I MINA' TRENTAI DOS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2014 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 34-32 (LS)

Introduced by:

T. A. Morrison)____

TUNIN VER 14 MAY 12: 31

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE 4 TO CHAPTER 46 OF 9GCA RELATIVE TO THE CRIME OF PHISHING.

- BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:
- 3 Section 1. A new Article 4 is added to Chapter 46 of 9GCA to read as follows:
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Article 4

Anti-Phishing Act

7 §46.400. Legislative Findings and Intent.

8 *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds Phishing or Pharming are acts that defraud someone by using 9 a false web site or pretending to be a legitimate business on the Web and fraudulently 10 obtaining identifying information. This act also enables lawsuits by Internet service 11 providers and owners of web pages or trademarks that are used without authorization in 12 the conduct of a violation.

13 It is the intent of *I Liheslatura* to ensure that phishing and pharming are illegal and that 14 the Guam has the ability to prosecute the bad actors that prey on the residents of Guam. It 15 is also the intent of *I Liheslatura* to enable lawsuits by Internet service providers and owners of web pages or trademarks that are used without authorization in the conduct of a
 violation.

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4 §46.401. Definitions As used in this Act:

5 1. "Entity" includes corporations, business trusts, estates, partnerships, limited
6 partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies, associations,
7 organizations, joint ventures, governments, governmental subdivisions, agencies, or
8 instrumentalities, or any other legal entity, whether for profit or not-for-profit.

9 2. "Individual" means a natural person.

3. "Identifying information" means any information that can be used to access an 10individual's financial accounts or to obtain goods and services, including, but not limited 11 12 to: address, birth date, Social Security number, driver's license number, non-driver governmental identification number, telephone number, bank account number, student 13 identification, credit or debit card number, personal identification number, unique 14 biometric data, employee or payroll number, automated or electronic signature, computer 15 image, photograph, screen name or password. The term does not include information that 16 17 is lawfully obtained from publicly available information, or from Federal or local government records lawfully made available to the general public. 18

4. "False pretenses" means the representation of a fact or circumstance which is not trueand is calculated to mislead.

5. "Web page" means a location that has a single uniform resource locator (URL) with
respect to the World Wide Web or another location that can be accessed on the Internet

23 §46.402. Phishing and Pharming

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Phishing. – An individual or entity is guilty of phishing if, with intent to defraud or
 injure an individual, or with knowledge that he is facilitating a fraud or injury to be
 perpetrated by anyone:

4 (a) the actor makes any communication under false pretenses purporting to be by or
5 on behalf of a legitimate business, without the authority or approval of the business;
6 and

7 (b) the actor uses that communication to induce, request, or solicit any person to8 provide identifying information or property.

9 2. Pharming. – An individual or entity is guilty of pharming if, with intent to defraud or
10 injure an individual, or with knowledge that he is facilitating a fraud or injury to be
11 perpetrated by anyone:

(a) creates or operates a webpage that represents itself as belonging to or being
associated with a legitimate business, without the authority or approval of such
business, and that may induce any user of the Internet to provide identifying
information or property; or

(b) alters a setting on a user's computer or similar device or software program
through which the user may search the Internet and thereby causes any user of the
Internet to view a communication that represents itself as belonging to or being
associated with a legitimate business, which message has been created or is
operated without the authority or approval of such legitimate business and induces,
requests or solicits any user of the Internet to provide identifying information or
property.

846.403. Immunity for Disabling Phishing and Pharming Sites No Internet registrar or Internet service provider may be held liable under any provision of the laws of Guam for removing or disabling access to an Internet domain name controlled or operated by such

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registrar or by such provider or to content that resides on an Internet website or other
 online location controlled or operated by such provider and that such provider believes in
 good faith is used to engage in a violation of this Subchapter.

4 §46.404. Violations

5 1. A person who violates this section is guilty of a third degree felony, a fine not to exceed
6 Five Thousand (\$5,000) or imprisonment not to exceed Five (5) years, or both.

7 2. The following persons may bring a civil action against a person who violates this8 subchapter.

9 (a) an Internet service provider who is adversely affected by the violation;

(b) an owner of a web page, computer server, or a trademark that is used withoutauthorization in the violation; or

12 (c) the Attorney General

3. Except as provided by paragraph 3, a person permitted to bring a civil action may
obtain either actual damages for a violation of this Act or a civil penalty not to exceed
One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000) per violation of this act.

16 §46.405. Applicability This Act shall apply to the discovery of phishing or pharming 17 incident that occurs on or after the effective date of this section. This act does not apply 18 to a telecommunications provider's or Internet service provider's good faith transmission 19 or routing of, or intermediate temporary storing or caching of, identifying information.

20 §46.406. Severability clause.

If any provision of this Act or its application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such invalidity *shall* not affect other provisions or application of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

- **§46.407. Effective date.** This Act shall take effect in one hundred twenty (120) days after
 the date of enactment.