

TL;DR Key Developments and Trends in Internet Law

August 13, 2020

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Presenters



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Topics

- Platform Content & the CDA
- Data Scraping
- III. Personal Jurisdiction
- IV. Online Contract Formation

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Litigation Risks

What Content Issues Are Companies Being Sued Over?

- Taking down or not taking down content
- Personal/political/offensive content
- Business pages
- Online marketplaces
- Ads
- Reviews
- Comments



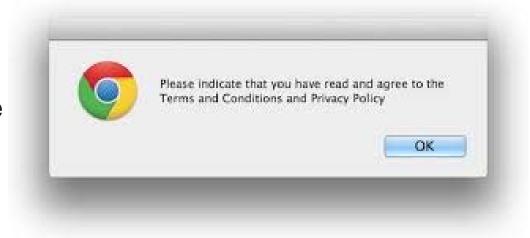
Litigation Risks

Legal Hooks for Content Lawsuits

- Tort
 - Defamation, libel, slander, false light, etc.
 - Intentional torts—e.g., IIED
 - Negligence—e.g., NIED, failure to have proper safeguards
- Contract—terms of use
- Statutory—e.g., UCL
- Constitutional—federal and state

Terms of Use

- Waiver of claims
- **Damages limitation**
- Discretion re content
- Need to be enforceable



Constitutional Defenses

- First Amendment rights
- Anti-SLAPP
- State actor limitations
 - Federal
 - State—Pruneyard issue

Tort Defenses

Lack of duty—especially as to third-party conduct

The Communications Decency Act, 47 U.S.C. § 230

(c) Protection for "Good Samaritan" blocking and screening of offensive material

(1) Treatment of publisher or speaker

No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider.

(2) Civil liability

No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be held liable on account of— (A) any action voluntarily taken in good faith to restrict access to or availability of material that the provider or user considers to be obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, excessively violent, harassing, or otherwise objectionable, whether or not such material is constitutionally protected

Section 230(c)(1)—Publisher Treatment

By its plain language, § 230 creates 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. Specifically, § 230 precludes courts from entertaining claims that would place a computer service provider in a publisher's role. Thus, lawsuits seeking to hold a service provider liable for its exercise of a publisher's traditional editorial functions—such as deciding whether to publish, withdraw, postpone or alter content—are barred.

Zeran v. Am. Online, Inc., 129 F.3d 327, 330 (4th Cir. 1997)



There is NO WAY (ZERO!) that Mail-In Ballots will be anything less than substantially fraudulent. Mail boxes will be robbed, ballots will be forged & even illegally printed out & fraudulently signed. The Governor of California is sending Ballots to millions of people, anyone....



Get the facts about mail-in ballots

- Executive Order 13925, "Preventing Online Censorship" (May 28, 2020)
 - "[T]he policy of the United States" is to "ensure that" the CDA "is not distorted to provide liability protection for online platforms that ... stifle viewpoints with which they disagree."
 - A service provider's actions are not "taken in good faith" under Section 230(c)(2), if those actions are either: (a) "deceptive, pretextual, or inconsistent with" the provider's terms of service; or (b) "taken after failing to provide adequate notice, reasoned explanation, or a meaningful opportunity to be heard."
 - If a service provider "restricts access to content" in a way that is not protected by Section 230(c)(2), it "may also not be able to claim protection under" Section 230(c)(1)
 - Orders: 1) federal departments must ensure application of CDA properly reflects policy; 2) review by Attorney General; 3) proposed rulemaking by FCC, NTIA; 4) limiting federal spending on offending platforms; 5) FTC review of "deceptive acts"

- Challenges to EO
- DOJ review and proposal (June 2020)
 - "Good faith" limited to decisions in accordance with plain and particular terms of service, accompanied by a reasonable explanation, and within (c)(2) categories—no "censoring"
 - "[R]emoval or restriction of content outside of (c)(2)(A) is not entitled to Section 230 immunity—under either (c)(1) or (c)(2)—even if consistent with . . . terms of service"
- NTIA petition to FCC for rulemaking (July 2020)
 - Asks for rule codifying proposed re-write, as well as mandating disclosures
- Legislation
 - CDA reform proposals in Congress

