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Limiting Tort Liability for Online Third-party Content Under Section 230 of the Communications Act

Jonathan A. Friedman*
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I. INTRODUCTION.................................................................................................................. 648
II. BACKGROUND ON DEFAMATION LAW ........................................................................ 650
   A. Common Law Overview .......................................................................................... 650
   B. Cubby v. CompuServe and Stratton Oakmont v. Prodigy .................. 651
III. SECTION 230 AND RELATED CASE LAW ............................................................. 653
   A. Background on Section 230 .................................................................................. 653
   B. Zeran v. AOL and Its Progeny ............................................................................. 655
   C. Implications of Zeran and Its Progeny for OSPs ............................................. 659
IV. CRITIQUE OF ZERAN V. AOL ................................................................................. 660
   A. Zeran and Its Detractors ....................................................................................... 660
   B. Response to Zeran’s Detractors .......................................................................... 661
V. CONCLUSION .................................................................................................................. 665

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647
I. INTRODUCTION

On December 2, 1999, the New York Court of Appeals resolved a long-running dispute pitting Prodigy, one of the nation's largest online service providers (OSPs), against Alexander Lunney, a teenage boy scout. The lawsuit had its origins in an e-mail message sent in Lunney's name by a Prodigy account holder to a scoutmaster in Bronxville, New York. The e-mail contained a subject line that read "HOW I'M GONNA' KILL U," followed by a profanity-laced message. The scoutmaster alerted the police and Lunney's local scoutmaster, who confronted the boy with the e-mail and accepted his denial of authoring the message. After he learned that Prodigy terminated the accounts in his name despite his claim that he was not the holder of the accounts, Lunney sued Prodigy, claiming that Prodigy was negligent in allowing the accounts to be opened in his name and was responsible for his having been defamed. Lunney later amended his complaint to add claims against Prodigy based on two bulletin board messages that had been posted on the Prodigy network in Lunney's name. A New York appellate court granted Prodigy's summary judgment motion based on state common law grounds, and the New York Court of Appeals affirmed.

The Lunney decision marks another chapter in an ongoing battle over whether and when OSPs might be held liable for the third-party content posted on their networks. Potential liability arises from a number of sources. For example, an OSP, like Prodigy, that offers a chat or message board service may be liable if one of its users posts defamatory content on the service, or if the OSP, on its own initiative, blocks postings that it deems to be offensive or defamatory or that otherwise violate any terms of service for message board users. Independent of these new interactive services, an OSP could also be sued for allegedly defamatory material created by third-party content providers that the OSP itself has placed on its

1. The term "OSP" is used throughout this Article to refer to any provider of an online service, including, but not limited to, providers of access, content, and other online or Web-related services. Hence, under this definition, an OSP is meant to include Internet Service Providers (ISPs).
4. Id.
5. See id. at *2-3.
6. See id. at *3.
7. See id. at *3-4.
8. See id. at *5-6. For further discussion of the case, see infra Part II.A.
Web site. In fact, on several occasions, America Online (AOL) has been subject to suits involving postings by users as well as content partners.

An OSP has several lines of defense against defamation-related claims arising from the postings of third parties. First, the OSP can include language in its general terms of service (and require every user to assent to such terms) indemnifying the OSP for claims arising from uses of its services. Second, the OSP can provide special terms of service for users of its interactive services, such as its message boards and chat services, that set out appropriate uses and specifically indemnify the OSP for claims arising out of user postings. AOL and other major OSPs have both of these types of terms of service.

Perhaps more importantly, OSPs have defended against such defamation claims based on a mix of federal statutory and state common law grounds. Prodigy argued successfully in *Lunney* that it was merely a "conduit" of the allegedly defamatory content and, as such, should not be treated as a publisher of that content under state common law principles applied to telephone companies. More commonly, however, OSPs have relied on the federal statutory immunity created by section 230 of the Communications Act for protection from defamation suits. Section 230, as interpreted by courts over the last four years, provides an OSP with broad immunity from liability for harms arising from third-party content that is made available through the OSP's services. Such immunity clearly covers defamation-related claims arising from the postings of third-party users of these services. As discussed below, some courts have recently held that section 230 provides immunity from any tort claim that would make online providers liable for information originating with a third-party, including users and commercial partners.


12. See id. Congress enacted section 230 as part of the Communications Decency Act of 1996. Section 230 was one of the few provisions to survive the Supreme Court's decision in *Reno v. ACLU*, 521 U.S. 844 (1997).

13. An OSP, of course, remains directly liable for any defamatory material that the OSP itself posts on its service (as opposed to defamatory material that a subscriber or commercial partner posts on the OSP's service).

