Computers and the Law

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CLASS 13

Metatags and Keywords;
Spyware;
Computer Crimes
**Metatags**

Introduction to Metatags

- **Metatags** – text used in the header of an html web page used by search engines to determine or describe the content of the particular webpage
- **Content** – a list of words that indicates the type of content on a particular web page
- **Description** – a human readable sentence intended to be displayed by a search engine when a particular page of a web site is presented in search engine results

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**Playboy Enterprises v. Terri Welles**

Factual Background

- Plaintiff Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (PEI) is an international publishing and entertainment company. PEI has established two websites. According to Plaintiff, its free website, http://www.playboy.com, has become one of the most popular sites on the Web and is used to promote its magazine, goods, and services. Its other website, called the "Playboy Cyber Club," http://www.cyber.playboy.com, is devoted to promoting current and former PEI models.
- PEI owns federally registered trademarks for the terms Playboy, Playmate, Playmate of the Month, and Playmate of the Year. The term Playmate of the Year is sometimes abbreviated "PMOY." PEI does not have a federally registered trademark in the abbreviation "PMOY," although PEI argues that "PMOY" is worthy of trademark protection because it is a well-known abbreviation for the trademark Playmate of the Year.

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**Playboy Enterprises v. Terri Welles**

Factual Background

- Defendant Terri Welles is a self-employed model and spokesperson, who began her modeling career with Playboy magazine in 1980. In May of 1980, Ms. Welles appeared on the cover of Playboy magazine and was subsequently featured as the "Playmate of the Month" in the December 1980 issue. Ms. Welles received the "Playmate of the Year" award in June of 1981. Since 1980, Ms. Welles has appeared in no less than thirteen (13) issues of Playboy magazine and eighteen (18) newsstand specials published by PEI. Ms. Welles claims that since 1980 she has always referred to herself as a "Playmate" or "Playmate of the Year" with the knowledge of PEI.

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**Playboy Enterprises v. Terri Welles**

Nominative Use Test:

- "First, the product or service in question must be one not readily identifiable without use of the trademark;
- second, only so much of the mark or marks may be used as is reasonably necessary to identify the product or service; and
- third, the user must do nothing that would, in conjunction with the mark, suggest sponsorship or endorsement by the trademark holder.

- We noted in New Kids that a nominative use may also be a commercial one."
Playboy Enterprises v. Terri Welles

Conclusions:
• Headlines and banner advertisements → nominative
• Use of the terms in the metatags for Welles’ website → nominative
• Use in the wallpaper of the website. not nominative (and remand for a determination of whether it infringes on a PEI trademark).
Let’s look at the decision to determine how the court came to this decision.

Promatek Industries, Ltd. v. Equitrac Corp.

Factual Background
• Promatek and Equitrac are competitors in selling cost-recovery equipment.
• Equitrac’s marketing department advised its web designer that certain words and phrases should be used as metatags for Equitrac’s website.
• In response, the web designer placed the term “Copitrack” in the contents of Equitrac’s website as a metatag.
• Equitrac used the term as a metatag because it provides maintenance and service on Copitrak equipment, a product used in the cost-recovery business.
• Promatek holds the trademark for Copitrak, and once it learned of Equitrac’s use of the term Copitrack in the metatag, it brought suit.
• After learning of Promatek’s suit, Equitrac contacted all of the search engines known to it and requested that they remove any link between the term Copitrack and Equitrac’s website.
• Equitrac also removed the Copitrack metatag from its website.

Promatek Industries, Ltd. v. Equitrac Corp.

• The mark “Copitrak” is a registered trademark of Promatek Industries, Ltd., which can be found at www.promatek.com or www.copitrak.com.
• Equitrac appeals the issuance of the injunction, arguing that the ordered language will not only inform consumers of its competitor Promatek but will encourage people to go to Promatek’s website. Promatek counters that without this language, Equitrac will continue to benefit, to Promatek’s detriment, from consumer internet searches containing the word Copitrack.

Promatek Industries, Ltd. v. Equitrac Corp.

• “In assessing the likelihood of consumer confusion, we consider: (1) the similarity between the marks in appearance and suggestion, (2) the similarity of the products, (3) the area and manner of concurrent use of the products, (4) the degree of care likely to be exercised by consumers, (5) the strength of the plaintiff’s marks, (6) any evidence of actual confusion, and (7) the defendant’s intent to palm off its goods as those of the plaintiff’s. Tyl, 237 F.3d at 897-98. None of these factors are dispositive and the proper weight given to each will vary in each case. Id. However, the similarity of the marks, the defendant’s intent, and evidence of actual confusion are of particular importance. Id.”

Promatek Industries, Ltd. v. Equitrac Corp.

• Why does Promatek have a fair likelihood of succeeding on the merits?
  – The marks Copitrack and Copitrak similar (Equitrac admits that it meant to use the correct spelling of Copitrak in its metatag)
  – Equitrac’s use of Copitrack refers to Promatek’s registered trademark, Copitrak.
  – Equitrac and Promatek are direct competitors in the cost-recovery and cost-control equipment and services market.
  – The degree of care to be exercised by consumers

Promatek Industries, Ltd. v. Equitrac Corp.

• “Although Equitrac claims that it did not intend to mislead consumers with respect to Copitrak, the fact remains that there is a strong likelihood of consumer confusion as a result of its use of the Copitrack metatag. The degree of care exercised by consumers could lead to initial interest confusion.”
Promatek Industries, Ltd. v. Equitrac Corp.

- What is initial interest confusion?
  - Initial interest confusion, which is actionable under the Lanham Act, occurs when a customer is lured to a product by the similarity of the mark, even if the customer realizes the true source of the goods before the sale is consummated. *Dorr-Oliver, Inc. v. Fluid-Quip, Inc.*, 94 F.3d 376, 382 (7th Cir. 1996).

