2019 -- H 5500

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STATEOFRHODEISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2019

ANACT

RELATING TO COURTS AND CIVIL PROCEDURE - PROCEDURE IN PARTICULAR ACTIONS - SOCIAL MEDIA CENSORSHIP PROTECTION ACT

Introduced By: Representative Justin Price

Date Introduced: February 14, 2019

Referred To: House Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Title 10 of the General Laws entitled "COURTS AND CIVIL
- 2 PROCEDURE PROCEDURE IN PARTICULAR ACTIONS" is hereby amended by adding
- 3 thereto the following chapter:
- 4
 <u>CHAPTER 21</u>

 5
 <u>SOCIAL MEDIA CENSORSHIP PROTECTION ACT</u>
- 6 <u>10-21-1. Legislative findings.</u>
- 7 The state has a compelling interest to hold certain social media websites to higher
- <u>8</u> standards for having substantially created a digital public square. The state has an interest in
- 9 helping its citizens enjoy their free exercise rights in certain semi-public forums commonly used
- <u>10</u> for religious and political speech.
- 11 **10-21-2. Definitions.**
- 12 <u>As used in this chapter:</u>
- 13 (1) "Algorithm" means a set of instructions designed to perform a specific task;
- 14 (2) "Hate speech" means a phrase concerning content that an individual arbitrarily finds

- 15 offensive based on his or her personal moral code;
- 16 (3) "Obscene" means that to the average person, applying contemporary community
- 17 standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest;
- 18 (<u>4)(i) "Political speech" means speech relating to:</u>

- 1 <u>(A) The state;</u>
- 2 (<u>B) The government;</u>
- 3 <u>(C) The body politic;</u>
- 4 (D) Public administration; or
- 5 (E) Government policy making.
- 6 (ii) "Political speech" includes speech by the government or candidates for office and any
- <u>7</u> discussion of social issues.
- 8 (iii) "Political speech" does not include speech concerning the administration or the law
- 9 of or relating to the civil aspects of government;
- 10 (5) "Religious speech" means a set of unproven answers, truth claims, faith-based
- 11 assumptions, and naked assertions that attempt to explain the greater questions like how things
- 12 were created, what humans should or should not be doing, and what happens after death; and
- 13 (6) "Social media website" means a website or application that enables users to
- <u>14</u> <u>communicate with each other by posting information, comments, messages, or images and:</u>
- 15 <u>(i) Is open to the public;</u>
- 16 (ii) Has more than seventy-five million (75,000,000) subscribers; and
- 17 (iii) Has not been specifically affiliated with any one religion or political party from its
- 18 inception.
- 19 **<u>10-21-3. Cause of action.</u>**
- 20 The owner or operator of a social media website who contracts with users in this state is
- 21 subject to a private right of action by a social media website user if the social media website
- 22 purposely:
- 23 (1) Deletes or censors a social media website user's religious speech or political speech;
- <u>24</u> <u>or</u>

25	(2) Uses an algorithm to suppress political speech or religious speech.
26	<u>10-21-4. Damages.</u>
27	(a) Damages available to a social media website user under this section include without
<u>28</u>	limitation:
29	(1) A minimum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) per purposeful deletion or
<u>30</u>	censoring of the social media website user's speech in statutory damages;
31	(2) Actual damages;
32	(3) Punitive damages if aggravating factors are present; and
33	(4) Other forms of equitable relief.
34	(b) The prevailing party in a cause of action under this section may be awarded costs and

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<u>1</u>	reasonable attorneys' fees.
2	(c) A social media website that restores from deletion or removes the censoring of a
<u>3</u>	social media website user's speech in a reasonable amount of time may use that fact to mitigate
<u>4</u>	any damages.
5	(d) A social media website may not use the social media website's user's alleged hate
<u>6</u>	speech as a basis for justification or defense to the social media website's actions at trial.
7	<u>10-21-5. Exemptions.</u>
8	(a) A social media website is immune from liability under this chapter if it deletes or
<u>9</u>	censors a social media website user's speech or uses an algorithm to disfavor or censure speech
<u>10</u>	that:
11	(1) Calls for immediate acts of violence;
12	(2) Is obscene or pornographic in nature;
13	(3) Was the result of operational error;
14	(4) Was the result of a court order;
15	(5) Came from an inauthentic source or involved false impersonation;
16	(6) Enticed criminal conduct; or
17	(7) Involved minors bullying minors.
18	(b) A social media website is not liable under this chapter for a social media website

<u>19</u> <u>user's censoring of another social media website user's speech.</u>

20 <u>10-21-6. Standing.</u>

- 21 (a) Only users who are over eighteen (18) years old have standing to enforce this chapter.
- 22 (b) The attorney general may also bring a civil cause of action under this chapter on
- 23 behalf of social media website users who reside in this state whose religious speech or political
- <u>24</u> <u>speech has been censored by a social media website.</u>
- 25 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

ANACT

RELATING TO COURTS AND CIVIL PROCEDURE - PROCEDURE IN PARTICULAR ACTIONS - SOCIAL MEDIA CENSORSHIP PROTECTION ACT

1 This act would prohibit certain social media companies from censoring users speech by

2 either removal of the user's speech or using algorithms to prevent the user's speech.

This act would take effect upon passage.

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