14. A procedural advantage of the section 230 defense is that it can be raised and litigated as a preliminary defense prior to other issues raised in a case. AOL, for example, has successfully raised the defense in a motion to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings,
This Article presents a brief overview of common law principles of defamation. It then provides background on the enactment of section 230 and describes how state and federal courts interpret section 230 as well as the implications of those interpretations. This Article concludes by arguing that section 230 has been properly interpreted by the courts and that, contrary to the claims of critics, those decisions have not created a disincentive for OSPs aggressively to monitor their sites for defamatory or otherwise harmful content.

II. BACKGROUND ON DEFAMATION LAW

A. Common Law Overview

At common law, one who repeats or otherwise republishes defamatory matter is just as responsible for the defamatory content as the original speaker. Courts, however, have generally recognized three standards or types of liability for republication of defamatory material: publisher liability, distributor liability, and common carrier liability. First, an entity that exercises some degree of editorial control over the dissemination of the defamatory material will be generally liable for its publication (i.e., publisher liability). A newspaper, for example, may be liable for defamation if a letter to the editor that it publishes contains false and defamatory statements. Second, an entity that distributes but does not exercise editorial control over defamatory material may only be liable if such entity knew or had reason to know of the defamation (i.e., distributor liability). News vendors, bookstores, and libraries generally qualify for this standard of liability. Third, an entity that merely acts as a passive conduit for the transmission of defamatory material, such as a telephone company, is not subject to defamation liability, even if such entity knew or as well as a summary judgment motion. An added benefit is that section 230 can form the basis for staying discovery until the immunity issue is resolved. See Elizabeth deGrazia Blumenfeld, Patrick J. Carome & Samir Jain, Federal Immunity for Online Services—47 U.S.C. § 230, J. INTERNET L., Jan. 1999, at 27.


17. See id.
had reason to know of the defamation. Furthermore, in the event that the conduit service could be characterized as a publisher, it is entitled to a qualified immunity from liability subject to the common law exception for malice (i.e., common carrier liability). The Lunney court, for example, analyzed Prodigy under this common carrier framework, concluding that Prodigy was not a publisher of the allegedly defamatory content because the OSP was “merely a conduit” of that content.

B. Cubby v. CompuServe and Stratton Oakmont v. Prodigy

For the last several years, the courts and Congress have grappled with how these liability standards apply to OSPs, particularly as OSPs republish user postings on message board services. The two seminal court cases in this area are Cubby v. CompuServe21 and Stratton Oakmont v. Prodigy. In Cubby, the plaintiffs claimed that CompuServe was liable for allegedly defamatory statements made about their service in Rumorville, a rival online electronic newsletter made available to certain CompuServe subscribers. CompuServe responded that it acted as a distributor, not a publisher, of the content and could not be held liable for the statements in Rumorville because it “did not know and had no reason to know of the statements.” The federal district court in New York agreed with CompuServe and did not subject CompuServe to publisher liability because the OSP did not exercise editorial control over the postings to its service. CompuServe, as the court noted, reserved the right to decline to post materials on the message board service, but once it agreed to the postings, the OSP had reason to know of the defamatory content.

18. See Lunney v. Prodigy Servs. Co., No. 164, 1999 N.Y. LEXIS 3746, at *7-8 (N.Y. Dec. 2, 1999) (citing Anderson v. New York Tel. Co., 35 N.Y.2d 746 (1974)). In Anderson, a minister in a religious sect sued a telephone company for failing to stop an individual from using leased telephone equipment to carry recorded messages that allegedly defamed the minister. See Anderson, 35 N.Y.2d at 748-49. The New York Court of Appeals concluded that the telephone company was not a publisher and not subject to liability, even though the plaintiff had notified the phone company about the messages and the telephone company refused to stop the recordings. See id. at 749.

19. See Lunney, 1999 N.Y. LEXIS 3746, at *8 (citing Anderson, 35 N.Y.2d at 746). As the appellate court in Lunney noted, proving malice is extremely difficult. See Lunney v. Prodigy Servs. Co., 683 N.Y.S.2d 557, 561 (N.Y. App. Div. 1998), aff’d, No. 164, 1999 N.Y. LEXIS 3746 (N.Y. Dec. 2, 1999) (noting that “the defendant can be held liable only upon a showing of actual malice, that is, knowledge of the falsity of the message, a showing which a plaintiff will rarely if ever be able to make”).