- What if the consumers that viewed the website knew right away that the website was not associated with the trademark owner?

Promatek Industries, Ltd. v. Equitrac Corp.

- "The Ninth Circuit has dealt with initial interest confusion for websites and metatags and held that placing a competitor's trademark in a metatag creates a likelihood of confusion. … Equitrac's placing the term Copitrack in its metatag, consumers are diverted to its website and Equitrac reaps the goodwill Promatek developed in the Copitrak mark. Id. That consumers who are misled to Equitrac's website are only briefly confused is of little or no consequence. In fact, "that confusion as to the source of a product or service is eventually dispelled does not eliminate the trademark infringement which has already occurred." *Forum Corp. of N. Am. v. Forum, Ltd.*, 903 F.2d 434, 442 n.2 (7th Cir. 1990)."

Promatek Industries, Ltd. v. Equitrac Corp.

- What is important is not the duration of the confusion, it is the misappropriation of Promatek's goodwill. Equitrac cannot unring the bell. As the court in *Brookfield* explained, "using another's trademark in one's metatags is much like posting a sign with another's trademark in front of one's store." *Brookfield*, 174 F.3d at 1064. Customers believing they are entering the first store rather than the second are still likely to mill around before they leave. The same theory is true for websites. Consumers who are directed to Equitrac's webpage are likely to learn more about Equitrac and its products before beginning a new search for Promatek and Copitrak. Therefore, given the likelihood of initial consumer confusion, the district court was correct in finding Promatek could succeed on the merits."

Promatek Industries, Ltd. v. Equitrac Corp.

- Holding
  - We conclude that the district court was correct in finding Promatek would suffer a greater harm than Equitrac if corrective measures were not taken, and we affirm the grant of the preliminary injunction.

Jurisdiction from Keywords

- Is use of a competitor's trademark in the metatags of your website sufficient to cause you to be subject to personal jurisdiction in competitor's forum state?

Keywords
1-800 Contacts v. WhenU.com

• Defendant WhenU – creator of software that provides Internet users with "pop-up ads" relating to the users Internet activity
• Plaintiff 1-800 Contacts – distributor that sells contact lenses and related products by mail, telephone and web

To what behavior of the Defendant has Plaintiff objected?

• "When the SaveNow software recognizes a term, it randomly selects an advertisement from the corresponding product or service category to deliver to the C-user's computer screen at roughly the same time the website or search result sought by the C-user appears. … Each type of ad appears in a window that is separate from the particular website or search-results page the C-user has accessed."
• How easy is it for the Internet user to uninstall the software?

What are the causes of actions?

• 1114(1) – registered trademarks
• 1125(a)(1) – unregistered trademarks
• “a plaintiff must establish that (1) it has a valid mark that is entitled to protection under the Lanham Act, and that (2) the defendant used the mark, (3) in commerce, (4) 'in connection with the sale . . . or advertising of goods or services,’ 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)(a), (5) without the plaintiff’s consent.”

How did the district court hold with respect to use in commerce?

– Causing pop-up advertisements for Defendant to appear when users of the Software have specifically attempted to access Plaintiff's website
– Includes Plaintiff’s website address and trademark in Defendant’s directory of terms that triggers pop-up advertisements
• How did prior courts rule?

SaveNow Directory
• Court’s analysis focuses on the differences between use of a trademark and a URL:
• “… a WhenU pop-up ad cannot be triggered by a C-user's input of the 1-800 trademark or the appearance of that trademark on a webpage accessed by the c-user.”
1-800 Contacts v. WhenU.com

Pop-up Advertisements
- “The fatal flaw with [concluding that placement of pop-up ads] is that WhenU's pop-up ads do not display the 1-800 trademark.”
- “[T]he appearance of WhenU's pop-up ad is not contingent upon or related to 1-800's trademark, the trademark's appearance on 1-800's website, or the mark's similarity to 1-800's website address.”

Distinguished from past decisions because:
- Does not alter source website
- Does not divert or misdirect users away from source website
- Does not “sell” keyword trademarks to its customers or otherwise manipulate which category-related advertisement will pop up in response to any particular terms on the internal directory
  - does not link trademarks to any particular competitor's ads, and a customer cannot pay to have its pop-up ad appear on any specific website or in connection with any particular trademark.

1-800 Contacts v. WhenU.com

Why does the court compare the activity to product placement at drug stores?

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  - does not link trademarks to any particular competitor's ads, and a customer cannot pay to have its pop-up ad appear on any specific website or in connection with any particular trademark.

1-800 Contacts v. WhenU.com

“[W]e hold that, as a matter of law, WhenU does not “use” 1-800's trademarks within the meaning of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §1127, when it (1) includes 1-800's website address, which is almost identical to 1-800's trademark, in an unpublished directory of terms that trigger delivery of WhenU's contextually relevant advertising to C-users; or (2) causes separate, branded pop-up ads to appear on a C-user's computer screen either above, below, or along the bottom edge of the 1-800 website window. Accordingly, we reverse the district court's entry of a preliminary injunction and remand with instructions to (1) dismiss with prejudice 1-800's trademark infringement claims against WhenU, and (2) proceed with 1-800's remaining claims.”

