Union Calendar No. 428

108TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 4077

[Report No. 108-700]

To enhance criminal enforcement of the copyright laws, to educate the public about the application of copyright law to the Internet, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 31, 2004

Mr. Smith of Texas (for himself, Mr. Berman, and Mr. Conyers) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

September 24, 2004

Additional sponsors: Mr. Otter, Mr. Hoyer, Mr. Coble, Mrs. Bono, and Mr. Meehan

September 24, 2004

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole
House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed
[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]
[For text of the introduced bill, see bill as introduced on March 31, 2004]

A BILL

To enhance criminal enforcement of the copyright laws, to educate the public about the application of copyright law to the Internet, 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,

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 2 This Act may be cited as the "Piracy Deterrence and
- 3 Education Act of 2004".
- 4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 5 The Congress finds as follows:
- (1) The Internet, while changing the way our so ciety communicates, has also changed the nature of
 many crimes, including the theft of intellectual property.
- 10 (2) Trafficking in infringing copyrighted works
 11 through increasingly sophisticated electronic means,
 12 including peer-to-peer file trading networks, Internet
 13 chat rooms, and news groups, threatens lost jobs, lost
 14 income for creators, lower tax revenue, and higher
 15 prices for honest purchasers.
 - (3) The most popular peer-to-peer file trading software programs have been downloaded by computer users over 600,000,000 times. At any one time there are over 3,000,000 users simultaneously using just one of these services. Each month, on average, over 2,300,000,000 digital-media files are transferred among users of peer-to-peer systems.
 - (4) Many computer users simply believe that they will not be caught or prosecuted for their conduct.

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- 1 (5) The security and privacy threats posed by
 2 certain peer-to-peer networks extend beyond users in3 advertently enabling a hacker to access files. Millions
 4 of copies of one of the most popular peer-to-peer net5 works contain software that could allow an inde6 pendent company to take over portions of users' com7 puters and Internet connections and has the capacity
 8 to keep track of users' online habits.
- 9 (6) In light of these considerations, Federal law
 10 enforcement agencies should actively pursue criminals
 11 who steal the copyrighted works of others, and prevent
 12 such activity through enforcement and awareness. The
 13 public should be educated about the security and pri14 vacy risks associated with being connected to certain
 15 peer-to-peer networks.

16 SEC. 3. VOLUNTARY PROGRAM OF DEPARTMENT OF JUS-17 TICE.

18 (a) VOLUNTARY PROGRAM.—The Attorney General is 19 authorized to establish a program under which the Depart-20 ment of Justice, in cases where persons who are subscribers 21 of Internet service providers appear to be engaging in copy-22 right infringing conduct in the course of using that Internet 23 service, would send to the Internet Service providers notices 24 that warn such persons of the penalties for such copyright

- 1 infringement. The Internet service providers may forward
- 2 the notices to such persons.
- 3 (b) Limitations on Program.—
- 4 (1) EXTENT AND LENGTH OF PROGRAM.—The
 5 program under subsection (a) shall terminate at the
 6 end of the 18-month period beginning on the date of
 7 the enactment of this Act and shall be limited to not
 8 more than 10,000 notices.
- 9 (2) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—No Internet service 10 provider that receives a notice from the Department 11 of Justice under subsection (a) may disclose to the 12 Department any identifying information about the 13 subscriber that is the subject of the notice except pur-14 suant to court order or other applicable legal process 15 that requires such disclosure.
- 16 (c) Reimbursement of Internet Service Pro-17 Viders.—The Department of Justice shall reimburse Inter-18 net Service providers for all reasonable costs incurred by 19 such service providers in forwarding notices under sub-20 section (a).
- 21 (d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Attorney General 22 shall submit to the Congress a report on the program estab-23 lished under subsection (a) both at the time the program 24 is initiated and at the conclusion of the program.