24. Id.

25. See id. at 140-41.
it exercised little or no control over the contents of such postings. 26 The court concluded that CompuServe's service was "in essence an electronic, for-profit library that carries a vast number of publications," and, consequently, CompuServe must be considered a "distributor" for purposes of assessing the plaintiff's claim. 27 The court then determined that CompuServe was not liable because it did not know or have reason to know of Rumorville's content. 28

In contrast, a New York state court, presented with similar facts in Stratton Oakmont, reached the opposite conclusion. 29 In Stratton Oakmont, the plaintiffs, a securities investment banking firm and its president, asserted that Prodigy was liable for allegedly defamatory statements made about the plaintiffs by an unidentified user of one of Prodigy's bulletin boards. 30 The critical issue for the court was whether Prodigy "exercised sufficient editorial control over its computer bulletin boards to render it a publisher with the same responsibilities as a newspaper." 31 The court concluded that it did, distinguishing Cubby on the grounds that: (1) Prodigy "held itself out to the public and its members as controlling the content of its computer bulletin boards" (even though, as a practical matter, Prodigy could not manually review the sixty thousand or so messages posted on its service every day); and (2) Prodigy implemented this control directly through its automatic screening software (whereas in Cubby, the screening was done by an independent contractor). 32 The court rejected claims that its decision would have a "chilling effect" on OSP efforts to police their services, noting that such claims "incorrectly presume[] that the market will refuse to compensate a network for its increased control and the resulting increased exposure." 33

26. See id. at 140. In fact, CompuServe had contracted with an independent entity to manage and control the content of the bulletin board service on which the defamatory comments at issue were posted. See id. at 137.
27. Id. at 140.
28. See id. at 141.
30. See id. at 1794-95.
31. Id. at 1796.
32. Id. at 1796-97.
33. Id. at 1798.
III. SECTION 230 AND RELATED CASE LAW

A. Background on Section 230

The online community and Capitol Hill roundly criticized the *Stratton Oakmont* decision at a time when Congress was considering telecommunications reform legislation as well as the Communications Decency Act.34 Lawmakers of all political stripes found common cause in opposing the decision, which they believed would discourage OSPs from monitoring their sites for objectionable content.35 In response, Congressmen Christopher Cox and Ron Wyden introduced a floor amendment to the House version of the telecommunications bill that its authors intended to achieve two basic objectives: (1) in response to *Stratton Oakmont*, to protect OSPs that police their sites for offensive material;36 and (2) in response to the Senate-passed Communications Decency Act (which involved government extensively in online content regulation), to promote self-regulation of online services.37 The House approved the amendment by a vote of 420 to 4,38 and Congress later incorporated the measure into the final version of the Communications Decency Act (and the Telecommunications Act of 1996).39

As enacted, section 230 contains a number of protections for AOL, Prodigy, and any other “provider or user of an interactive computer service.”40 First, providers or users of an interactive computer service

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35. See, e.g., 141 CONG. REC. H8471 (daily ed. Aug. 4, 1995) (statement of Rep. Robert Goodlatte) (noting that a “New York judge recently sent the online services the message to stop policing [their services] by ruling that Prodigy was subject to a $200 million libel suit simply because it did exercise some control over profanity and indecent material”).

36. See id. at H8470 (statement of Rep. Cox) (noting that “it will protect computer Good Samaritans, online service providers, anyone who provides a front end to the Internet, let us say, who takes steps to screen indecency and offensive material for their customers”).


38. See id.


40. 47 U.S.C.A. § 230(c)(2) (West 1998). An “interactive computer service” is defined as “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
cannot be considered publishers "of any information provided by another information content provider." As the legislative history indicates, one specific purpose of this provision is "to overrule [Stratton Oakmont] and any other similar decisions which have treated such providers and users as publishers or speakers of content that is not their own." For example, an OSP would not be treated as the publisher of content posted on a message board or a chat room by a subscriber. Second, providers of an interactive computer service or service subscribers that use filtering software cannot be liable for any action taken in good faith to restrict access to objectionable material. Hence, this provision would immunize OSPs and their users from causes of action brought by persons whose material is screened or blocked on an OSP's network. Third, section 230 bars any state law causes of action that are inconsistent with the statute.

Section 230, however, does not immunize OSPs from liability for content that they create and develop entirely by themselves. Moreover, even as to third-party content, the immunity conferred by the statute does not have an effect on the operation of any federal criminal statute, intellectual property law, such as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, or the Electronic Communications Privacy Act.
B. Zeran v. AOL and Its Progeny

Since the enactment of section 230, the courts have been defining the precise scope of the section 230 immunity. The statute clearly immunizes OSPs from publisher liability, as well as from claims arising from efforts by OSPs and their users to restrict content on their systems. What some have suggested, however, is that the statute does not make clear whether the immunity also covers: (1) distributor liability, particularly in cases where a plaintiff notified the OSP of third-party postings of defamatory material appearing on its service and the OSP did not act to remove or block access to that material; and (2) nondefamation tort claims. Federal and state courts have thus far responded affirmatively on both issues.