Playboy v. Netscape

- “ Defendants have various lists of terms to which they key advertisers' banner ads. Those lists include the one at issue in this case, a list containing terms related to sex and adult-oriented entertainment. Among the over-400 terms in this list are two for which PEI holds trademarks: 'playboy' and 'playmate.' Defendants require adult-oriented companies to link their ads to this set of words. Thus, when a user types in 'playboy,' 'playmate,' or one of the other listed terms, those companies' banner ads appear on the search results page.”
- What are Keywords and how are they used in searching?
- What are banner advertisements and sponsored links?
- What is at stake in this case?
Playboy v. Netscape

- Trademark infringement
- Direct or Contributory? - “We conclude that defendants are potentially liable under one theory and that we need not decide which one.”
- Likelihood of Confusion - We conclude that a genuine issue of material fact does exist regarding the likelihood of consumer confusion resulting from defendants’ use of PEI’s marks.
- Affirmative Defenses? – “We conclude that no defenses apply.”

Google Adwords

- Adwords enables paid advertisements that match specific keywords
- Adwords has different trademark usage in advertising content v. usage as keyword

Content v. Keyword

- Content
  - Descriptive Fair Use
  - Nominative Fair Use
  - Authorized to sell under the trademark
  - Does not sell products that compete directly with products sold under the trademark
- Keywords
  - No trademark restrictions

Possible Cause of Actions

- Trademark Infringement
  - Initial Interest Confusion
- Trademark Dilution
- False Advertising
- Unfair competition
1-800 Contacts v. Lens.com

• “We must resolve whether the Lanham Act was violated by an advertiser’s use of keywords that resembled a competitor’s service mark. For the most part, we hold that there was no violation.”

1-800 Contacts v. Lens.com

• Parties
  • 1-800 Contacts
    – Replacement contact lens
  • Lens.com
    – Competitor of 1-800 contacts

1-800 Contacts v. Lens.com

• History
  – 1-800 Contacts determined usage of marks as keywords and tried to settle
  – Sued for trademark infringement D.C. Utah
    • Trademark infringement through initial interest confusion
    • Secondarily liable (agency and contributory infringement) through affiliates conduct
  – D.C. awarded summary judgment to Lens.com on all claims

1-800 Contacts v. Lens.com

• Adwords
  – Organic results
  – Sponsored links with advertising copy
    • Above or to the right of the organic results
    • Notice of sponsored links
    • Shading to set them apart
  – Advertisers pay per impression

1-800 Contacts v. Lens.com

• Direct confusion – when consumers believe that P is source of D goods or services
• Reverse confusion – when consumers believe that D is source of P goods or services
• Initial interest confusion – lured to the product of a competitor through use of a trademark

1-800 Contacts v. Lens.com

• “[A] consumer enters a query for ‘1-800 Contacts’ on Google; sees a screen with an ad for Lens.com that is generated because of Lens.com’s purchase of one of the nine Challenged Keywords; becomes confused about whether Lens.com is the same source as, or is affiliated with, 1-800; and therefore clicks on the Lens.com ad to view the site.”
1-800 Contacts v. Lens.com

• “[I]nitial-interest confusion occurred at most 1.5% of the time that a Lens.com ad was generated by a Challenged Keyword in those eight months. This number cannot support an inference that Lens.com’s keyword activity was likely to ‘lure[]’ consumers away from 1-800.”

Other Cases

• Rosetta Stone v. Google
  – Settled out of court
• Infostream Grp. Inc. v. Avid Life Media Inc. (C.D.CA 2013)
  – Use of trademarks to trigger ads in search engine without more was not trademark infringement

Spyware

• Sotelo v. Directrevnue
  – Stephen Sotelo (P)
  – DirectRevenue Holdings, AccuQuote, and aQuantative (D)
  – Nature of dispute – spyware installed without P consent
  – What does P allege that D has done?
  – How is the software downloaded?
  – What is the EULA?
  – Why isn’t the EULA approved?
  – What bad stuff is D accused of doing?
Sotelo v. Directrevnue

- Trespass to chattels
  - "A trespass to a chattel may be committed by intentionally (a) dispossessing another of a chattel, or (b) using or intermeddling with a chattel in possession of another."
- What is plaintiff's allegation?
- Did the court find that trespass to chattels was applicable?
- Why did the court find in favor of the P?

Other causes of action
- Illinois Consumer Fraud Act – not dismissed
- Unjust enrichment – dismissed
- Negligence – not dismissed
- Computer tampering – not dismissed

Computer Crimes

- Cyber pornography
- Computer Intrusion
- Other types of crimes

What is criminal law?

- Crime is a wrong against society proclaimed in a statute and punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment (or death)

Felonies

- Serious crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment in a federal or state penitentiary for one year or longer
- Four Degrees of Felony (from Model Penal Code)
  - Capital offenses—death penalty
  - First degree felonies—life in prison (max)
  - Second degree felonies—10 years (max)
  - Third degree felonies—5 years (max)

Misdemeanors and Petty Offenses

- Misdemeanor
  - any crime that is not a felony
  - Punishable by a fine of by incarceration for up to one year
- Petty Offenses
  - Subset of misdemeanors
  - Minor violations
  - Jail for a few days and/or fine
In chat room on the Internet Crow teen
http://www.cybercrime.gov/cclaws.html

• Crow therefore sent several explicit pictures to StephieFL…
• 18 U.S.C. § 3121 et seq. Recording of Dialing, Routing, Addressing, and Signaling Information


At trial, Crow admitted to using the name VideoDom to send, via interstate commerce, the visual depictions of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct as alleged in counts one, two and three. Crow also admitted to possessing three or more visual depictions of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2251(a)(1)(B). Finally, count six alleged possession of three or more visual depictions of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2).

Throughout their contact, which occurred via the Internet and e-mail, Crow continued to provide StephieFL with sexually explicit photographs of pre-pubescent and pubescent girls while requesting voice verification.

