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Liability for Third Party Content

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Agenda

 User who posts content is always liable for any associated harms

• Two issues:

- How to find the originator?
- Who else is liable?



Finding Liable Individuals

• Who has the data?

- Website
- Third party service providers (ex: ad network)
- Internet access provider

• How to get the data?

- Just ask
- 512(h) subpoena
- John Doe lawsuit

• Problems:

- Some users are untrackable
- Some users are turnips
- Policing/enforcement costs
- Defendant numerosity



Pursuing Intermediaries (47 USC 230)

- Offline rule: publisher vs. common carrier
- Online rule: 47 USC 230: websites and other intermediaries aren't liable for third party content...*period*
- 230 limits
 - Does not apply to ECPA or federal criminal claims
 - Does not apply to "intellectual property claims"...but what is an IP claim?
 - Yes = federal copyright and trademark
 - Depends = state CR/TM, trade secrets, publicity rights, others?
 - ccBill (9th Cir. 2007): state IP claims preempted
 - Friendfinder (DNH 2008): state IP claims not preempted
 - Intermediaries may be liable for "their" words
 - Mazur (NDCal 2008): eBay potentially liable for some marketing representations about third party vendors

• Practice tips

- Polite requests go a long way
- Take advantage of extrajudicial tools
- Don't waste money bringing lawsuits preempted by 230



Pursuing Intermediaries (17 USC 512)

- 17 USC 512(a): IAPs not liable for third party infringement
- 17 USC 512(c): Websites not liable for hosting user-supplied infringing content
- 17 USC 512(d): Websites not liable for linking to infringing content
- 512(c)-(d) limits
 - Defendants must satisfy formalities
 - Notice-and-takedown scheme
 - Safe harbor may not apply to contributory/vicarious infringement
 - Safe harbor doesn't protect other technological implementations (such as P2P)
- Practice tips
 - Submit proper 512(c)(3) notices or equivalent (e.g., eBay's VeRO NOCIs)
 - Build infringement-resistant business models