The leading case in this area is Zeran v. America Online, Inc.,\(^47\) particularly as the Fourth Circuit decided that case on appeal in 1997. In Zeran, an unidentified third party had attributed to Zeran postings on an AOL message board advertising the sale of t-shirts featuring offensive slogans relating to the Oklahoma City bombing.\(^48\) AOL users—as well as listeners of a local radio station in Oklahoma City that had learned of the postings—soon deluged Zeran, who ran a business out of his house, with abusive phone calls.\(^49\) AOL removed the first postings within one day but failed to block the posting of similar messages over the next week.\(^50\) Zeran sued AOL, alleging that AOL unreasonably delayed removing defamatory messages posted by the unidentified third party, refused to post retractions of these messages, and failed to screen for similar postings thereafter.\(^51\) AOL claimed immunity under section 230.\(^52\) Zeran responded that section 230 immunity only extended to publisher liability not distributor liability, and once AOL received notice of the defamatory nature of the postings, it had a duty to take reasonable steps to prevent the distribution of such postings.\(^53\) The District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia agreed with AOL, and the Fourth Circuit affirmed.\(^54\)

The Fourth Circuit held that section 230 created "a federal immunity to any cause of action that would make service providers liable for information originating with a third-party user of the service."\(^55\) First, the

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\(^{48}\) See id. at 329.
\(^{49}\) See id.
\(^{50}\) See id.
\(^{51}\) See id. at 328.
\(^{52}\) See id. at 329.
\(^{53}\) See id. at 330-31.
\(^{54}\) See id. at 329-30.
\(^{55}\) Id. at 330 (emphasis added). In so holding, the Fourth Circuit extended the scope of section 230 immunity beyond that articulated in the district court decision. While the district
court rejected Zeran's proposed distinction between publisher and distributor liability. In particular, the court concluded that the plaintiff's reading of section 230 conflicted with well-established principles of defamation law. Distributor liability, the court found, is "merely a subset, or a species, of publisher liability and is therefore also foreclosed by [section] 230." Moreover, Zeran's attempts to recast his complaint as a negligence claim, rather than a defamation claim, were similarly unavailing because "the terms 'publisher' and 'distributor' derive their legal significance from the context of defamation law." His claim, the court concluded, was "indistinguishable from a garden variety defamation action."

The court also held that Zeran's interpretation of section 230 conflicted with the basic purposes of the statute, namely to promote free speech on the Internet and encourage self-regulation of online content by OSPs. The court found that if OSPs were subject to distributor liability every time they received a notification of alleged defamation, "they would have a natural incentive simply to remove messages upon notification, whether the contents were defamatory or not." Hence, notice-based liability would have a "chilling effect on the freedom of Internet speech."

The court further stated that Zeran's approach would discourage OSPs from policing their sites in the first place because any efforts to monitor OSP concluded that an OSP was generally immune from publisher and distributor liability, it declined to "embrace[]" AOL's contention that it would be immune "even if AOL knew of the defamatory nature of the material and made a decision not to remove it from the network based on a malicious desire to cause harm to the party defamed." Zeran v. America Online, Inc., 958 F. Supp. 1124, 1133-34 n.20 (E.D. Va.), aff'd, 129 F.3d 327 (4th Cir. 1997), cert. denied, 524 U.S. 937 (1998). As the district court concluded, there was no need to consider "whether, under some set of facts, information initially placed online by a third party might be deemed to be information provided by a service provider itself, thereby rendering [section] 230(c) inapplicable." Id. at 1134 n.20. The Fourth Circuit's articulation of section 230 immunity would also appear to conflict with the common law approach adopted in Lunney, which subjects OSP immunity to a malice exception. See Lunney v. Prodigy Servs. Co., No. 164, 1999 N.Y. LEXIS 3746, at *8 (N.Y. Dec. 2, 1999). The lower court in Lunney argued this common law approach was "in complete harmony" with section 230. Lunney v. Prodigy Servs. Co., 683 N.Y.S.2d 557, 563 (N.Y. App. Div. 1998), aff'd, 1999 N.Y. LEXIS 3746. If there is in fact a conflict, then section 230 would preempt Lunney, but this Article does not attempt to address this issue.

56. Zeran, 129 F.3d at 332 (citing to the RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 558(b) (1977)). The court noted that because the publication of a statement is "a necessary element in a defamation action, only one who publishes can be subject to this form of tort liability." Id.

57. Id.
58. Id.
59. See id. at 333.
60. Id.
61. Id.
their services "would only lead to notice of potentially defamatory material more frequently and thereby create a stronger basis for liability." In other words, the very act of monitoring content would give an OSP imputed knowledge of the offending content.