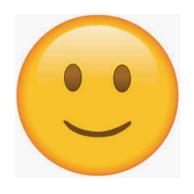
- Court-imposed limitations
 - Online marketplaces
 - Oberdorf v. Amazon (3d Cir. 2019)
 - Negligence/strict liability claims relying on Amazon's role as an actor in the sale process not barred by CDA (but claims based on failure to warn re products are)
 - HomeAway v. Santa Monica (9th Cir. 2019)
 - 230(c)(1) does not apply to claim under local ordinance requiring home rental sites to monitor listings for compliance
 - Blocking software
 - Enigma v. Malwarebytes (9th Cir. 2019)
 - 230(c)(2) does not apply where there is allegation that decision was done out of anticompetitive malice, even if other good faith reasons apply

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What is scraping?

- Extracting large amounts of information from a website and copying it in a structured format.
- Extraction done by using automated software applications called web robots or "bots"



- Search engines
- Site availability

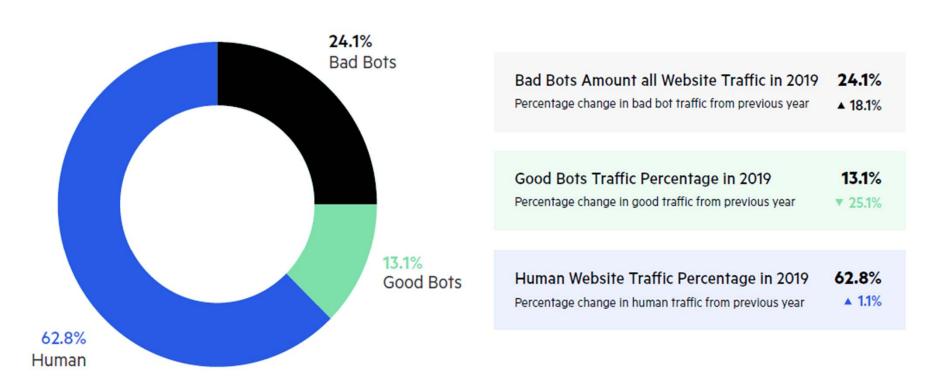


- Price scraping
- o Content scraping



- Account takeover
- Account creation
- Denial of inventory

Bad Bot v Good Bot v Human Traffic 2019



Source: Distill Networks

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Data Scraping—Claims to Assert Against Scrapers

- Computer Fraud and Abuse Act
- Breach of Contract
- Trespass to Chattel
- Copyright
- State Anti-Hacking Laws

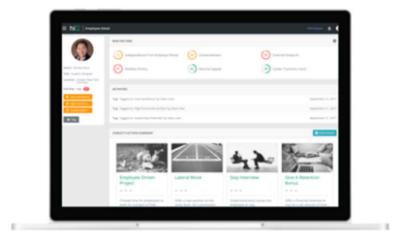




Keeper

Keeper is the first HCM tool to offer predictive attrition insights about an organization's employees based on publicly available data. The solution turns those attrition insights into consumable, easy-to-deploy action plans so HR and business leaders can retain their key talent.

By identifying risk early, addressing potential issues proactively, and deploying remedial actions quickly, Keeper drives immediate business impact across organizations - and provides a built-in feedback loop so you can communicate your retention win to management.



Click photo to enlarge

Oct 2015: LinkedIn representatives become aware of HiQ's product





2017: LinkedIn seeks to develop a competing product



Abhishek Bajoria Senior Litigation Counsel LinkedIn Corporation 1000 W. Maude Avenue Sunnyvale, CA 94085 abajoria@linkedin.com

May 23, 2017

Via Email to sales@hiqlabs.com

Mark Weidick hiQ Labs, Inc. 575 Market Street, #850 San Francisco, CA 94105

RE: Demand to Immediately Cease and Desist Unauthorized Data Scraping and other Violations of LinkedIn's User Agreement

Mr. Weidick:

I write on behalf of LinkedIn Corporation ("LinkedIn"). It has come to LinkedIn's attention that hiQ Labs, Inc. ("hiQ") has used and is using processes to improperly, and without authorization, access and copy data from LinkedIn's website, www.linkedin.com. This is not acceptable.