1	SEC. 4. DESIGNATION AND TRAINING OF AGENTS IN COM-
2	PUTER HACKING AND INTELLECTUAL PROP-
3	ERTY UNITS.
4	(a) Designation of Agents in CHIPs Units.—The
5	Attorney General shall ensure that any unit in the Depart-
6	ment of Justice responsible for investigating computer hack-
7	ing or responsible for investigating intellectual property
8	crimes is assigned at least one agent to support such unit
9	for the purpose of investigating crimes relating to the theft
10	of intellectual property.
11	(b) Training.—The Attorney General shall ensure
12	that each agent assigned under subsection (a) has received
13	training in the investigation and enforcement of intellectual
14	property crimes.
15	SEC. 5. EDUCATION PROGRAM.
16	(a) Establishment.—There shall be established with-
17	in the Office of the Associate Attorney General of the United
18	States an Internet Use Education Program.
19	(b) Purpose.—The purpose of the Internet Use Edu-
20	cation Program shall be to—
21	(1) educate the general public concerning the
22	value of copyrighted works and the effects of the theft
23	of such works on those who create them; and
24	(2) educate the general public concerning the pri-
25	vacy, security, and other risks of using the Internet
26	to obtain illegal copies of copurishted works.

- 1 (c) Sector Specific Materials.—The Internet Use
- 2 Educational Program shall, to the extent appropriate, de-
- 3 velop materials appropriate to Internet users in different
- 4 sectors of the general public where criminal copyright in-
- 5 fringement is a concern. The Attorney General shall consult
- 6 with appropriate interested parties in developing such sec-
- 7 tor-specific materials.
- 8 (d) Consultations.—The Attorney General shall con-
- 9 sult with the Register of Copyrights and the Secretary of
- 10 Commerce in developing the Internet Use Education Pro-
- 11 gram under this section.
- 12 (e) Prohibition on Use of Certain Funds.—The
- 13 program created under this section shall not use funds or
- 14 resources of the Department of Justice allocated for crimi-
- 15 nal investigation or prosecution.
- 16 (f) Additional Prohibition on the Use of
- 17 Funds.—The program created under this section shall not
- 18 use any funds or resources of the Department of Justice al-
- 19 located for the Civil Rights Division of the Department, in-
- 20 cluding any funds allocated for the enforcement of civil
- 21 rights or the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- 22 SEC. 6. ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
- 23 STATES.
- Section 411(a) of title 17, United States Code, is
- 25 amended in the first sentence by striking "Except for" and

- 1 inserting "Except for an action brought by the Government
- 2 of the United States or by any agency or instrumentality
- 3 thereof, or".
- 4 SEC. 7. AUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.
- 5 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Depart-
- 6 ment of Justice for fiscal year 2005 not less than
- 7 \$15,000,000 for the investigation and prosecution of viola-
- 8 tions of title 17, United States Code.
- 9 SEC. 8. CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR UNAUTHORIZED RE-
- 10 CORDING OF MOTION PICTURES IN A MOTION
- 11 PICTURE EXHIBITION FACILITY.
- 12 (a) In General.—Chapter 113 of title 18, United
- 13 States Code, is amended by adding after section 2319A the
- 14 following new section:
- 15 "§2319B. Unauthorized recording of motion pictures
- in a motion picture exhibition facility
- 17 "(a) Offense.—Any person who, without the author-
- 18 ization of the copyright owner, knowingly uses or attempts
- 19 to use an audiovisual recording device to transmit or make
- 20 a copy of a motion picture or other audiovisual work pro-
- 21 tected under title 17, or any part thereof, from a perform-
- 22 ance of such work in a motion picture exhibition facility,
- 23 *shall*—
- 24 "(1) be imprisoned for not more than 3 years,
- 25 fined under this title, or both; or

- 1 "(2) if the offense is a second or subsequent of-
- 2 fense, be imprisoned for no more than 6 years, fined
- 3 under this title, or both.
- 4 The possession by a person of an audiovisual recording de-
- 5 vice in a motion picture exhibition facility may be consid-
- 6 ered as evidence in any proceeding to determine whether
- 7 that person committed an offense under this subsection, but
- 8 shall not, by itself, be sufficient to support a conviction of
- 9 that person for such offense.
- 10 "(b) Forfeiture and Destruction.—When a per-
- 11 son is convicted of an offense under subsection (a), the court
- 12 in its judgment of conviction shall, in addition to any pen-
- 13 alty provided, order the forfeiture and destruction or other
- 14 disposition of all unauthorized copies of motion pictures or
- 15 other audiovisual works protected under title 17, or parts
- 16 thereof, and any audiovisual recording devices or other
- 17 equipment used in connection with the offense.
- 18 "(c) Authorized Activities.—This section does not
- 19 prevent any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or
- 20 intelligence activity by an officer, agent, or employee of the
- 21 United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State,
- 22 or by a person acting under a contract with the United
- 23 States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State.
- 24 "(d) Immunity for Theaters and Authorized
- 25 Persons.—With reasonable cause, the owner or lessee of