State and federal courts that have addressed online-related tort claims have not only embraced the basic holding of Zeran—that OSPs are immune from defamation claims arising from third-party content—but have also extended the reach of section 230 immunity in two important respects. First, courts have concluded that section 230 immunity generally covers all tort claims originating from third-party content, not merely defamation or defamation-like claims. In Doe v. America Online, Inc., for example, the plaintiff sued AOL under various state antipornography statutes for allowing one of its subscribers to sell, on AOL's chat rooms, pictures and videotapes of sexual acts involving the subscriber, the plaintiff, and two other minor males. The state court concluded that AOL could not be liable "as a distributor of child pornography" consistent with section 230. Likewise, in Acquino v. Electriciti, Inc., a state court in California held that section 230 barred plaintiffs' state law claims against an OSP, including claims of negligence, breach of contract, and intentional infliction of emotional distress, arising from third-party postings that stated that plaintiffs were ring leaders of an international conspiracy to further ritual satanic abuse of children. The underlying rationale in these cases appears to be that a plaintiff cannot place an OSP in the legal shoes of an OSP subscriber (i.e., make the OSP the "speaker" or "publisher" of subscriber content) without violating section 230.

62. Id.; see also Community Guidelines, supra note 9.

63. See, e.g., Blumenthal v. Drudge, 992 F. Supp. 44, 52 (D.D.C. 1998) (noting that "[i]n some sort of tacit quid pro quo arrangement with the service provider community, Congress has conferred immunity from tort liability as an incentive to Internet service providers to self-police the Internet for obscenity and other offensive material, even where the self-policing is unsuccessful or not even attempted"). As noted above, the Zeran court essentially analyzed plaintiff's negligence claim as a "garden variety defamation action." Zeran, 129 F.3d at 332.

64. 718 So.2d 385 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1998).

65. See id.

66. Id. at 388-89 (noting that Zeran had rejected similar claims of distributor liability).


68. See id. at 1032.

69. See also Truelove v. Mensa Int'l Ltd., Civil No. PJM 97-3463 (D. Md. 1999) (holding that section 230 barred claims against Web-hosting service, including claims of negligence and intentional infliction of emotional distress, arising from chat room postings of unidentified third-party Mensa members); Kathleen R. v. City of Livermore, Case No. V-015266-4 (Cal. Sup. Ct. 1999) (dismissing lawsuit to require library to install filters on all library computers as inconsistent with section 230).
In addition, the courts have expanded on the holding in Zeran by immunizing OSPs from claims arising from content provided to the OSP by its service partners, not merely by subscribers. In Blumenthal v. Drudge, for example, a federal district court held that AOL was immune from suit based on the allegedly defamatory statements of the Drudge Report, an online gossip column that AOL made available to users. In that case, AOL was far more than a mere conduit for a user’s postings. Rather, AOL had entered into a contractual relationship with Drudge to publish his report, retained certain editorial rights with respect to content in his report, and aggressively promoted the report. While sympathetic with the plaintiff, the court concluded that Congress had made a policy choice to provide immunity “even where the interactive service provider has an active, even aggressive role in making available content prepared by others.” Likewise, in Ben Ezra, Weinstein & Co. v. America Online, Inc., a federal district court dismissed a claim against AOL based on faulty stock information available on its service. The court concluded that section 230 immunity applied because third-party companies, ComStock and Townsend, had provided the content to AOL. The fact that AOL worked with the two companies to correct errors in the stock information did not “constitute creating or developing the information content” provided by the two companies. The Tenth Circuit recently affirmed the district court’s decision.

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71. See id.
72. See id. at 51
73. Id. at 52.
75. See id.
76. See id.
77. Id. at n.1 (quoting from Zeran v. America Online, Inc., 129 F.3d 327, 331 (4th Cir. 1997)) (“[section] 230 forbids the imposition of publisher liability on a service provider for the exercise of its editorial and self-regulatory functions”). As part of the effort to correct errors, AOL may have, at the direction of the content providers, deleted some stock symbols and other information from the Townsend Computers database located at the AOL facilities. As the court noted, AOL merely made the data “unavailable and did not create or develop the information displayed.” Id.
78. See Ben Ezra, Weinstein & Co., 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 3831, at *2. The Tenth Circuit specifically noted that by deleting the faulty stock information, AOL “simply made the data unavailable and did not develop or create the stock quotation information displayed.” Id. at *12. Hence, the Tenth Circuit concluded that AOL was merely “engaging in the editorial functions Congress sought to protect.” Id. at *13.
C. Implications of Zeran and Its Progeny for OSPs