In late September of 1996, StephieFL had secured a mailing address and informed Crow that she had forwarded a video. A twenty-nine year old secretary for the Midland, Texas Police Department, presented a young female performing the type of sexually explicit conduct Stephanie had described recording for Crow. The video tape, which Massey had received from the Dallas Police Department, presented a young female performing the type of sexually explicit conduct Stephanie had described recording for Crow. On September 30, 1996, Crow was arrested as he left the post office with the videotape.

The rest of the case seems like a plea bargain gone bad…

Federal Criminal Code Related to Computer Intrusions

Federal Criminal Code Related to Computer Intrusions:
• 18 U.S.C. § 1022. Fraud and Related Activity in Connection with Access Devices
• 18 U.S.C. § 1030. Fraud and Related Activity in Connection with Computers
• 18 U.S.C. § 2510 et seq. Wire and Electronic Communications Interception and Interception of Oral Communications
• 18 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq. Stored Wire and Electronic Communications and Transactional Records Access
• 18 U.S.C. § 3121 et seq. Recording of Dialing, Routing, Addressing, and Signaling Information

http://www.cybercrime.gov/cclaws.html

Crimes under the CFAA:
• Knowingly commit espionage by accessing information without authorization or exceeding authorized access;
• Access other information without authorization or exceeding authorized access;
• Access any computer with an intent to commit fraud;
• Knowingly or intentionally damage a computer;
• Knowingly traffic in passwords;
• Threaten to cause damage to a computer with the intent to extort money or other things of value
CFAA Penalties

• Obtaining National Security Information Section (a)(1) → 10 years
• Accessing a Computer and Obtaining Information Section (a)(2) → 1 or 5 years
• Trespassing in a Government Computer Section (a)(3) → 1 year
• Accessing a Computer to Defraud & Obtain Value Section (a)(4) → 5 years
• Intentionally Damaging by Knowing Transmission Section (a)(5)(A) → 1 or 10 years
• Recklessly Damaging by Intentional Access Section (a)(5)(B) → 1 or 5 years
• Negligently Causing Damage & Loss by Intentional Access Section (a)(5)(C) → 1 year
• Trafficking in Passwords Section (a)(6) → 1 year
• Extortion Involving Computers Section (a)(7) → 5 years

Protected Computer

• Section 1030(e)(2) defines protected computer as:
  (A) exclusively for the use of a financial institution or the United States Government, or, in the case of
  a computer not exclusively for such use, used by or for a financial institution or the United States
  Government and the conduct constituting the offense affects that use by or for the financial
  institution or the Government; or
  (B) which is used in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce or communication . . . .

Insiders v. Outsiders

• Insiders – exceed authorized access
• Outsiders – without authorization

Exceeds Authorized Access

• The term “exceeds authorized access” means “to access a computer with authorization and to use such access
  to obtain or alter information in the computer that the accesser is not entitled so to obtain or alter.”
• Without authorization is not defined...
Obtaining National Security Information

1030(a)(1) Summary (Felony)
1. Knowingly access computer without or in excess of authorization
2. obtain national security information
3. reason to believe the information could injure the U.S. or benefit a foreign nation
4. willful communication, delivery, transmission (or attempt) OR willful retention of the information

Accessing a Computer and Obtaining Information

1030(a)(2) Summary (Misd.)
1. Intentionally access a computer
2. without or in excess of authorization
3. obtain information
4. from financial records of financial institution OR the U.S. government OR a protected computer

Accessing a Computer and Obtaining Information
(Felony)
5. committed for commercial advantage or private financial gain OR committed in furtherance of any criminal or tortious act OR the value of the information obtained exceeds $5,000

Trespassing in a Government Computer

1030(a)(3) Summary (Misd.)
1. Intentionally access
2. without authorization
3. a nonpublic computer of the U.S. that was exclusively for the use of U.S. or was used by or for U.S.
4. affected U.S. use of computer

Accessing to Defraud and Obtain Value

1030(a)(4) Summary (Felony)
1. Knowingly access a protected computer without or in excess of authorization
2. with intent to defraud
3. access furthered the intended fraud
4. obtained anything of value, including use if value exceeded $5000

Damaging a Computer or Information

Summary of (a)(5)(A)
1. Knowingly cause transmission of a program, information, code, or command
2. intentionally cause damage to protected computer without authorization
Damaging a Computer or Information

Summary of (a)(5)(B)
1. Intentionally access a protected computer without authorization
2. recklessly cause damage

Summary of (a)(5)(C)
1. Intentionally access a protected computer without authorization
2. cause damage
3. cause loss

Felony
3. resulting in loss of $5,000 during 1 year OR modifies medical care of a person OR causes physical injury OR threatens public health or safety OR damages systems used by or for government entity for administration of justice, national defense, or national security OR damages affect 10 or more protected computers during 1 year

Trafficking in Passwords
1030(a)(6) Summary (Misd.)
1. Trafficking
2. in computer password or similar information
3. knowingly and with intent to defraud
4. trafficking affects interstate or foreign commerce OR computer used by or for U.S.

Threatening to Damage a Computer
1030(a)(7) Summary (Felony)
1. With intent to extort money or any other thing of value
2. transmits in interstate or foreign commerce a communication
3. containing a threat to damage a protected computer OR threat to obtain or reveal confidential information without or in excess of authorization
OR demand or request for money or value in relation to damage done in connection with the extortion.

U.S. v. Morris
• "This appeal presents two narrow issues of statutory construction concerning a provision Congress recently adopted to strengthen protection against computer crimes. Section 2(d) of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986, 18 U.S.C. § 1030a(3)(A) (1988), makes anyone who intentionally accesses without authorization a category of computers known as "federal interest computers" and damages or prevents authorized use of information in such computers, causing loss of $1,000 or more. The issues raised are (1) whether the Government must prove not only that the defendant intended to access a federal interest computer, but also that the defendant intended to prevent authorized use of the computer’s information and thereby cause loss; and (2) what satisfies the statutory requirement of "access without authorization.""