- a motion picture facility where a motion picture is being exhibited, the authorized agent or employee of such owner 3 or lessee, the licensor of the motion picture being exhibited, or the agent or employee of such licensor— 5 "(1) may detain, in a reasonable manner and 6 for a reasonable time, any person suspected of com-7 mitting an offense under this section for the purpose 8 of questioning that person or summoning a law en-9 forcement officer; and 10 "(2) shall not be held liable in any civil or 11 criminal action by reason of a detention under para-12 graph (1). 13 "(e) Victim Impact Statement.— 14 "(1) In General.—During the preparation of 15 the presentence report under rule 32(c) of the Federal 16 Rules of Criminal Procedure, victims of an offense 17 18
- under this section shall be permitted to submit to the
 probation officer a victim impact statement that identifies the victim of the offense and the extent and
 scope of the injury and loss suffered by the victim, including the estimated economic impact of the offense
 on that victim.
 - "(2) Contents.—A victim impact statement submitted under this subsection shall include—

1	"(A) producers and sellers of legitimate
2	works affected by conduct involved in the offense;
3	"(B) holders of intellectual property rights
4	in the works described in subparagraph (A); and
5	"(C) the legal representatives of such pro-
6	ducers, sellers, and holders.
7	"(f) Definitions.—In this section:
8	"(1) Audiovisual work, copy, etc.—The terms
9	'audiovisual work', 'copy', 'copyright owner', 'motion
10	picture', and 'transmit' have, respectively, the mean-
11	ings given those terms in section 101 of title 17.
12	"(2) Audiovisual recording device.—The
13	term 'audiovisual recording device' means a digital or
14	analog photographic or video camera, or any other
15	technology or device capable of enabling the recording
16	or transmission of a copyrighted motion picture or
17	other audiovisual work, or any part thereof, regard-
18	less of whether audiovisual recording is the sole or
19	primary purpose of the device.

"(3) Motion picture exhibition facility' means a movie theater, screening room, or other venue that is being used primarily for the exhibition of a copyrighted motion picture, if such exhibition is open to the public or is made to an assembled group of view-

1	ers outside of a normal circle of a family and its so-
2	cial acquaintances.
3	"(g) State Law Not Preempted.—Nothing in this
4	section may be construed to annul or limit any rights or
5	remedies under the laws of any State.".
6	(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections at
7	the beginning of chapter 113 of title 18, United States Code,
8	is amended by inserting after the item relating to section
9	2319A the following:
	"2319B. Unauthorized recording of motion pictures in a motion picture exhibition facility.".
10	SEC. 9. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON NEED TO TAKE STEPS
11	TO PREVENT ILLEGAL ACTIVITY ON PEER-TO-
12	PEER SERVICES.
13	(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:
14	(1) The most popular publicly accessible peer-to-
15	peer file sharing software programs combined have
16	
	been downloaded worldwide over 600,000,000 times.
17	been downloaded worldwide over 600,000,000 times. (2) The vast majority of software products, in-
17 18	
	(2) The vast majority of software products, in-
18	(2) The vast majority of software products, in- cluding peer-to-peer technology, do not pose an inher-
18 19	(2) The vast majority of software products, in- cluding peer-to-peer technology, do not pose an inher- ent risk. Responsible persons making software prod-
18 19 20	(2) The vast majority of software products, including peer-to-peer technology, do not pose an inherent risk. Responsible persons making software products should be encouraged and commended for the due

other appropriate modifications to the software.