Because Zeran was decided relatively recently, it is premature to speculate on how it might affect any given defamation or other tort claim brought against an OSP. Even so, Zeran has become the standard for judging Internet-based defamation claims under section 230 and the basis for ongoing efforts by defendants to expand the reach of section 230 immunity in new directions. For example, AOL argued recently in a spamming case, dismissed on other grounds, that section 230 immunized OSPs from suits arising from their efforts to block the access of spammers to user e-mail.79 Likewise, the public library system in Loudoun County, Virginia, unsuccessfully claimed that section 230 barred a First Amendment claim relating to the use by county libraries of filtering software on library computers to restrict public access to certain Internet content.80

In addition, courts have yet to identify the point at which an OSP crosses the line from merely providing third-party content, particularly content provided by its commercial partners, to “creating” or “developing” that content and thereby becoming directly liable for the publication of that content. Based on Zeran and subsequent court decisions, an OSP may post, promote, pay for, and edit third-party content offered on its service without subjecting itself to liability. The potential applications of section 230 immunity are very broad, particularly in light of the fact that so much content that appears on or is accessible through OSP networks is derived from other sources.81 However, despite the broad construction of section 230 currently relied upon by the courts, OSPs should not assume that it


80. See Mainstream Loudoun v. Board of Trustees of the Loudoun County Library, 2 F. Supp. 2d 783 (E.D. Va. 1998). The defendants argued that section 230 immunized them, as an interactive computer service, from any efforts to block access to objectionable material, including the installation of site-blocking software on its library computers. See id. at 789. The court, however, concluded that Congress “enacted [section 230] to minimize state regulation of Internet speech by encouraging private content providers to self-regulate against offensive material,” not to “insulate government regulation of Internet speech from judicial review.” Id. at 790.

81. For example, the statutory definition of an “information content provider” explicitly recognizes the possibility that any unit of information may be provided by more than one such provider. See S. Conf. Rep. No. 104-230, at 194 (1996). Arguably, because jointly-provided content is provided in part by another content provider, it is still content subject to section 230 immunity, even if that content was also provided in part by the OSP. But cf. Ben Ezra, Weinstein & Co., 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 3831, at *10 n.4 (noting that at oral argument AOL “conceded that in an appropriate situation, an interactive computer service could also act as an information content provider by participating in the creation or development of information, and thus not qualify for [section] 230 immunity”).
provides complete protection from liability. For this reason, in order to limit the potential liability arising out of the operation of a chat, message board, or similar interactive service—and to maintain a family-friendly environment on their network—OSP s should post and enforce terms of service that apply specifically to such service and set forth the terms for appropriate use, as well as limitations on OSP liability and broad indemnification provisions.

IV. CRITIQUE OF ZERAN v. AOL

A. Zeran and Its Detractors

While the courts have agreed with Zeran, several legal commentaries have criticized its broad holding, claiming that Zeran provides OSP s with greater immunity than originally intended by Congress. First, critics point to the plain language and legislative history of section 230 to support the view that Congress enacted section 230 to immunize OSP s only from publisher, not distributor, liability. They note, for example, that section 230 expressly refers to the treatment of an OSP as a publisher or speaker of third-party content; there is, in contrast, no mention of the OSP as a distributor. Furthermore, Zeran critics argue that the legislative history suggests that Congress was responding to the decision in Stratton Oakmont, the New York state case that held Prodigy liable as a publisher. Critics

82. In this regard, where OSP services are offered to users outside of the United States, foreign law may impose significant obligations and responsibilities on OSPs to monitor and remove certain content hosted on their servers. For example, an English court denied Demon Internet, a British OSP, an “innocent dissemination” defense under Great Britain’s Defamation Act of 1996 when Demon was notified of an alleged defamatory posting but failed to remove the posting for 10 days. See Jamie Doward, Demon in the Dock, OBSERVER, Nov. 28, 1999, at 3.


84. See, e.g., Cordero, supra note 83, at 796; Sheridan, supra note 83, at 168.

85. See, e.g., Cordero, supra note 83, at 796; Sheridan, supra note 83, at 162.

86. See, e.g., Wiener, supra note 83, at 914, 929. The conference report accompanying section 230 specifically provides that “[o]ne of the specific purposes of this section is to overrule Stratton-Oakmont v. Prodigy and any other similar decisions which have treated such providers and users as publishers or speakers of content that is not their own because they have restricted access to objectionable material.” S. CONF. REP. NO. 104-230, at 194
note that if Congress had intended to afford OSPs immunity from distributor liability as well, it would also have overturned Cubby v. CompuServe, the New York state case holding that Prodigy was a distributor, not a publisher, of subscriber content. Finally, critics contend that Zeran does not serve the central public policy goal of section 230—namely that OSPs should be encouraged to police their sites for offensive content. According to this view, immunizing an OSP from all liability for third-party content, even where the OSP is advised of the defamatory nature of such content but fails to remove it expeditiously or at all, would create a disincentive for any OSP to police its service for offensive content.

