

Stricken language would be deleted from and underlined language would be added to present law.

1 State of Arkansas
2 92nd General
3 Assembly Regular
4 Session, 2019
5 By: Representative Rye

A Bill

HOUSE BILL 1028

For An Act To Be Entitled

8 AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED THE "STOP SOCIAL MEDIA
9 CENSORSHIP ACT"; CONCERNING SOCIAL MEDIA WEBSITES;
10 ESTABLISHING A CAUSE OF ACTION; AND FOR OTHER
11 PURPOSES.

Subtitle

12 TO BE ENTITLED THE "STOP SOCIAL MEDIA
13 CENSORSHIP ACT"; CONCERNING SOCIAL MEDIA
14 WEBSITES; AND ESTABLISHING A CAUSE OF
15 ACTION.

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21 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS: 22

23 SECTION 1. Arkansas Code Title 16, Chapter 118, is amended to add an
24 additional section to read as follows:

25 16-118-116. Civil action against a social media website.

26 (a) As used in this section:

27 (1) "Algorithm" means a set of instructions designed to perform 28 a specific task;

29 (2) "Hate speech" means a phrase concerning content that an
30 individual arbitrarily finds offensive based on his or her personal moral 31 code;

32 (3) "Obscene" means that to the average person, applying
33 contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as 34 a whole appeals to
prurient interest;

35 (4)(A) "Political speech" means speech relating to:

36 (i) The state;

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- 1 (ii) The government;
- 2 (iii) The body politic;
- 3 (iv) Public administration; or
- 4 (v) Government policy making.

5 (B) "Political speech" includes speech by the government
 6 or candidates for office and any discussion of social issues.

7 (C) "Political speech" does not include speech concerning
 8 the administration or the law of or relating to the civil aspects of
 9 government;

10 (5) "Public utility" means a business organization performing a
 11 public service and subject to special governmental regulation;

12 (6) "Religious speech" means a set of unproven answers, truth
 13 claims, faith-based assumptions, and naked assertions that attempt to explain
 14 the greater questions like how things were created, what humans should or
 15 should not be doing, and what happens after death; and

16 (7) "Social media website" means a website or application that
 17 enables users to communicate with each other by posting information,
 18 comments, messages, or images and;

- 19 (A) Is open to the public;
- 20 (B) Has more than seventy-five million (75,000,000)
 21 subscribers; and

22 (C) Has not been specifically affiliated with any one (1)
 23 religion or political party from its inception.

24 (b) A social media website is considered a public utility under this
 25 section.

26 (c)(1)(A) The owner or operator of a social media website who resides
 27 in this state is subject to a private right of action by a social media
 28 website user if the social media website purposely:

29 (i) Deletes or censors a social media website user's
 30 religious speech or political speech; or

31 (ii) Uses an algorithm to suppress political speech
 32 or religious speech.

33 (B) Damages available to a social media website user under
 34 this section include without limitation:

35 (i) A minimum of seventy-five thousand dollars
 36 (\$75,000), per purposeful deletion or censoring of the social media website

1 user's speech;

2 (ii) Actual damages;
3 (iii) Punitive damages if aggravating factors are
4 present; and

5 (iv) Other forms of equitable relief.

6 (2) The prevailing party in a cause of action under this section
7 may be awarded costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

8 (3) A social media website that restores from deletion or
9 removes the censoring of a social media website user's speech in a reasonable
10 amount of time may use that fact to mitigate any damages.

11 (d) A social media website may not use the social media website user's
12 alleged hate speech as a basis for justification or defense to the social
13 media website's actions at trial.

14 (e)(1) A social media website is immune from liability under this
15 section if it deletes or censors a social media website user's speech or uses
16 an algorithm to disfavor or censure speech that calls for immediate acts of
17 violence, is obscene, or is pornographic in nature.

18 (2) A social media website is not liable under this section for
19 a social media website user's censoring of another social media website
20 user's speech.

21 (f) A social media website that is paid by a social media website user
22 to promote religious speech or political speech may do so.

23 (g) The Attorney General may bring a civil cause of action under this
24 section on behalf of social media website users who reside in this state
25 whose religious speech or political speech has been censored by a social
26 media website.

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