- (3) Massive volumes of illegal activity, including the distribution of child pornography, viruses, and confidential personal information, and copyright infringement occur on publicly accessible peer-to-peer file sharing services every day. Some publicly accessible peer-to-peer file sharing services expose consumers, particularly children, to serious risks, including legal liability, loss of privacy, threats to computer security, and exposure to illegal and inappropriate material.
 - (4) Several studies and reports demonstrate that pornography, including child pornography, is prevalent on publicly available peer-to-peer file sharing services, and children are regularly exposed to pornography when using such peer-to-peer file sharing services.
 - (5) The full potential of peer-to-peer technology to benefit consumers has yet to be realized and will not be achieved until these problems are adequately addressed.
 - (6) To date, the businesses that run publicly accessible file-sharing services have refused or failed to voluntarily and sufficiently address these problems.

- (7) Many users of publicly available peer-to-peer file-sharing services are drawn to these systems by the lure of obtaining "free" music and movies.
 - (8) While some users use parental controls to protect children from pornography available on the Internet and search engines, not all such controls work on publicly accessible peer-to-peer networks.
 - (9) Businesses that run publicly accessible peer-to-peer file sharing services have openly acknowledged, and numerous studies and reports have established, that these services facilitate and profit from massive amounts of copyright infringement, causing enormous damage to the economic well-being of the copyright industries whose works are being illegally "shared" and downloaded.
 - (10) The legitimate digital music marketplace offers consumers a wide and growing array of choices for obtaining music legally, without exposure to the risks posed by publicly accessible peer-to-peer file sharing services.
 - (11) The Federal Trade Commission issued a Consumer Alert in July of 2003 warning consumers that some file-sharing services contain damaging viruses and worms and, without the computer user's knowledge or consent, install spyware to monitor a

1	user's browsing habits and send data to third parties
2	or automatically open network connections.
3	(12) Publicly available peer-to-peer file-sharing
4	services can and should adopt reasonable business
5	practices and use technology in the marketplace to ad-
6	dress the existing risks posed to consumers by their
7	services and facilitate the legitimate use of peer-to-
8	peer file sharing technology and software.
9	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of the Con-
10	gress that—
11	(1) responsible software developers should be
12	commended, recognized, and encouraged for their ef-
13	forts to protect consumers;
14	(2) currently the level of ongoing and persistent
15	illegal and dangerous activity on publicly accessible
16	peer-to-peer file sharing services is harmful to con-
17	sumers, minors, and the economy; and
18	(3) therefore, the Congress and the executive
19	branch should consider all appropriate measures to
20	protect consumers and children, and prevent such ille-
21	gal activity.
22	SEC. 10. ENHANCEMENT OF CRIMINAL COPYRIGHT IN-
23	FRINGEMENT.
24	(a) Criminal Infringement.—Section 506 of title
25	17, United States Code, is amended—

1	(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as fol-
2	lows:
3	"(a) Criminal Infringement.—Any person who—
4	"(1) infringes a copyright willfully and for pur-
5	poses of commercial advantage or private financial
6	gain,
7	"(2) infringes a copyright willfully by the repro-
8	duction or distribution, including by the offering for
9	distribution to the public by electronic means, during
10	any 180-day period, of 1 or more copies or
11	phonorecords of 1 or more copyrighted works, which
12	have a total retail value of more than \$1,000, or
13	"(3) infringes a copyright by the knowing dis-
14	tribution, including by the offering for distribution to
15	the public by electronic means, with reckless disregard
16	of the risk of further infringement, during any 180-
17	day period, of—
18	"(A) 1,000 or more copies or phonorecords
19	of 1 or more copyrighted works,
20	"(B) 1 or more copies or phonorecords of 1
21	or more copyrighted works with a total retail
22	value of more than \$10,000, or
23	"(C) 1 or more copies or phonorecords of 1
24	or more copyrighted pre-release works,