B. Response to Zeran's Detractors

While numerous legal commentaries have questioned Zeran, a strong case can nonetheless be made that Zeran achieved precisely the result Congress desired. First, contrary to the claims of certain Zeran critics, the legislative history reveals Congress's dissatisfaction with the entire common law framework for analyzing OSP liability—as it applied to OSPs as both publishers and distributors—not just with the Stratton Oakmont decision, when it enacted section 230. Congressman Cox, the coauthor of section 230, expressed his displeasure with both Cubby and Stratton Oakmont during floor debate on the measure, concluding that the

(1996).

87. See, e.g., Ballon, supra note 83, at 8 (stating that "[t]here is no reference in the legislative history to Cubby. Had legislators intended to exempt online providers from distribution liability, as well as republication liability. Congress arguably would not have limited its discussion to Stratton Oakmont . . . ").


89. See, e.g., Sheridan, supra note 83, at 169; Ballon, supra note 83, at 11-12 ("If, however, services and users were immune from any liability for third party acts of defamation they would have no legal incentive to respond to customer complaints or monitor their domains."). Critics have generally urged a more restrictive reading of section 230, unless and until Congress acts to clarify that section 230 immunity extends to distributor liability. See, e.g., Wiener, supra note 83, at 939; Sheridan, supra note 83, at 178.


A Federal court in New York, in a case involving CompuServe, one of our online service providers, held that CompuServe would not be liable in a defamation case because it was not the publisher or editor of the material. It just let everything come onto your computer without, in any way, trying to screen it or control it.

Id.

91. See id. Representative Cox continued:

The court [in Stratton Oakmont] said . . . you are different than CompuServe because you are a family-friendly network. You advertise yourself as such. You
“existing legal system provide[d] a massive disincentive for the people who might best help us control the Internet to do so.”\(^9\)\(^2\) Hence, when Congress adopted section 230, it did not intend to split the difference between Cubby and Stratton Oakmont, but rather sought to replace the then-current legal regime with a clear policy of OSP immunity relative to third-party content, regardless of whether the OSP was acting as a publisher or distributor of such third-party content. Under such an approach, OSPs would have clear guidance that they could police their networks without fear of being held liable for content originating with subscribers and other third parties.

Second, traditional common law principles of defamation also argue for a broad reading of section 230 immunity. As the court in Zeran noted, distributor liability is merely a subset of publisher liability at common law.\(^9\)\(^3\) Publication, the Fourth Circuit expounded, is a “necessary element in a defamation action,” so that “only one who publishes can be subject to this form of tort liability.”\(^9\)\(^4\) Furthermore, as noted by the trial court in Zeran, the Restatement (Second) of Torts specifically treats as a publisher “[o]ne who intentionally and unreasonably fails to remove defamatory matter that he knows to be exhibited on land or chattels in his possession or under his control.”\(^9\)\(^5\) Hence, when Congress provided that an OSP would not be treated as a publisher or speaker of defamatory material, it was, by definition, immunizing all OSPs from any species of publisher liability, including distributor liability.

Third, even assuming arguendo that, as Zeran’s critics insist, distributor liability should be considered independent of publisher liability, the plain language of section 230 suggests that Congress intended to extend OSP immunity to distributor liability. As noted above, distributor liability is knowledge-based (i.e., the defendant knows or has reason to know of the defamatory nature of the third-party content). Congress accounted for this knowledge component by immunizing OSPs from liability for their good

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94. Id. (citing RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 558(b) (1977)).
faith efforts to police their networks. Stated another way, an OSP cannot be subject to liability if it gains knowledge of defamatory content through those policing efforts. Furthermore, as the monitoring programs established by AOL and other OSPs illustrate, those policing efforts often encompass both an OSP's own screening of third-party content and an OSP's efforts to solicit and respond to notices of potential liability and complaints from independent sources.