• "These questions are raised on an appeal by Robert Tappan Morris from the May 16, 1990, judgment of the District Court for the Northern District of New York (Howard G. Munson, Judge) convicting him, after a jury trial, of violating 18 U.S.C. § 1030a(3)(A). Morris released into INTERNET, a national computer network, a computer program known as a ‘worm’ that spread and multiplied, eventually causing computers at various educational institutions and military sites to ‘crash’ or cease functioning. *"
U.S. v. Morris

• Holding: We conclude that section 1030(a)(5)(A) does not require the Government to demonstrate that the defendant intentionally prevented authorized use and thereby caused loss. We also find that there was sufficient evidence for the jury to conclude that Morris acted "without authorization" within the meaning of section 1030(a)(5)(A). We therefore affirm.

U.S. v. Morris

• "In October 1988, Morris began work on a computer program, later known as the INTERNET "worm" or "virus." The goal of this program was to demonstrate the inadequacies of current security measures on computer networks by exploiting the security defects that Morris had discovered. The [**4] tactic he selected was release of a worm into network computers. Morris designed the program to spread across a national network of computers after being inserted at one computer location connected to the network. Morris released the worm into INTERNET, which is a group of national networks that connect university, governmental, and military computers around the country. The network permits communication and transfer of information between computers on the network." • "Morris sought to program the INTERNET worm to spread widely without drawing attention to itself. …"

U.S. v. Morris

• Morris identified four ways in which the worm could break into computers on the network:
  • (1) through a "hole" or "bug" (an error) in SEND MAIL, a computer program that transfers and receives electronic mail on a computer;
  • (2) through a bug in the "finger demon" program, a program that permits a person to obtain limited information about the users of another computer;
  • (3) through the "trusted hosts" feature, which permits a user with certain privileges on one computer to have equivalent privileges on another computer without using a password; and
  • (4) through a program of password guessing, whereby various combinations of letters are tried out in rapid sequence in the hope that one will be an authorized user’s password, which is entered to permit whatever level of activity that user is authorized to perform.”

U.S. v. Morris

• "On November 2, 1988, Morris released the worm from a computer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. MIT was selected to disguise the fact that the worm came from Morris at Cornell. Morris soon discovered that the worm was replicating and reinfecting machines at a much faster rate than he had anticipated. Ultimately, many machines at locations around the country either crashed or became "catatonic." When Morris realized what was happening, he contacted a friend at Harvard to discuss a solution. Eventually, they sent an anonymous message from Harvard over the network, instructing programmers how to kill the worm and prevent reinfection. However, because the network route was clogged, this message did not get through until it was too late. Computers were affected at numerous installations, including leading universities, military sites, and medical research facilities. The estimated cost of dealing with the worm at each installation ranged from $200 to more than $53,000.”

U.S. v. Morris

• Morris was found guilty, following a jury trial, of violating 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(A). He was sentenced to three years of probation, 400 hours of community service, a fine of $10,050, and the costs of his supervision.

U.S. v. Morris

The intent requirement in Section 1030(a)(5)(A)
• Section 1030(a)(5)(A), covers anyone who (5) intentionally accesses a Federal interest computer without authorization, and by means of one or more instances of such conduct alters, damages, or destroys information in any such Federal interest computer, or prevents authorized use of any such computer or information, and thereby (A) causes loss to one or more others of a value aggregating $1,000 or more during any one year period; ... [emphasis added].
Sec. 2319B. Unauthorized recording of Motion pictures in a Motion picture exhibition facility

(a) In General- Chapter 113 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 2319A the following new section:

Sec. 2319B. Unauthorized recording of Motion pictures in a Motion picture exhibition facility.

(b) Forfeiture and Destruction- When a person is convicted of a violation of this section, the court in its judgment of conviction shall, in addition to any other penalties imposed, order the forfeiture to the United States of all unauthorized copies of motion pictures or other audiovisual works protected under title 17, or parts thereof, and any audiovisual recording device or other equipment used in connection with the offense.

(c) Authorized Activities- This section does not prevent any lawful authorized investigation, protective, or intelligence activity by an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or by a person acting under a contract with the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State.

(d) Immunity for Theaters- With reasonable cause, a responsible officer of a motion picture exhibition facility where a motion picture or other audiovisual work is being exhibited, the owner or employee of such theater or its agents or employees, the owner of the motion picture or other audiovisual work being exhibited, or the agent or employee of such licensee--

(1) may detain, in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable time, any person suspected of a violation of this section with respect to that motion picture or other audiovisual work for the purpose of questioning or summoning a law enforcement officer;

(2) shall not be held liable in any civil or criminal action arising out of a detention under paragraph (1);

(e) Victim Impact Statement- Nothing in this section may be construed to annul or limit any rights or remedies under the laws of any State.

(f) State Law Not Preempted- Nothing in this section may be construed to annul or limit any rights or remedies under the laws of any State.
(a) Criminal Infringement- Section 506(a) of title 17, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

1. (a) Criminal Infringement-

    (1) IN GENERAL- Any person who willfully infringes a copyright shall be punished as provided under section 2319 of title 18, if the infringement was committed-

    (A) for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain;

    (B) by the reproduction or distribution, including by electronic means, during any 90-day period of 1 or more copies or phonorecords of 1 or more copyrighted works, which have a total retail value of more than $1,000; or

    (C) for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain, by making it available on a computer network accessible to members of the public, if such person knew or should have known that the work was intended for commercial distribution

    (2) EVIDENCE- For purposes of this subsection, evidence of reproduction or distribution of a copyrighted work, by itself, shall not be sufficient to establish willful infringement of a copyright.