- 1 shall be punished as provided under section 2319 of title
- 2 18. For purposes of this subsection, evidence of reproduction
- 3 or distribution of a copyrighted work, by itself, shall not
- 4 be sufficient to establish the necessary level of intent under
- 5 this subsection."; and
- 6 (2) by adding at the end the following:
- 7 "(g) Limitation on Liability of Service Pro-
- 8 VIDERS.—No legal entity shall be liable for a violation of
- 9 subsection (a)(3) by reason of performing any function de-
- 10 scribed in subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d) of section 512 if
- 11 such legal entity would not be liable for monetary relief
- 12 under section 512 by reason of performing such function.
- 13 Except for purposes of determining whether an entity quali-
- 14 fies for the limitation on liability under subsection (a)(3)
- 15 of this section, the legal conclusion of whether an entity
- 16 qualifies for a limitation on liability under section 512
- 17 shall not be considered in a judicial determination of wheth-
- 18 er the entity violates subsection (a) of this section.
- 19 "(h) Definitions.—In this section:
- 20 "(1) Pre-release work.—The term 'pre-release
- 21 work' refers to a work protected under this title which
- 22 has a commercial and economic value and which, at
- 23 the time of the act of infringement that is the basis
- for the offense under subsection (a)(3), the defendant
- 25 knew or should have known had not yet been made

- available by the copyright owner to individual mem bers of the general public in copies or phonorecords
 for sale, license, or rental.
- "(2) Retail value.—The 'retail value' of a 4 5 copyrighted work is the retail price of that work in 6 the market in which it is sold. In the case of an in-7 fringement of a copyright by distribution, if the retail 8 price does not adequately reflect the economic value of 9 the infringement, then the retail value may be deter-10 mined using other factors, including but not limited 11 to suggested retail price, wholesale price, replacement 12 cost of the item, licensing, or distribution-related 13 fees.".
- 14 (b) Penalties.—Section 2319 of title 18, United 15 States Code, is amended—
- 16 (1) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as 17 subsections (e) and (f), respectively;
- 18 (2) by inserting after subsection (c) the fol-19 lowing:
- 20 "(d) Any person who commits an offense under section 21 506(a)(3) of title 17—
- 22 "(1) shall be imprisoned not more than 3 years, 23 or fined in the amount set forth in this title, or both, 24 or, if the offense was committed for purposes of com-25 mercial advantage or private financial gain, impris-

1	oned for not more than 5 years, or fined in the
2	amount set forth in this title, or both; and
3	"(2) shall, if the offense is a second or subsequent
4	offense under paragraph (1), be imprisoned not more
5	than 6 years, or fined in the amount set forth in this
6	title, or both, or, if the offense was committed for pur-
7	poses of commercial advantage or private financial
8	gain, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or fined
9	in the amount set forth in this title, or both."; and
10	(3) in subsection (f), as so redesignated—
11	(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "and"
12	after the semicolon;
13	(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period
14	and inserting "; and"; and
15	(C) by adding at the end the following:
16	"(3) the term 'financial gain' has the meaning
17	given that term in section 101 (relating to defini-
18	tions) of title 17.".
19	(c) Civil Remedies for Infringement of a Com-
20	MERCIAL PRE-RELEASE COPYRIGHTED WORK.—Section
21	504(b) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—
22	(1) by striking "The copyright owner" and in-
23	serting the following:
24	"(1) In General.—The copyright owner"; and
25	(2) by adding at the end the following:

1	"(2) Damages for pre-release infringe-
2	MENT.—
3	"(A) In general.—In the case of any pre-
4	release work, actual damages shall be presumed
5	conclusively to be no less than \$10,000 per in-
6	fringement, if a person—
7	"(i) distributes such work by making it
8	available on a computer network accessible
9	to members of the public; and
10	"(ii) knew or should have known that
11	the work was intended for commercial dis-
12	tribution.
13	"(B) Definition.—For purposes of this
14	subsection, the term 'pre-release work' has the
15	meaning given that term in section 506(h).".
16	SEC. 11. AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL SENTENCING GUIDE-
17	LINES REGARDING THE INFRINGEMENT OF
18	COPYRIGHTED WORKS AND RELATED CRIMES.
19	(a) Amendment to the Sentencing Guidelines.—
20	Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28,
21	United States Code, and in accordance with this section,
22	the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and,
23	if appropriate, amend the sentencing guidelines and policy
24	statements applicable to persons convicted of intellectual
25	property rights crimes, including sections 2318, 2319,

- 1 2319A, 2319B, 2320 of title 18, United States Code, and
- 2 sections 506, 1201, and 1202 of title 17, United States Code.
- 3 (b) Factors.—In carrying out this section, the Sen-
- 4 tencing Commission shall—

- (1) take all appropriate measures to ensure that
 the sentencing guidelines and policy statements applicable to the offenses described in subsection (a) are
 sufficiently stringent to deter and adequately reflect
 the nature of such offenses;
 - (2) consider whether to provide a sentencing enhancement for those convicted of the offenses described in subsection (a) when the conduct involves the display, performance, publication, reproduction, or distribution of a copyrighted work before the time when the copyright owner has authorized the display, performance, publication, reproduction, or distribution of the original work, whether in the media format used by the infringing good or in any other media format;
 - (3) consider whether the definition of "uploading" contained in Application Note 3 to Guideline 2B5.3 is adequate to address the loss attributable to people broadly distributing copyrighted works over the Internet without authorization; and
 - (4) consider whether the sentencing guidelines and policy statements applicable to the offenses de-

1	scribed in subsection (a) adequately reflect any harm
2	to victims from infringement in circumstances where
3	law enforcement cannot determine how many times
4	copyrighted material is reproduced or distributed.
5	(c) Promulgation.—The Commission may promul-
6	gate the guidelines or amendments under this section in ac-
7	cordance with the procedures set forth in section 21(a) of
8	the Sentencing Act of 1987, as though the authority under
9	that Act had not expired.
10	SEC. 12. EXEMPTION FROM INFRINGEMENT FOR SKIPPING
11	AUDIO CONTENT IN MOTION PICTURES.
12	(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the
13	"Family Movie Act of 2004".
14	(b) Exemption From Copyright and Trademark
15	Infringement for Skipping of Audio or Video Con-
16	TENT OF MOTION PICTURES.—Section 110 of title 17,
17	United States Code, is amended—
18	(1) in paragraph (9), by striking "and" after the
19	semicolon at the end;
20	(2) in paragraph (10), by striking the period at
21	the end and inserting "; and"; and
22	(3) by inserting after paragraph (10) the fol-
23	lowing:
24	"(11)(A) the making of limited portions of audio
25	or video content of a motion picture imperceptible by

1	or for the owner or other lawful possessor of an au-
2	thorized copy of that motion picture in the course of
3	viewing of that work for private use in a household,
4	by means of consumer equipment or services that—
5	"(i) are operated by an individual in that
6	household;
7	"(ii) serve only such household; and
8	"(iii) do not create a fixed copy of the al-
9	tered version; and
10	"(B) the use of technology to make such audio or
11	video content imperceptible, that does not create a
12	fixed copy of the altered version.".
13	(c) Exemption From Trademark Infringement.—
14	Section 32 of the Trademark Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1114)
15	is amended by adding at the end the following:
16	"(3)(A) Any person who engages in the conduct de-
17	scribed in paragraph (11) of section 110 of title 17, United
18	States Code, and who complies with the requirements set
19	forth in that paragraph is not liable on account of such
20	conduct for a violation of any right under this Act.
21	"(B) A manufacturer, licensee, or licensor of tech-
22	nology that enables the making of limited portions of audio
23	or video content of a motion picture imperceptible that is
24	authorized under subparagraph (A) is not liable on account
25	of such manufacture or license for a violation of any right

- 1 under this Act, if such manufacturer, licensee, or licensor
- 2 ensures that the technology provides a clear and con-
- 3 spicuous notice that the performance of the motion picture
- 4 is altered from the performance intended by the director or
- 5 copyright holder of the motion picture.
- 6 "(C) Any manufacturer, licensee, or licensor of tech-
- 7 nology described in subparagraph (B) who fails to comply
- 8 with the requirement under subparagraph (B) to provide
- 9 notice with respect to a motion picture shall be liable in
- 10 a civil action brought by the copyright owner of the motion
- 11 picture that is modified by the technology in an amount
- 12 not to exceed \$1,000 for each such motion picture.
- 13 "(D) The requirement under subparagraph (B) to pro-
- 14 vide notice, and the provisions of subparagraph (C), shall
- 15 apply only with respect to technology manufactured after
- 16 the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of the
- 17 enactment of the Family Movie Act of 2004.".
- 18 (d) Definition.—In this section, the term "Trade-
- 19 mark Act of 1946" means the Act entitled "An Act to pro-
- 20 vide for the registration and protection of trademarks used
- 21 in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain inter-
- 22 national conventions, and for other purposes", approved
- 23 July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.).

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