Representative Stephen H. Urquhart proposes the following substitute bill:

	SPYWARE REGULATION
	2004 GENERAL SESSION
	STATE OF UTAH
	Sponsor: Stephen H. Urquhart
LONG T	ITLE
General I	Description:
Th	is bill enacts provisions within the Commerce and Trade Code relating to certain
uses of sp	yware.
Highlight	ted Provisions:
Th	is bill:
•	defines terms;
•	prohibits spyware from delivering advertisements to a computer under certain
circumsta	nces;
•	requires spyware to provide removal procedures;
•	authorizes the Division of Consumer Protection to enforce the requirements;
•	allows a website, trademark, or copyright owner to bring an action to enforce the
requireme	ents; and
•	requires the Division of Consumer Protection to gather information and evaluate the
provisions	s of this bill.
Monies A	ppropriated in this Bill:
No	one
Other Sp	ecial Clauses:
	one
Utah Cod	le Sections Affected:

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26	ENACTS:
27	13-39-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953
28	13-39-102, Utah Code Annotated 1953
29	13-39-201, Utah Code Annotated 1953
30	13-39-301, Utah Code Annotated 1953
31	13-39-302, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32	13-39-303, Utah Code Annotated 1953
33	13-39-401, Utah Code Annotated 1953
34	
35	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
36	Section 1. Section 13-39-101 is enacted to read:
37	CHAPTER 39. SPYWARE CONTROL ACT
38	Part 1. General Provisions
39	<u>13-39-101.</u> Title.
40	This chapter is known as the "Spyware Control Act."
41	Section 2. Section 13-39-102 is enacted to read:
42	<u>13-39-102.</u> Definitions.
43	As used in this chapter:
44	(1) "Division" means the Division of Consumer Protection in the Department of
45	Commerce.
46	(2) "Internet" is as defined in the Internet Tax Freedom Act, Pub. L. No. 105-277.
47	(3) "Spyware" means software residing on a computer that:
48	(a) monitors the computer's usage;
49	(b) (i) records information about the computer's usage; or
50	(ii) sends information about the computer's usage to a remote computer or server;
51	(c) causes an advertisement to appear when a user accesses an Internet website if the
52	advertisement:
53	(i) does not clearly identify the full legal name of the entity responsible for delivering
54	the advertisement;
55	(ii) uses a federally registered trademark as a trigger for the display of an advertisement
56	by a person other than:

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57	(A) the trademark owner; or
58	(B) an authorized agent or licensee of the trademark owner;
59	(iii) uses a triggering mechanism to display advertisements according to the Internet
60	websites accessed by a user; or
61	(iv) covers or obscures paid advertising or other content on an Internet website in a
62	way that interferes with:
63	(A) an authorized advertiser's ability to reach a user; or
64	(B) a user's ability to view an Internet website; and
65	(d) does not:
66	(i) obtain the consent of the user, after installation of the software but before the
67	software does any of the actions described in Subsections (3)(a) through (c), to:
68	(A) a license agreement:
69	(I) presented in full; and
70	(II) written in plain language:
71	(B) a notice of the collection of each specific type of information to be transmitted as a
72	result of the software installation;
73	(C) a clear and representative full-size example of each type of advertisement that may
74	be delivered;
75	(D) a truthful statement of the frequency with which each type of advertisement may be
76	delivered; and
77	(E) for each type of advertisement delivered by the software, a clear description of a
78	method by which a user may distinguish the advertisement by its appearance from
79	advertisements generated by other software services; and
80	(ii) provide a method:
81	(A) by which a user may easily disable and remove the software from the user's
82	computer:
83	(B) that does not have other effects on the user's computer; and
84	(C) that uses usual and ordinary methods for removal of computer software.
85	(4) "User" means a person who accesses an Internet website.
86	Section 3. Section 13-39-201 is enacted to read:
87	Part 2. Prohibition of Spyware

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88	<u>13-39-201.</u> Prohibition on spyware.
89	(1) A person may not:
90	(a) create spyware;
91	(b) cause spyware to be created;
92	(c) install spyware on another person's computer; or
93	(d) cause spyware to be installed on another person's computer.
94	(2) It is not a defense to a violation of this section that a user may remove or hide an
95	advertisement caused by spyware.
96	Section 4. Section 13-39-301 is enacted to read:
97	Part 3. Enforcement
98	<u>13-39-301.</u> Action by division.
99	(1) If the division finds that the residents of Utah are threatened or adversely affected
100	by a violation of this chapter, the division may bring an action:
101	(a) against a person who violates this chapter; and
102	(b) on behalf of the residents of Utah.
103	(2) In an action under Subsection (1), the division may:
104	(a) obtain an injunction against committing any further violation of this chapter; and
105	(b) recover the greater of:
106	(i) actual damages; or
107	(ii) \$10,000 for each separate violation of this chapter.
108	(3) In an action under Subsection (1), a court may:
109	(a) increase the damages up to three times the damages allowed by Subsection (2) if the
110	court finds the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this chapter; and
111	(b) award costs and attorney fees to a prevailing party.
112	Section 5. Section 13-39-302 is enacted to read:
113	<u>13-39-302.</u> Private action.
114	(1) An action for a violation of this chapter may be brought:
115	(a) against a person who violates this chapter; and
116	(b) by any of the following who are adversely affected by a violation of this chapter:
117	(i) an Internet website owner or registrant; or
118	(ii) a trademark or copyright owner.

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119	(2) In an action under Subsection (1), a person may:
120	(a) obtain an injunction against committing any further violation of this chapter; and
121	(b) recover the greater of:
122	(i) actual damages; or
123	(ii) \$10,000 for each separate violation of this chapter.
124	(3) In an action under Subsection (1), a court may:
125	(a) increase the damages up to three times the damages allowed by Subsection (2) if the
126	court finds the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this chapter; and
127	(b) award costs and reasonable attorney fees to a prevailing party.
128	Section 6. Section 13-39-303 is enacted to read:
129	<u>13-39-303.</u> Limitations on actions.
130	(1) A person may not bring an action for a violation of this chapter against an Internet
131	service provider for the routine transmission of information that contains an advertisement
132	violating this chapter.
133	(2) A person may not bring a class action under this chapter.
134	Section 7. Section 13-39-401 is enacted to read:
135	Part 4. Duties of Attorney General
136	<u>13-39-401.</u> Information gathering Evaluations.
137	The division shall:
138	(1) establish procedures by which a person may report a violation of this chapter to the
139	division, including:
140	(a) an Internet website; and
141	(b) a toll-free telephone number;
142	(2) compare and evaluate:
143	(a) alternative methods and procedures to protect privacy rights; and
144	(b) the cost and effectiveness of methods and procedures described in Subsection
145	<u>(2)(a);</u>
146	(3) evaluate public or private entities with the capacity to establish and administer
147	methods and procedures described in Subsection (2)(a); and
148	(4) make recommendations to the Public Utilities and Technology Interim Committee
149	if the division finds a need for additional provisions to this chapter.

Legislative Review Note as of 2-9-04 3:26 PM

This bill regulates software that creates advertisements on a computer as a result of visiting certain Internet websites, and that collects information regarding the computer's Internet use. Case law surrounding regulation of Internet activities is evolving. State regulations of Internet activities have been challenged for violating principles such as the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution. Some courts have indicated that the need for national uniformity limits a state's ability to regulate Internet activities. Under other court rulings, however, this bill could be upheld if a court determined that the benefits this bill provides to Utahans outweigh the burden the bill places on interstate commerce.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel