transaction provider or an Internet advertising service required to implement measures described in paragraph (2) shall determine how to communicate with the users or customers of the provider or service, as the case may be, with respect to those measures.

“(4) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

“(A) LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS.—A financial transaction provider or an Internet advertising service required to implement measures described in paragraph (2) shall not be required to take measures or actions in addition to the measures described in paragraph (2) pursuant to this section or an order issued under this section.

“(B) MANNER OF COMPLIANCE.—A financial transaction provider or an Internet advertising service required to implement measures described in paragraph (2) shall be in compliance with this subsection if the provider or service, as the case may be, implements the measures described in that paragraph with respect to accounts of the provider or service, as the case may be, on or after the date on which
a copy of an order is served under paragraph (1) or, if applicable, the date on which the order is modified or amended under paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (f).

“(5) ACTIONS PURSUANT TO COMMISSION ORDER.—

“(A) IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL ACTIONS.—No cause of action shall lie in any court against a financial transaction provider or an Internet advertising service on which a copy of an order is served under paragraph (1), or against any director, officer, employee, or agent thereof, other than in an action pursuant to subsection (h), for—

“(i) any act reasonably designed to comply with this subsection or reasonably arising from the order; or

“(ii) any act, failure, or inability to meet the obligations under this subsection of the provider or service if the provider or service, as the case may be, makes a good faith effort to comply with such obligations.

“(B) IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.—A financial transaction provider or an Internet ad-
vertising service on which a copy of an order is
served under paragraph (1), and any director,
officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall not be
liable to any person for any acts reasonably de-
dsigned to comply with this subsection or reason-
ably arising from the order, other than in an
action pursuant to subsection (h).

“(C) IMMUNITY FROM ACTIONS OF THIRD
PARTIES.—An action taken by a third party to
circumvent any measures implemented pursuant
to an order served on a financial transaction
provider or Internet advertising service under
paragraph (1) may not be used by any person
in any claim or cause of action against the pro-
vider or service, as the case may be, other than
in an action pursuant to subsection (h).

“(h) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to compel compli-
ance with this section, the Attorney General may
bring an action for injunctive relief against any per-
son subject to an order issued under subsection (f)
or on which such an order is served under subsection
(g) that knowingly and willfully fails to comply with
the order.
“(2) Rule of Construction.—The authority granted to the Attorney General under paragraph (1) shall be the sole legal remedy for enforcing the obligations under subsection (g) of a financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service on which an order is served under paragraph (1) of that subsection.

“(3) Affirmative Defenses.—A defendant in an action commenced under paragraph (1) may establish an affirmative defense by showing that the defendant does not have the technical means to comply with this section without incurring an unreasonable economic burden or that the order is inconsistent with this section. That showing shall serve as a defense only to the extent of the inability of the defendant to comply or to the extent of the inconsistency.

“(i) Sanctions for Abuse of Process and Discovery.—The Commission may, by rule, prescribe sanctions for abuse of process in a manner consistent with the provisions of rule 11 and rule 37 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

“(j) Immunity for Enforcement of Orders.—No cause of action shall lie in any court, no person may rely on any claim or cause of action, and no liability for
damages to any person shall be granted, against a financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service for taking any action pursuant to subsection (g)(2) with respect to an Internet site, or otherwise declining to serve or terminating transactions with an Internet site, in the reasonable belief based on credible evidence that—

“(1) the Internet site is an Internet site dedicated to infringing activity; and

“(2) the action is consistent with the terms of service and other contractual obligations of the provider or service, as the case may be.

“(k) IMMUNITY FOR TAKING VOLUNTARY ACTION AGAINST SITES THAT ENDANGER PUBLIC HEALTH.—

“(1) Refusal of service.—A financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service, acting in good faith and based on credible evidence, may cease providing or refuse to provide services to an Internet site the provider or service determines to be an Internet site that endangers the public health.

“(2) Immunity from liability.—A financial transaction provider or Internet advertising service described in paragraph (1), including its directors, officers, employees, or agents, that ceases or refuses to provide services under that paragraph shall not be
liable to any person under any Federal or State law for ceasing or refusing to provide such services.

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) DRUG.—The term ‘drug’ has the meaning given that term in section 201(g)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1)).

“(B) INTERNET SITE THAT ENDANGERS THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The term ‘Internet site that endangers the public health’ means an Internet site that is primarily designed or operated for the purpose of, has only limited purpose or use other than, or is marketed by its operator or another person acting in concert with that operator for use in offering, selling, dispensing, or distributing any prescription medication, and does so regularly without a valid prescription.

“(C) PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION.—The term ‘prescription medication’ means a drug that is subject to section 503(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353(b)).

“(D) VALID PRESCRIPTION.—The term ‘valid prescription’ has the meaning given that
term in section 309(e)(2)(A) of the Controlled
Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 829(e)(2)(A)).

“(l) **SAVINGS CLAUSES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this section
shall be construed to limit or expand civil or criminal
remedies available to any person (including the
United States) for activities that infringe intellectual
property rights on the Internet pursuant to any
other Federal or State law.

“(2) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO VI-
carious or Contributory Liability.**—Nothing in
this section shall be construed—

“(A) to enlarge or diminish vicarious or
contributory liability for any cause of action
available under title 17, United States Code, or
the Lanham Act, including any limitations on
liability under section 512 of such title 17; or

“(B) to create an obligation to take action
pursuant to subsection (k).

“(3) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO
LIMITATIONS, EXCEPTIONS, AND DEFENSES.**—Noth-
ing in this section shall be construed to affect, limit,
or deny application of any limitation, exception, or
defense to copyright or trademark causes of action,
including fair use and other exceptions, limitations,
or defenses available to any person pursuant to any
other Federal or State law.

“(4) Rule of construction relating to
civil actions.—The issuance of an order and ac-
tions taken or not taken pursuant to this section
shall be inadmissible as evidence in any civil action
(other than an action under this section to enforce
compliance with subsection (b)) to establish that a
party who has received, or is otherwise made aware
of, such an order has knowledge regarding any in-
fringing activities relating to the Internet site sub-
ject to the order, including under section 512 of title
17, United States Code, in determining whether any
service provider had actual knowledge or should have
known of the infringing activity.”.

(b) Disclosure of Confidential Information.—Section 337(n) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19
U.S.C. 1337(n)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or section
337A” after “this section”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking “(j)” and

inserting “(j) of this section”;
(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “(g), a cease and desist order issued pursuant to subsection (f), or a consent order issued pursuant to subsection (c)” and inserting “(g) of this section, a cease and desist order issued pursuant to subsection (f) of this section or subsection (f) of section 337A, or a consent order issued pursuant to subsection (c) of this section or subsection (d) of section 337A”; and

(iii) in clause (iv), by striking “(i), or a consent order issued under this section” and inserting “(i) of this section or subsection (f) of section 337A, or a consent order issued under this section or subsection (d) of section 337A”; (B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “(j)” and inserting “(j) of this section or subsection (e)(5) of section 337A”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “(g)” and inserting “(g) of this section”.


Title III of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304 et seq.), as amended by section 2, is further amended by inserting after section 337A the following:

“SEC. 337B. SECTION 337 JUDGES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 556(b) of title 5, United States Code, the Commission may appoint hearing officers, other than administrative law judges appointed under section 3105 of title 5, United States Code, to preside at the taking of evidence at hearings required by sections 337 and 337A and to make initial and recommended decisions in accordance with sections 554, 556, and 557 of such title in investigations under sections 337 and 337A. The hearing officers appointed under this subsection shall be known as ‘section 337 judges’.

“(b) QUALIFICATIONS.—An individual appointed as a section 337 judge under paragraph (1) shall possess a minimum of 7 years of legal experience and be licensed to practice law under the laws of a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territorial court established under the Constitution of the United States. The Commission may promulgate such other regulations as the Commission considers necessary
with respect to the qualifications of section 337 judges,
including technical expertise and experience in patent,
trademark, copyright, and unfair competition law.

“(c) Rotation.—Section 337 judges shall be as-
signed to cases in rotation to the extent practicable or as
otherwise provided for in the rules of the Commission.