hiQ's software offered at www.hiqlabs.com is impermissibly and illegally accessing and scraping data from LinkedIn. Indeed, hiQ's website explains how its product improperly incorporates skills data from LinkedIn's website:

- · Explore the skills that your employees are self-curating on the web and augment/update your company's database of employee competencies.
- Because Skill Mapper is based on publicly available data, you can explore the full scope of your workforce's skills, including skills from previous and current roles.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	C. Brandon Wisoff (State Bar No. 121930) bwisoff@fbm.com Deepak Gupta (State Bar No. 226991) dgupta@fbm.com Rebecca H. Stephens (State Bar No. 299234) rstephens@fbm.com Jeffrey G. Lau (State Bar No. 281629) jlau@fbm.com Farella Braun + Martel LLP 235 Montgomery Street, 17th Floor San Francisco, California 94104 Telephone: (415) 954-4400 Facsimile: (415) 954-4480	
8 9 10 11 12 13	Laurence H. Tribe* (State Bar No. 39441) Carl M. Loeb University Professor and Professor of Constitutional Law Harvard Law School 1575 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 Telephone: (617) 495-1767 Pro hac vice pending Attorneys for Plaintiff hiQ Labs, Inc.	
14	UNITED STATES	S DISTRICT COURT
15	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
16	hiQ Labs, Inc.,	Case No.
17	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT UNDER 22 U.S.C. § 2201
18	vs.	THAT PLAINTIFF HAS NOT VIOLATED: (1) THE COMPUTER
19	LinkedIn Corp.,	FRAUD AND ABUSE ACT (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) THE DIGITAL MILLENNIUM
20 21	Defendant.	COPŸRÍGHT ACT (17 U.S.C. §1201);(3) COMMON LAW TRESPASS TO CHATTELS; OR (4) CAL. PENAL CODE
22		§ 502(c); INJUNCTIVE RELIEF TO ENJOIN: (1)
23		INTENTIONAL INTERFERENCE WITH CONTRACT AND PROSPECTIVE
24		ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE; (2) UNFAIR COMPETITION (CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200); (3) PROMISSORY
25		ESTOPPEL; AND (4) VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA FREE SPEECH LAW;
26		AND RELATED MONETARY RELIEF
27 l		

HiQ's affirmative case

- Intentional interference with contract
- Ninth Circuit questioned LinkedIn's "legitimate business purpose" defense
- LinkedIn's desire to create a competing product could be insufficient
- LinkedIn's means of blocking—imposing technical limits on access—was not a recognized trade practice
- **Unfair competition (UCL 17200)**
- Not ruled upon but Ninth Circuit suggests that selectively banning competitors may be an unfair business practice

LinkedIn's Defense on Appeal: Computer Fraud & Abuse Act Preemption

- Serious questions about whether CFAA's "without authorization" prohibition applies to data/information that is public
- The prohibition would still apply to data/information that required authorization and such authorization was not provided (Nosal II) or was rescinded (Power Ventures)

Where does this leave us?

State Law

- Trespass to Chattel
- Misappropriation
- Unjust enrichment
- Breach of contract
- Breach of privacy

Federal Law

- CFAA—maybe but only if the data/information has access limitations in the first place
- Copyright infringement

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Requirements

- Federal due process
 - General jurisdiction or
 - Specific jurisdiction
- State statute

General Jurisdiction

- Only when contacts are "so continuous and systematic as to render [foreign company] essentially at home in the forum state."
- "Paradigm" of such contacts is 1) place of incorporation and 2) principal place of business.
- May be "exceptional case" where operations "so substantial in nature as to render the corporation at home"—but very limited so far.

BNSF Ry. Co. v. Tyrell, 137 S. Ct. 1549 (2017)

Specific Jurisdiction

"The inquiry whether a forum State may assert specific jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant focuses on the relationship among the defendant, the forum, and the litigation. For a State to exercise jurisdiction consistent with due process, the defendant's suit-related conduct must create a substantial connection with the forum."