Civil Remedies for Infringement of a Work Being Prepared for Commercial Distribution.

1. (d) Any person who commits an offense under section 506(a)(1)(C) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by inserting after this title, or both, if the offense was committed-

    (A) a computer program, a musical work, a motion picture or other audiovisual work, or a sound recording, if, at the time of unauthorized distribution--

    (i) the copyright owner has a reasonable expectation of commercial distribution; and

    (ii) the copies or phonorecords of the work have not been commercially distributed; or

    (B) a motion picture, if, at the time of unauthorized distribution, the motion picture--

    (i) has been made available for viewing in a motion picture exhibition facility; and

    (ii) has not been made available in copies for sale to the general public in the United States in a format intended to permit viewing outside a motion picture exhibition facility.

Family Movie Act of 2005

1. Title - Exemption from Infringement for Skipping Audio and Video Content in Motion Pictures
Family Movie Act of 2005

- 'C') The requirement under subparagraph (B) to provide notice shall apply only with respect to technology manufactured after the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Family Movie Act of 2005.

- 'D') Any failure by a manufacturer, licensor, or licensor of technology to qualify for the exemption under subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not be construed to create an inference that any such party that engages in conduct described in paragraph (11) of section 110 of title 17, United States Code, is liable for trademark infringement by reason of such conduct.
• § 1030. Fraud and related activity in connection with computers

(a) Whoever—

(1) having knowingly accessed a computer without authorization or exceeding authorized access, and by means of such conduct having obtained information that has been determined by the United States Government pursuant to an Executive order or statute to require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national defense or foreign relations, or any restricted data, as defined in paragraph (y) of section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C § 2014(y)), with the intention of selling, leasing, lending, selling, delivering, or transmittal or causing to be sold, leased, loaned, delivered, or transmitted any such information, unless the information was obtained from the United States Government in its role as a consumer reporting agency on a consumer, as such terms are defined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(2) willfully accesses a computer without authorization or exceeds authorized access, and thereby obtains—

(A) information contained in a financial record of a financial institution, or of a card issuer as defined in section 1681(r) of title 15, or contained in a file of a government reporting agency or a financial institution, as such terms are defined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(B) information from any protected computer if the conduct involved an interstate or foreign communication;

shall be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(b)(A) knowingly causes the transmission of a program, information, code, or

(a) Whoever—

(3) with intent to defraud, transmits in interstate or foreign commerce any communication containing any threat to cause damage.

(4) if the offense was committed for purposes of espionage, foreign counterintelligence, or foreign foreign intelligence which a computer may be accessed without authorization, shall be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(5) (A) if the offender knowingly or recklessly causes or attempts to cause serious bodily injury to any person; or

(B) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(5)(A)(i) or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under that subsection;

(c) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) or (b) of this section is—

(1) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(5)(A)(ii), or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under that subsection;

(2) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1) of this section, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subsection;

(3) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(2), (a)(3) or (a)(6) of this section which occurs after a conviction for another offense under this section, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subsection;

(4) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1) of this section which does not occur after a conviction for another offense under this section, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subsection;

(5) (A) if the offender knowingly or recklessly causes or attempts to cause death from

(6) knowingly and with intent to defraud, trafficking (as defined in section 1029) in any

(7) with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate or foreign commerce any communication containing any threat to cause damage.

(8) any other agency having such authority, have the authority to determine by Executive order or statute to require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national defense or foreign relations, or any restricted data, as defined in paragraph (y) of section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C § 2014(y)), with the intention of selling, leasing, lending, selling, delivering, or transmittal or causing to be sold, leased, loaned, delivered, or transmitted any such information, unless the information was obtained from the United States Government in its role as a consumer reporting agency on a consumer, as such terms are defined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(9) willfully accesses a computer without authorization or exceeds authorized access, and thereby obtains—

(A) information contained in a financial record of a financial institution, or of a card issuer as defined in section 1681(r) of title 15, or contained in a file of a government reporting agency or a financial institution, as such terms are defined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(B) information from any protected computer if the conduct involved an interstate or foreign communication;

shall be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(c) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) or (b) of this section is—

(1) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(4) or (a)(7) of this section which does not occur after a conviction for another offense under this section, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subsection;

(2) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1) of this section which does not occur after a conviction for another offense under this section, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subsection;

(3) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(2), (a)(3) or (a)(6) of this section which occurs after a conviction for another offense under this section, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subsection;

(4) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1) of this section, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subsection;

(5) (A) if the offender knowingly or recklessly causes or attempts to cause serious bodily injury to any person; or

(B) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(5)(A)(i), a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(5)(A)(ii), or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under that subsection;

(6) knowingly or recklessly causes or attempts to cause death from

(7) with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate or foreign commerce any communication containing any threat to cause damage.

(8) any other agency having such authority, have the authority to determine by Executive order or statute to require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national defense or foreign relations, or any restricted data, as defined in paragraph (y) of section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C § 2014(y)), with the intention of selling, leasing, lending, selling, delivering, or transmittal or causing to be sold, leased, loaned, delivered, or transmitted any such information, unless the information was obtained from the United States Government in its role as a consumer reporting agency on a consumer, as such terms are defined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(9) willfully accesses a computer without authorization or exceeds authorized access, and thereby obtains—