“(d) Other Duties.—A section 337 judge may not
perform duties inconsistent with the duties and respon-
sibilities of a section 337 judge.

“(e) Removal.—A section 337 judge may be re-
moved only for good cause shown upon a hearing con-
ducted on the record by the Merit Systems Protection
Board. The failure of the Commission to adopt the initial
or recommended decision of a section 337 judge shall not
constitute good cause.

“(f) Competitive Service.—Except as otherwise
provided, the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to po-
sitions in the competitive service apply to section 337
judges. Upon appointment, a section 337 judge shall be
paid in accordance with the pay rates provided for in sec-
tion 5372 of title 5, United States Code, commensurate
with the pay rate of an administrative law judge with simi-
lar time in service. Section 337 judges shall not be Senior
Executive Service positions (as defined in section 3132(a)
of title 5, United States Code).
“(g) PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS.—Section 337 judges shall not receive performance evaluations and shall not be compensated based on performance.”.

SEC. 4. INFORMATION SHARING WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPORTATION OF INFRINGING MERCHANDISE.

(a) MERCHANDISE THAT INFRINGES TRADEMARKS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1905 of title 18, United States Code, if the Commissioner responsible for U.S. Customs and Border Protection suspects that merchandise is being imported into the United States in violation of section 42 of the Lanham Act, and subject to any applicable bonding requirements, the Secretary of Homeland Security may, for purposes of determining whether the merchandise is being imported in violation of that section, share with the holder of the trademark suspected of being infringed—

(A) information about the merchandise or packaging or labels of the merchandise; or

(B) unredacted samples, or photographs of, the merchandise or packaging or labels of the merchandise.

(2) LANHAM ACT DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “Lanham Act” means the Act entitled “An
Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes”, approved July 5, 1946 (commonly referred to as the “Trademark Act of 1946” or the “Lanham Act”).

(b) MERCHANDISE THAT CIRCUMVENTS COPYRIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1905 of title 18, United States Code, if the Commissioner seizes merchandise that the Commissioner suspects of being imported into the United States in violation of subsection (a)(2) or (b) of section 1201 of title 17, United States Code, the Secretary of Homeland Security may notify a copyright owner described in paragraph (2) of the seizure of the merchandise.

(2) COPYRIGHT OWNER DESCRIBED.—A copyright owner described in this paragraph is the owner of a copyright under title 17, United States Code, if merchandise seized on the suspicion of being imported in violation of subsection (a)(2) or (b) of section 1201 of title 17, United States Code—

(A) is primarily designed or produced for the purpose of circumventing,
commercially significant purpose or use other than to circumvent, or is marketed for use in circumventing, a technological measure that effectively controls access to a work protected by that copyright; or

(B) is primarily designed or produced for the purpose of circumventing, has only limited commercially significant purpose or use other than to circumvent, or is marketed for use in circumventing, protection afforded by a technological measure that effectively protects the rights of the copyright owner in a work or a portion of a work.

SEC. 5. REGULATIONS.

Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States International Trade Commission shall prescribe regulations—

(1) to provide for procedures for receiving information from the public about Internet sites dedicated to infringing activity (as defined in section 337A(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (as added by section 2 of this Act));

(2) to provide guidance to intellectual property rights holders about—
(A) what information those rights holders should provide to initiate an investigation pursuant to section 337A(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (as added by section 2 of this Act); and

(B) how to supplement an ongoing investigation initiated pursuant to that section;

(3) to establish standards for the prioritization of investigations initiated under that section; and

(4) to provide appropriate resources and procedures for case management and development to affect timely disposition of investigations initiated under that section.

SEC. 6. STUDY AND REPORTS BY REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS.

The Register of Copyrights shall—

(1) in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies and other stakeholders, conduct a study on—

(A) the enforcement and effectiveness of section 337A of the Tariff Act of 1930 (as added by section 2 of this Act); and

(B) any modifications to the authorities provided in that section necessary to address emerging technologies; and
(2) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and to the Committee on the Ways and Means and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, a report containing the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1) and any recommendations that the Register may have as a result of the study.