Walden v. Fiore, 571 U.S. 277 (2014)

Specific Jurisdiction

- Zippo Mfg. Co. v. Zippo Dot Com, 952 F. Supp. 1119 (W.D. Pa. 1997) sliding scale between passive and active
- Person using website in the forum not enough
 - E.g., be2 LLC v. Ivanov, 642 F.3d 555 (7th Cir. 2011); Young v. New Haven Advocate, 315 F.3d 256 (4th Cir. 2002); Ralls v. Facebook, 221 F. Supp. 3d 1237 (W.D. Wash. 2016)

- Can registering to do business subject you to general jurisdiction?
 - NY AB 7595 would allow NY state courts to exercise general jurisdiction over non-NY corporations that apply to do business in the state
 - Knowlton v. Allied Van Lines (8th Cir. 1990)
- Risk because developing area & technology
- Recent cases
 - ShopStyle, Inc. v. rewardStyle, Inc. (Tex. Ct. App. 2020)
 - Facebook v. K.G.S. (Ala. 2019)

Other Tools

Venue / Forum-Selection Clauses

- Can be included in terms of service
- Generally upheld
- Could consider requiring arbitration or small claims court

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Why Does This Matter?

- Class Action Waivers
- Arbitration requirements
- Choice of Law
- Choice of Venue
- Damages Caps
- Liability Limitations
- Restrictions on User/Partner Activities

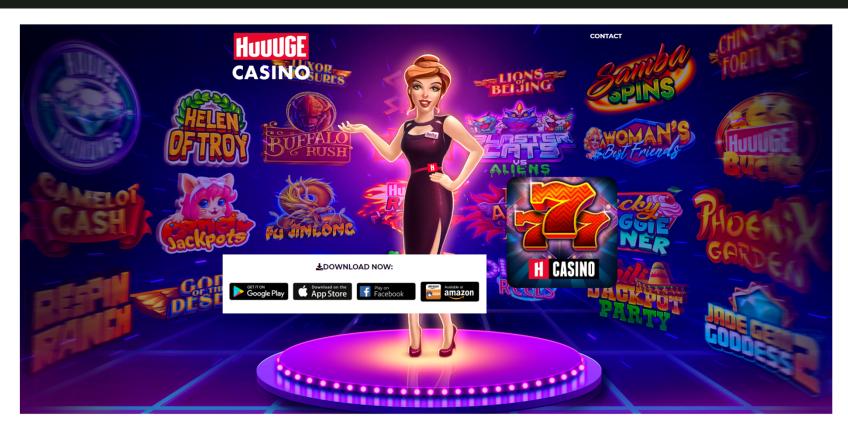
Formation

Guiding principles:

- Notice
 - Actual or Constructive
 - Conspicuous notice that user is entering into a contract
 - Conspicuous notice of the terms
- Assent
 - Manifestation of assent

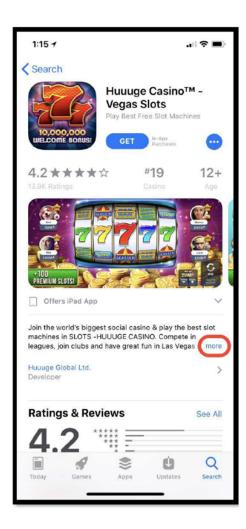


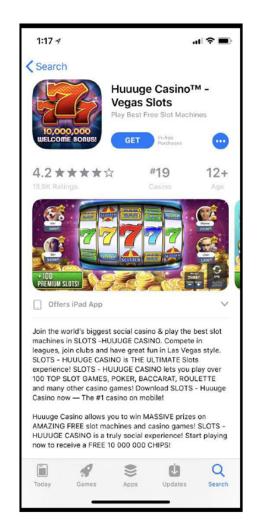
Wilson v. Huuuge, Inc. (9th Cir. Dec. 20, 2019)

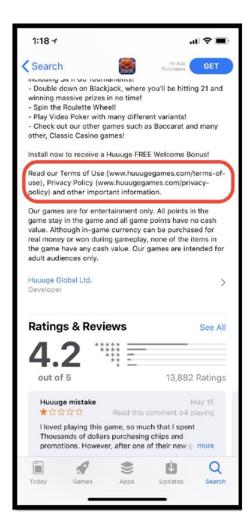


Wilson v. Huuuge, Inc. (9th Cir. Dec. 20, 2019)

Huuuge does not require users to affirmatively acknowledge or agree to the Terms before downloading or while using the app. Users can access Huuuge's Terms in two ways: 1) reading the Terms before downloading the app, although the user is not required to do so; or 2) viewing the Terms during game play, which is similarly not necessary to play the game. Either way, the user would need Sherlock Holmes's instincts to discover the Terms.