Fourth, imposing distributor liability on OSPs would undermine Congress's central public policy goals in enacting section 230. Congress approved section 230, in part, to promote OSP self-regulation of their networks and to "preserve the vibrant and competitive free market that presently exists for the Internet and other interactive computer services, unfettered by [federal or] [s]tate regulation." Retaining distributor liability for OSPs would serve neither objective. As for self-regulation, the threat of litigation might discourage OSPs from monitoring their sites because, as the Zeran court noted, "[a]ny efforts by a service provider to investigate and screen material posted on its service would only lead to notice of potentially defamatory material more frequently and thereby create a stronger basis for liability." As to the open nature of online services,
retaining distributor liability would chill online communication because, as the Zeran court also observed, an OSP would have a “natural incentive simply to remove messages upon notification, whether the contents were defamatory or not,” to avoid potential liability.101

Finally, the concerns expressed by critics that Zeran would discourage OSPs from monitoring their networks for offensive material have clearly proven to be incorrect. AOL, for example, does not prescreen content, but it does aggressively monitor its chat areas, message boards, and other services for defamatory or otherwise offensive content.102 AOL’s terms of service clearly provide that both its content partners and its subscribers are expected to abide by AOL’s community standards and that AOL reserves the right to remove content if “it does not meet those standards.”103 Moreover, AOL and other OSPs reserve the right to disclose the account information of a subscriber should that subscriber violate the OSP’s terms of service.104 In fact, OSPs have provided such information when subpoenaed by plaintiffs seeking to learn the identities of defendants who have allegedly defamed plaintiffs in various message board postings.105 These network monitoring and information disclosure activities

101. Zeran, 129 F.3d at 333.

102. See AOL, Community Guidelines, supra note 9 (noting AOL’s Neighborhood Watch program to monitor online activity).

103. Id. (noting that inappropriate online content includes the transmittal or distribution of content that is “harmful, abusive, racially or ethnically offensive, vulgar, sexually explicit, or in a reasonable person’s view, objectionable,” as well as threatening or harassing conduct).

104. See, e.g., Yahoo!, Privacy Policy (visited Feb. 10, 2000) <http://docs.yahoo.com/info/privacy> (noting that “Yahoo! may also disclose account information in special cases when we have reason to believe that disclosing this information is necessary to identify, contact or bring legal action against someone who may be violating Yahoo!’s Terms of Service”); Privacy Policy, supra note 9 (noting that AOL reserves the right to “release specific information about your account only to comply with valid legal process such as a search warrant, subpoena or court order, or in special cases such as a physical threat to you or others”); Motley Fool, Registration (visited Feb. 10, 2000) <http://www.fool.com/community/register/RegisterUS.asp> (noting that Motley Fool may disclose personal information to comply with valid legal process).

105. See, e.g., Bruce P. Keller & Peter Johnson, Online Anonymity: Who Is John Doe, 5 ELECTRONIC COM. & L. REP. 51, 70 (2000) (discussing practice of subpoenaing OSP to obtain identity of subscribers); Michael Moss, CEO Exposes, Sues Anonymous Online Critics, WALL ST. J., July 7, 1999, at B1 (noting that Yahoo! responded to subpoena for records on unidentified subscriber who allegedly defamed health company executive); Benjamin Weiser, Owens Corning Goes to Court over a Fake Internet Message, N.Y. TIMES, Oct. 28, 1999, at B11 (noting that Yahoo! will release identifying information about subscriber if legally compelled to do so, such as “in the form of a subpoena”).
by OSPs are not at all surprising. OSPs have found that it makes good business sense to police their services.\textsuperscript{106} Indeed, in the highly competitive online services marketplace, an OSP's refusal to act responsibly in these areas could have devastating commercial consequences, particularly given the ease with which users can, through chat rooms and message boards, quickly and broadly publicize such irresponsible OSP behavior. As noted, the one thing that could possibly deter an OSP from acting in this commercially reasonable manner would be to impose distributor liability on the OSP.

V. CONCLUSION

Congress intended that section 230 promote the continued free market development of the Internet "unfettered by [f]ederal or [s]tate regulation" while also encouraging OSPs to monitor their services for objectionable online content. Section 230, as \textit{Zeran}\textsuperscript{3} and subsequent courts properly construe it, has served both objectives. There continues to be explosive growth in the amount of content available on the Internet and other online services today, and the recently announced merger between Time Warner and AOL will likely accelerate that trend. Furthermore, contrary to the claims of certain legal commenters, \textit{Zeran} and its progeny have not caused OSPs to refrain from self-regulating the content on their networks. Rather, OSPs have responded to the business imperative in this highly competitive area to act responsibly in creating and ensuring relatively safe and vibrant spaces in which online speech and e-commerce continue to flourish. In short, section 230, as interpreted by the courts, is working and should not be narrowed as certain commenters suggest. Indeed, any such narrowing—for example, removing OSP immunity from distributor liability—would merely undermine the very objectives that Congress enacted section 230 to achieve. Congress has thus far declined to revisit section 230, but in the event that it should decide at some future time to narrow section 230 immunity, the common carrier model as articulated in \textit{Lunney} may provide one alternative that does the least amount of harm.
