- 1 HB378
- 2 214952-1
- 3 By Representatives Mooney, Holmes, Wingo, Kitchens, Carns,
- 4 Wadsworth and Sorrell
- 5 RFD: Technology and Research
- 6 First Read: 17-FEB-22

1	214952-1:n:08/31/2021:AHP*/cmg LSA2021-1908
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	SYNOPSIS: Existing law does not address the censorship
9	and suppression of speech on websites or via use of
10	Internet applications.
11	This bill would prohibit a major interactive
12	computer service provider from taking certain
13	restrictive or suppressive action against a user of
14	its service based on either a viewpoint expressed
15	or shared by the user or true statements of fact
16	expressed or shared by the user.
17	This bill would also provide for civil
18	remedies for an affected user against a major
19	interactive computer service provider.
20	
21	A BILL
22	TO BE ENTITLED
23	AN ACT
24	
25	Relating to freedom of speech; to prohibit certain
26	service providers from taking certain restrictive or
27	suppressive actions against their users based on type and

- 1 content of speech expressed on their platforms; and to provide
- 2 for civil remedies.

2.0

- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
- Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Alabama Freedom of Online Speech Act.
- Section 2. The Legislature finds and declares the following:
 - (1) Free speech is the bedrock of our Republic, a sacred right protected by the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Free Speech Clause of Article 1, Section 4 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901.
 - (2) As the United States Congress has recognized:

 "The Internet and other interactive computer services offer a
 forum for a true diversity of political discourse, unique
 opportunities for cultural development, and myriad avenues for
 intellectual activity."
 - (3) As the United States Supreme Court has recognized: "Social media allows users to gain access to information and communicate with one another on any subject that might come to mind," being "the modern public square" where Americans exercise their free-speech freedoms, with the ability to speak and listen on social-media platforms implicating First Amendment rights.
 - (4) Today, however, Big Tech companies tyrannize over "the modern public square," regularly wielding their great power to capriciously censor speech and deplatform

users, anointing themselves as the arbiters of truth and adjudgers of "good" speech and "bad" speech.

- (5) Alarmingly, such conduct by Big Tech companies anathema to the American free-speech tradition is increasingly endorsed and even coerced by federal officials, entrenched media organizations, and other large corporations in the United States.
 - (6) The State of Alabama has a vital public interest in, and the right to provide, greater protections for online speech within her borders.
 - Section 3. For the purposes of this act, the following terms have the following meanings:
 - (1) ACCESS SOFTWARE PROVIDER. A provider of software, including client or server software, or enabling tools that do any one or more of the following:
 - a. Filter, screen, allow, or disallow content.
 - b. Pick, choose, analyze, or digest content.
 - c. Transmit, receive, display, forward, cache, search, subset, organize, reorganize, or translate content.
 - (2) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE. Any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the Internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions.

1 (3) INTERNET. The international computer network of
2 both federal and non-federal interoperable packet switched
3 data networks.

2.0

- (4) MAJOR INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE. An entity that provides an interactive computer service in all of the following ways:
- a. Through a website, online application, or mobile application, including a single interactive computer service that is provided through more than a single website or application.
- b. Through which information provided by another information content provider is distributed.
- c. That, in any month during the most recently completed 12-month period, either of the following are true:
- 1. More than 30,000,000 users in the United States accessed the service, without regard to the means by which the users accessed the service.
- 2. More than 300,000,000 users worldwide accessed the service, without regard to the means by which the users accessed the service.
- d. That, during the most recently completed taxable year, had more than one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) in global revenue.
 - e. That does business in the State of Alabama.
- Section 4. (a) It is unlawful for any major

 interactive computer service to take any of the following

 actions against a user based on either the viewpoint expressed

- or shared by the user or true statements of fact expressed or shared by the user:
- 3 (1) Block, restrict, suspend, terminate, remove, or 4 ban the account of a user.
 - (2) Reject content supplied by a user.
 - (3) Obscure, hide, or otherwise make less accessible content supplied by a user.
 - (4) Alter or delete content supplied by a user.
- 9 (5) Otherwise discriminate in any way against a user.

5

6

7

8

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

(b) Any major interactive computer service that violates this section shall forfeit to the affected user one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for each offense, and an additional one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for each day of the continuance of the offense.

Section 5. (a) Any person claiming to be damaged by any major interactive computer service subject to the provisions of this act may bring suit for the recovery of the damages for which the major interactive computer service may be liable under this act if either of the following are true:

- (1) The person resides or is domiciled in this state.
 - (2) The person does business in this state.
- (b) Any person bringing suit for the recovery of the damages for which a major interactive computer service may be liable under this act may do so in any circuit court of this state of competent jurisdiction.

Section 6. (a) This act does not apply to actions
taken by a major interactive computer service with regard to
expression that does either of the following:

2.0

- (1) Violates a federal, state, or local law.
- (2) Solicits, facilitates, or incites the commission of an unlawful act.
- (b) This act shall not prohibit or restrict a major interactive computer service from providing users with the option to filter specific expression, including, but not limited to, explicit, indecent, violent, graphic, or profane content.
- (c) The provisions of Section 4 of this act shall not include expressions transmitted by a user while the user was outside this state.
- (d) No provision of this act shall be construed as allowing any suit to be brought or damages to be recovered that would in any way infringe upon the freedom of the press guaranteed by the Free Press Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution or the Free Press Clause of Article 1, Section 4 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901.

Section 7. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 8. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.