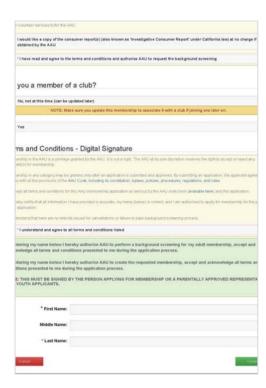
Wilson v. Huuuge, Inc. (9th Cir. Dec. 20, 2019)

"When downloading the app, the Terms are not just submerged—they are buried twenty thousand leagues under the sea. Nowhere in the opening profile page is there a reference to the Terms. To find a reference, a user would need to click on an ambiguous button to see the app's full profile page and scroll through multiple screen-lengths of similar-looking paragraphs. . . . This is the equivalent to admonishing a child to 'please eat your peas' only to then hide the peas. A reasonably prudent user cannot be expected to scrutinize the app's profile page with a fine-tooth comb for the Terms."

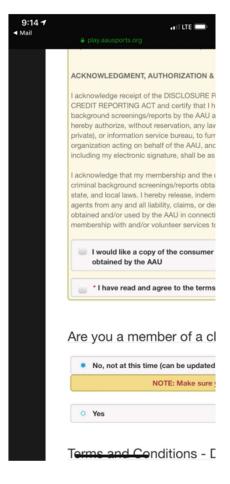
Wilson v. Huuuge, Inc., 944 F.3d 1212, 1221 (9th Cir. 2019)

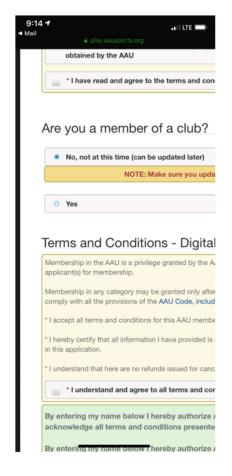
Contract Formation—Mobile Browser

Hidalgo v. Amateur Athletic Union (S.D.N.Y. June 16, 2020)

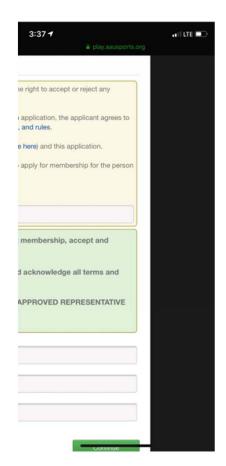


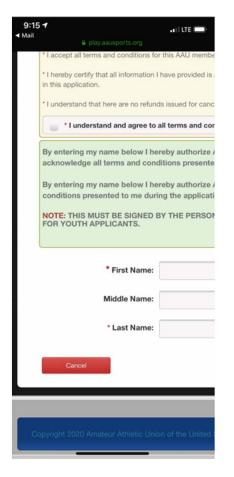
erms and Conditions - Digital Signature
embership in the AAU is a privilege granted by the AAU. It is not a right. The AAU at its sole discretion reserves the right to accept or reject any oplicant(s) for membership.
embership in any category may be granted only after an application is submitted and approved. By submitting an application, the applicant agrees amply with all the provisions of the AAU Code, including its constitution, bylaws, policies, procedures, regulations, and rules.
accept all terms and conditions for this AAU membership application as laid out by the AAU code book (available here) and this application.
hereby certify that all information I have provided is accurate, my name (below) is correct, and I am authorized to apply for membership for the pertition application.
understand that here are no refunds issued for cancellations or failure to pass background screening process.
* I understand and agree to all terms and conditions listed
y entering my name below I hereby authorize AAU to create the requested membership, accept and acknowledge all terms and onditions presented to me during the application process. OTE: THIS MUST BE SIGNED BY THE PERSON APPLYING FOR MEMBERSHIP OR A PARENTALLY APPROVED REPRESENTATIVE OR YOUTH APPLICANTS.
* First Name:
Middle Name:
* Last Name:
Cancel