(A) information contained in a financial record of a financial institution, or of a card issuer as defined in section 1681(r) of title 15, or contained in a file of a government reporting agency or a financial institution, as such terms are defined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(B) information from any protected computer if the conduct involved an interstate or foreign communication;
(e) As used in this section—
(1) the term "computer" means an electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other high speed data processing device performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions, and includes any data storage facility or communication facility directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device, but such term does not include an automated typewriter or typesetter, a portable hand held calculator, or any similar device;
(2) the term "protected computer" means a computer—
(A) exclusively for the use of a financial institution or the United States Government, or, in the case of a computer not exclusively for such use, used by or for a financial institution or the United States Government and the conduct constituting the offense affects that use by or for the financial institution or the Government; or
(B) which is used in interstate or foreign commerce or communication, including a computer located outside the United States that is used in a manner that affects interstate or foreign commerce or communication of the United States;
(3) the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other commonwealth, possession or territory of the United States;
(4) the term "financial institution" means—
(A) an institution, with deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
(B) the Federal Reserve or a member of the Federal Reserve including any institution of the Farm Credit System under the Farm Credit Act of 1971;
(C) any institution of the Farm Credit System under the Farm Credit Act of 1971;
(D) a member of the Federal home loan bank system and any home loan bank;
(E) any institution of the Federal Reserve System;
(F) a foreign bank (as such term is defined in section 3101(1) and (3) of the International Banking Act of 1970); and
(G) an organization operating under section 25 or section 26(b) of the Federal Reserve Act;
(5) the term "financial record" means information derived from any record held by a financial institution or economic institution that is used in interstate or foreign commerce or communication, including a computer located outside the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States.
(6) the term "damages" means any impairment to the integrity or availability of a data, a program, a system, or information; and
(7) the term "destruction" includes the physical or electronic alteration to an electronic, magnetic, optical, or other high speed data processing system, or the creation or provision of a computer program or other technology that enables such making imperceptible and that is designed and marketed to be used, directly or indirectly, or by a person, to make imperceptible a computer program or other technology; and
(8) the term "damage" means any impairment to the integrity or availability of a data, a program, a system, or information; and
(9) the term "government entity" includes the Government of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, any city, town, district, or other political subdivision of a foreign country; and
(10) the term "conviction" shall include a conviction under the law of any State for a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year, an element of which is unauthorized access, or exceeding authorized access, to a computer, computer system, or computer network, and for which a term of imprisonment was imposed.
(11) the term "loss" means any reasonable cost to any victim, including the cost of responding to an offense, conducting a damage assessment, and restoring the data, program, system, or information to its condition prior to the offense, and any revenue lost, cost incurred, or other consequential damages incurred because of interruption of service; and
(12) the term "person" means any individual, family, educational institution, financial institution, governmental entity, or legal or other entity.

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• (e) As used in this section—
(1) the term "computer" means an electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other high speed data processing device performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions, and includes any data storage facility or communication facility directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device, but such term does not include an automated typewriter or typesetter, a portable hand held calculator, or any similar device;
(2) the term "protected computer" means a computer—
(A) exclusively for the use of a financial institution or the United States Government, or, in the case of a computer not exclusively for such use, used by or for a financial institution or the United States Government and the conduct constituting the offense affects that use by or for the financial institution or the Government; or
(B) which is used in interstate or foreign commerce or communication, including a computer located outside the United States that is used in a manner that affects interstate or foreign commerce or communication of the United States;
(3) the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other commonwealth, possession or territory of the United States;
(4) the term "financial institution" means—
(A) an institution, with deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
(B) the Federal Reserve or a member of the Federal Reserve including any Federal Reserve Bank;
(C) a credit union with accounts insured by the National Credit Union Administration;
(D) a member of the Federal home loan bank system and any home loan bank;
(E) any institution of the Farm Credit System under the Farm Credit Act of 1971;
(F) a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 USCS § 78o); and
(G) an organization operating under section 25 or section 26(b) of the Federal Reserve Act;
(5) the term "financial record" means information derived from any record held by a financial institution pertaining to a customer's relationship with the financial institution.
(6) the term "exceeds authorized access" means access to a computer with authorization and to use such access to obtain or alter information in the computer that the accessor is not entitled so to obtain or alter.

• (f) This section does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States.

18 USCS § 1030

• (f) This section does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States.

Family Movie Act of 2005

(a) In General: Section 110 of title 17, United States Code, is amended—
(1) in paragraph (9), by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of that paragraph; and
(2) in paragraph (10), by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:
(11) the making imperceptible, by or at the direction of a member of a private household, of limited portions of audio or video content during a performance in or at the direction of a private household, for such making imperceptible, if no fee or for a nominal fee, and without an intent to exploit, an imperceptible copy of the altered version of the motion picture is created by such computer hardware, computer program or other technology, or
(b) by adding at the end the following:
For purposes of paragraph (11), the term "making imperceptible" does not include the addition of audio or video content that is performed or displayed over or in place of existing content in a motion picture.

18 USCS § 1030

• (f) This section does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States.

Family Movie Act of 2005

(a) Exemption From Trademark Infringement: Section 32 of the Trademark Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1114) is amended by adding at the end the following:
(3)(A) Any person who engages in the conduct described in paragraph (11) of section 110 of title 17, United States Code, and who complies with the requirements set forth in that paragraph may maintain a civil action against the violator to obtain injunctive relief and monetary damages.

(b) by adding after the period at the end of that paragraph the following:
(3)(B) Damages for a violation involving only conduct described in paragraph (11) of section 110 of title 17, United States Code, even if that person also engages in conduct described in paragraph (11) of section 110 of such title.

(h) The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress annually, during the first 3 years following the date of the enactment of this subsection (amended Sept. 13, 1994) concerning investigations and prosecutions under subsection (a)(5).
Missouri Law

Missouri Revised Statutes
- Chapter 566 - Sexual Offenses
- Chapter 567 - Prostitution
- Chapter 568 - Offenses Against the Family
- Chapter 573 - Pornography and Related Offenses

Missouri Offenses

Enticement of a child, penalties. 566.151.
1. A person at least twenty-one years of age or older commits the crime of enticement of a child if that person persuades, solicits, coaxes, entices, or lures, whether by words, actions or through communication via the Internet or any electronic communication, any person who is less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct.
2. It is not an affirmative defense to a prosecution for a violation of this section that the other person was a peace officer masquerading as a minor.
3. Enticement of a child or an attempt to commit enticement of a child is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment shall be not less than five years and not more than thirty years. No person convicted under this section shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for a period of five calendar years.

