A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIME.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1	SECTION 1	. Chapter 708, part IX, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
2	is amended by	adding a new section to be appropriately
3	designated and	to read as follows:
4	" <u>\$</u> 708-	Cybersquatting prohibited. (1) A person commits
5	the offense of	cybersquatting if, without regard to the goods or
6	services of th	e parties, the person:
7	(a) Has	a bad faith intent to profit from that mark,
8	incl	uding a personal name that is protected as a mark
9	unde	r this section; and
10	(b) Regi	sters, traffics in, or uses a domain name that:
11	<u>(i)</u>	In the case of a mark that is distinctive at the
12		time of registration of the domain name, is
13		identical or confusingly similar to that mark;
14	<u>(ii)</u>	In the case of a famous mark that is famous at
15		the time of registration of the domain name, is
16		identical or confusingly similar to or dilutive
17		of that mark; or

1	(=	iii) Is a trademark, word, or name protected by reason
2		of federal or state law.
3	(2)	In determining whether a person has a bad faith intent
4	described	under subsection (1), a court may consider factors
5	including	but not limited to:
6	<u>(a)</u>	The trademark or other intellectual property rights of
7		the person, if any, in the domain name;
8	<u>(b)</u>	The extent to which the domain name consists of the
9		legal name of the person or a name that is otherwise
10		commonly used to identify that person;
11	(c)	The person's prior use, if any, of the domain name in
12		connection with the bona fide offering of any goods or
13		services;
14	<u>(d)</u>	The person's bona fide noncommercial or fair use of
15		the mark in a site accessible under the domain name;
16	<u>(e)</u>	The person's intent to divert consumers from the mark
17		owner's online location to a site accessible under the
18		domain name that could harm the goodwill represented
19		by the mark, either for commercial gain or with the
20		intent to tarnish or disparage the mark, by creating a
21		likelihood of confusion as to the source, sponsorship,
22		affiliation, or endorsement of the site;

1	<u>(f)</u>	The person's offer to transfer, sell, or otherwise
2		assign the domain name to the mark owner or any third
3		party for financial gain without having used, or
4		having an intent to use, the domain name in the bona
5		fide offering of any goods or services, or the
6		person's prior conduct indicating a pattern of such
7		<pre>conduct;</pre>
8	<u>(g)</u>	The person's provision of material and misleading
9		false contact information when applying for the
10		registration of the domain name, the person's
11		intentional failure to maintain accurate contact
12		information, or the person's prior conduct indicating
13		a pattern of such conduct;
14	<u>(h)</u>	The person's registration or acquisition of multiple
15		domain names that the person knows are identical or
16		confusingly similar to marks of others that are
17		distinctive at the time of registration of such domain
18		names, or dilutive of famous marks of others that are
19		famous at the time of registration of such domain
20		names, without regard to the goods or services of the
21		parties; and

1	(i) The extent to which the mark incorporated in the
2	person's domain name registration is or is not
3	distinctive and famous within the meaning of
4	subsection (3).
5	Bad faith intent described under subsection (1) shall not be
6	found in any case in which the court determines that the person
7	believed and had reasonable grounds to believe that the use of
8	the domain name was a fair use or otherwise lawful.
9	(3) In any criminal action involving the registration,
10	trafficking, or use of a domain name under this section, a court
11	may order the forfeiture or cancellation of the domain name or
12	the transfer of the domain name to the owner of the mark.
13	(4) A person shall be liable for using a domain name under
14	subsection (1) only if that person is the domain name registrant
15	or that registrant's authorized licensee.
16	(5) For the purposes of this section:
17	"Mark" means a word, name, symbol, device, or any
18	combination of the foregoing in any form or arrangement.
19	"Person" means an individual, corporation, government or
20	governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate,
21	trust, partnership, unincorporated association, two or more of

- 1 any of the foregoing having a joint or common interest, or any
- 2 other legal or commercial entity.
- 3 "Trademark" means a mark used by a person to identify goods
- 4 and to distinguish them from the goods of others.
- 5 "Traffics in" means transactions that include but are not
- 6 limited to sales, purchases, loans, pledges, licenses, exchanges
- 7 of currency, and any other transfer for consideration or receipt
- 8 in exchange for consideration.
- 9 (6) Cybersquatting is a misdemeanor."
- 10 SECTION 2. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
- 11 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
- 12 begun before its effective date.
- 13 SECTION 3. If any provision of this Act, or the
- 14 application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held
- 15 invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or
- 16 applications of the Act that can be given effect without the
- 17 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions
- 18 of this Act are severable.
- 19 SECTION 4. New statutory material is underscored.
- 20 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2012.

Report Title:

Computer Crime; Cybersquatting

Description:

Establishes the offense of cybersquatting as a misdemeanor. (Proposed SD1)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.