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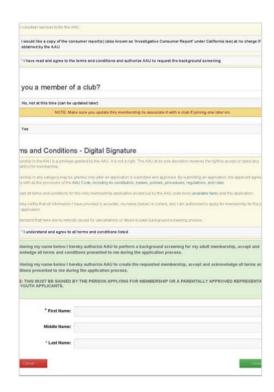


Contract Formation—Mobile Browser

Hidalgo v. Amateur Athletic Union

Contract formation solid when performed on desktop browser

- But Plaintiff used the Safari browser on his **iPhone**
- Application not optimized for mobile devices
- User had to move the screen back and forth and zoom in and out



Contract Formation—Mobile Browser

Hidalgo v. Amateur Athletic Union

Contract was Enforceable

- Plaintiff recalled the contract formation process
- Plaintiff had to click on a mandatory checkbox
- Lesson: Ensure contract formation process works on all interfaces!
 - App on mobile device
 - Browser on mobile device
 - **Desktop Website**



Contract Formation—Mobile App

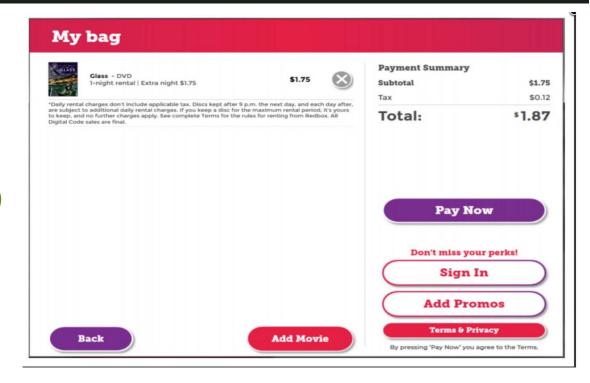


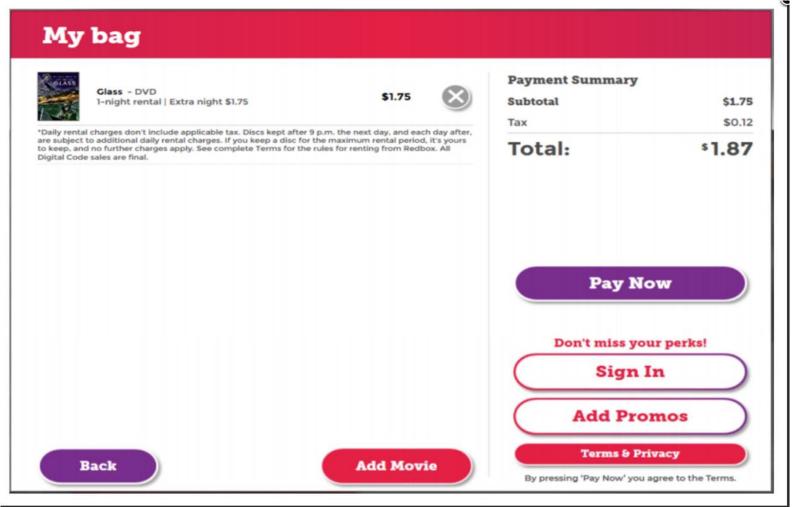
Babcock v. Neutron Holdings (S.D. Fla. April 13, 2020)

- User agreement enforceable and matter sent to arbitration
- **Dedicated Screen**
- "User Agreement" big and bold
- Hyperlinks to agreements in blue boldface
- Explanation that a contract is being entered into
- Requirement to press "I agree"

Contract Formation—Kiosk

Wilson v. Redbox (N.D. III. Mar. 25, 2020)