Missouri Offenses

Crime of promoting on-line sexual solicitation, violation, penalty.
566.212. A person at least twenty-one years of age or older commits the offense of promoting on-line sexual solicitation if such person or entity knowingly permits a web-based classified service owned or operated by such person or entity to be used by individuals to post advertisements promoting prostitution, enticing a child to engage in sexual conduct or commercial sex act, or as offering to exchange sexual conduct for goods or services in violation of chapter 567, RSMo, as seeking or obtaining the sexual services of a child.

Missouri Offenses

Sexual misconduct involving a child, penalty--applicability of section--affirmative defense not allowed, when.
566.083. 1. A person commits the crime of sexual misconduct involving a child if the person:
   (1) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child;
   (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of exposing himself or herself to the child's affront or alarm;
   (3) Knowingly engages in sexual contact with a child less than fifteen years of age under circumstances as to reasonably create an expectation that the child would be afforded protection or care by the person;
   (4) Knowingly engages in sexual conduct with a child less than fifteen years of age;
   (5) Knowingly engages in sexual conduct with a child as a participant in sexual conduct or commercial sex act in violation of section 566.151, 566.212, or 566.213.

Missouri Offenses

Defenses by Age
- (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age under circumstances as to reasonably create an expectation that the child would be afforded protection or care by the person;
- (3) Knowingly engages in sexual contact with a child less than fifteen years of age;
- (4) Knowingly engages in sexual conduct with a child less than fifteen years of age;
- (5) Knowingly engages in sexual conduct with a child as a participant in sexual conduct or commercial sex act in violation of section 566.151, 566.212, or 566.213.

Missouri Offenses

Sexual misconduct involving a child or attempted sexual misconduct involving a child is a

- Family
- Criminal
- Penalties
- Defenses

Missouri Offenses

- Definitions
- Crime
- Penalties
- Defenses
Missouri Offenses

• Pornography and Related Offenses
• http://www.moga.mo.gov/STATUTES/C573.HTM

Federal Law

Sec. 2251. - Sexual exploitation of children
(a) Any person who employs, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in, or who has a minor assist any other person to engage in, who transports any minor in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or Possession of the United States, with the intent that such minor engage in, any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct, shall be punished as provided under subsection (d), if such person knows or has reason to know that such visual depiction will be transported in interstate or foreign commerce or mailed, if that visual depiction was produced using materials that have been mailed, shipped, or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or if such visual depiction has actually been transported in interstate or foreign commerce or mailed.

(c) (1) Any person who, in a circumstance described in paragraph (2), knowingly makes, prints, or publishes, or causes to be made, printed, or published, any notice or advertisement seeking or offering:
(A) to receive, exchange, buy, produce, display, distribute, or reproduce any visual depiction, if the production of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct and such visual depiction is of such conduct; or
(B) to engage in, or to participate in any act of sexually explicit conduct by or with any minor for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct, shall be punished as provided under subsection (d). (2) The circumstance referred to in paragraph (1) is that:
(A) such person knows or has reason to know that such notice or advertisement will be transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means including by computer or mailed, or
(B) such notice or advertisement is transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means including by computer or mailed.

Federal Law

Sec. 2252. - Certain activities relating to material involving the sexual exploitation of minors
(a) Any person who -
(1) transports or ships in interstate or foreign commerce by any means including by computer or mails, any visual depiction, if -
(A) the producing of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or
(B) such visual depiction is of such conduct;
(2) knowingly receives, or distributes, any visual depiction that has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or which contains materials which have been mailed or so shipped or transported, by any means including by computer, or knowingly reproduces any visual depiction for distribution in interstate or foreign commerce or through the mails, if -
(A) the producing of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and
(B) such visual depiction is of such conduct;
Federal Law

Sec. 2277. - Record keeping requirements
(a) Whoever produces any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, or other matter which
(1) contains one or more visual depictions made after November 1, 1990, of actual
sexually explicit conduct, and
(2) is produced in whole or in part with materials which have been marked or shipped in
interstate or foreign commerce, or is shipped or transported or is intended for
shipment or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce;
shall create and maintain individually identifiable records pertaining to every performer
portrayed in such a visual depiction.
(b) Any person to whom subsection (a) applies shall, with respect to every performer
portrayed in a visual depiction-
(1) ascertain, by examination of an identification document containing such
information, the performer's name and date of birth, and require the performer
portrayed in such a visual depiction to provide such other information as may be prescribed
by regulations;
(2) record the performer's present and correct name, or other than the performer's present and correct name, ever
used by the performer, including maiden name, alias, nickname, stage, or professional name, and
(3) record in the records required by subsection (a) the information required by
paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection and any other information as we may be prescribed by regulation.

Missouri University of Science and Technology

Federal Law

Sec. 2422. - Coercion and enticement
Whoever knowingly transports any individual in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any
commerce or which is intended for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, to
portrayed in a visual depiction of actual sexually explicit conduct -

Missouri University of Science and Technology

Federal Law

Sec. 2427. - Inclusion of offenses relating to child pornography in definition of sexual
activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense

Missouri University of Science and Technology

Federal Law

Sec. 2421. - Transportation generally

Missouri University of Science and Technology

Federal Law

Sec. 2422. - Coercion and enticement

Missouri University of Science and Technology