Contract Formation—Kiosk

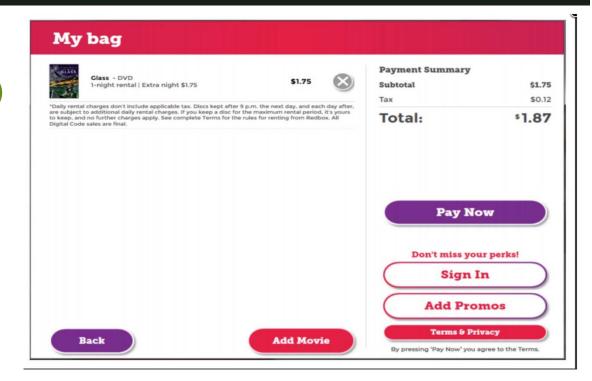
Wilson v. Redbox (N.D. III. Mar. 25, 2020)

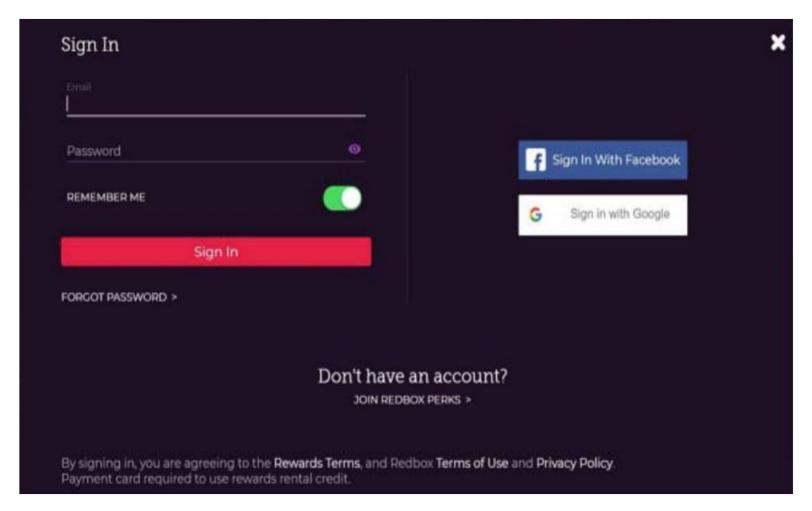
No constructive notice

Call to Action button is distant from the Pay Now button

There are two intervening unrelated buttons.

"Don't miss your perks" implies everything below it is not related to the registration.





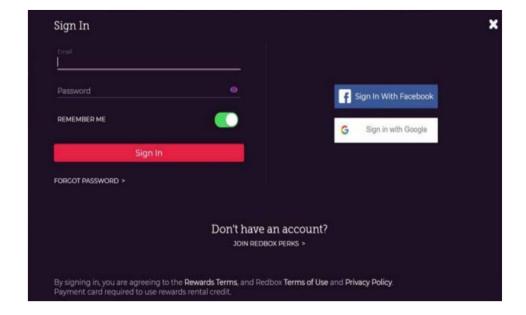
Contract Formation—Website

Wilson v. Redbox (N.D. III. Mar. 25, 2020)

No constructive notice

TOU hyperlink is not conspicuous

There are two intervening unrelated buttons.



Best Practices to Maximize Enforceability Keker Van Nest & Peters | 55

Make It Conspicuous

Notice of existence of contract

- Standalone agreement strongest
- If hyperlinked, use blue, underlined text
- Large, conspicuous font
- No cluttered UI or submerged terms

Notice of terms

- Use headers (e.g., "ARBITRATION AGREEMENT")
- Waiver in BOLD, ALL CAPS
- Forced scroll
- Moving online does not necessarily mean substance will vary, but presentation certainly will

Make Users Click

Assent

- Clickwrap for formation and amendment
- Be precise in call-to-click!
- Separate checkboxes for sign-up and acceptance of terms

Consider Breadth and Specificity

Provision should include:

- Agreement to arbitrate broad class of claims
- Waiver of class / representative / mass action
- Waiver of jury trial
- Arbitration forum and rules
- Mechanism for initiating
- Choice of law
- Limitation of liability / waiver of punitives
- Confidentiality
- Severability

Keep clear records

Preserve

- Back-end records showing who agreed, on what date
- Historical records of terms on any specific date
- Screenshots of UI in which terms presented
- Screenshots of UI showing interactions required to manifest assent
- Notice (emails, in-app pop-ups) of amendments

All records of applicable terms and user interface are potential evidence in litigation.

Thank you!