

Trusted Online Content Moderation

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Current social media content moderation is not trusted

People on both sides view content moderation as being biased and broken

Proposed Solution

- Define content moderation guard rails for each platform's independent rules
- Certification of platforms that transparently publish content moderation rules
- Outsource appeals of user/platform content disputes to trusted 3rd party

Benefits

- Reduce legal costs, PR issues, and costs of employees handling appeals of disputes
- Reduce political will for antitrust break-up or heavy-handed federal/state regulations



Guard Rails of Content Moderation

Safety

· Protect users from content that is criminal or imminently harmful

Neutrality

• Don't favor one side on an issue - except to protect against imminent harm

Transparency

Publish clear & detailed content moderation rules as well as enforcement actions

Accountability

• Appeals outsourced to independent non-govt entity with power to ensure platform compliance



Ensuring Safety

Criminal and imminently harmful content should be blocked

- Criminal content
 - Exhorting violence, criminal/terrorist planning, child porn, trafficking, extortion
- Cyber-security threats & viruses
- Imminently harmful content
 - · Hateful/bullying speech targeting specific non-public persons, interference in election voting, doxxing
- Disinformation from designated terrorist orgs & overseas governments



Ensuring Neutrality

- Avoid taking sides on controversial issues
 - Avoid role of true/false arbiter except to protect against imminent harm to a person(s)
 - True/false inevitably breaks neutrality and perception of neutrality "Who decides?"
- Ensure platform algorithms amplify or depress content on neutral basis
 - Protect against viewpoint amplification/SPAM from bots, troll farms & inauthentic user networks
- Ensure enforcement is consistent with published rules & applied fairly to all users
 - Violations of safety rules enforced regardless of user popularity, viewpoint or political affiliation
- Government officials can offer info, but inherently cannot act as neutral fact-checkers

Neutrality is not Uncontrolled Free Speech

- Content moderation innovations within the Guard Rails are encouraged
 - Content moderation can contribute to Quality of Service & Features
- Some categories of content moderation allowed, even if not imminently harmful
 - Adult content
 - · Requirements for authenticate users
 - Spam and click-bait for purpose of commercial gain
- Small platforms and user sub-groups may be publicly non-neutral
 - Platforms smaller than threshold must publish their non-neutral standards
- Key is for any content moderation to be Safe, Neutral & Transparent



Ensuring Transparency

- Publish content moderation standards & related enforcement actions
 - Users & content creators should easily know the specific rules/standards they violated
- For any enforcement action, provide clear explanation & justification to user
 - Specific content rules broken, explanation of review/adjudication process, steps to appeal
 - Involvement and communications between platform and 3rd party fact-checkers
- Identify and publish qualifications of 3rd party fact-checkers
 - Publish their names, qualifications, affiliations, funding, and history of previous decisions
- Report all communications to/from government employees/contractors within 24 hours



Ensuring Accountability

- Platforms benefit when user appeals outsourced to trusted 3rd party
 - 3rd party entity can ensure perception of neutrality/fairness between users and platforms
- FINRA as a model for a non-govt trusted entity with enforcement powers
 - FINRA, funded by financial industry, outsources appeals of investor/advisor disputes
 - Governance designed for neutrality/fairness; no hire/fire influence from govt or industry
 - Access to 8000 arbitration judges for handling scale volume of online appealed disputes
 - FINRA has power to levy material fines, suspend/ban financial advisors to ensure compliance
- Proposed OMRA entity would operate similar to FINRA for online platforms
 - Platforms would need to accept OMRA judgements for legitimacy
 - Industry-wide buy-in ensures benefits to platform companies (PR, govt anti-trust, legal)
 - FINRA = Financial Industry Regulatory Authority OMRA = Online Media Regulatory Authority



IBI's Proposal – Creation of 3rd Party Dispute Resolution Entity

- Create a non-govt entity (modeled after FINRA) for 4 functions:
 - 1. Outsource appeals of selected user/platform disputes
 - 2. Certification of each platform for transparency & for content rules within the Guard Rails
 - 3. Review data reports periodically received from companies
 - 4. Review/publish 24-hour reports of govt communications with companies

- Industry-wide buy-in from the largest online media companies
 - Agreement to adhere to 4 Guard Rails for content moderation
 - Each platform sets their own standards which operate within these principles
 - Realistic financial enforcement accepted by platforms to stay within Guard Rails



FINRA as Non-Govt Model for Appeals

- FINRA handles investor/advisor disputes for a portion of the financial industry
 - \$800M budget, 3000 employees, 8000 arbitration judges
 - FINRA has handed out fines to companies and suspended 100s of financial advisors/brokers/etc
 - Started from NASDAQ/NYSE with governance to avoid regulatory capture by the industry
- Proposed OMRA (Online Media Regulatory Authority) will operate like FINRA
 - As FINRA is loosely overseen by SEC, OMRA would be loosely overseen by the FCC or FTC
 - · Balanced governance: No regulatory capture, no political appointees and no govt funding
 - Power to levy fines large enough to motivate the companies
- OMRA governance carefully designed to ensure all stake-holders fairly represented
 - Social media platforms (large & small), content creators, news publishers, right and left, user representatives
- FINRA outsources investor appeals, OMRA outsources online user appeals
 - Build user trust and off-load the costs and headaches of PR controversies and legal issues



OMRA Will Reduce Litigation Costs

- User EULAs modified to drive users to online arbitration with OMRA
 - Users will have simple online mechanism to appeal their disputes to OMRA
- OMRA structure will include two-tiers of appeals
 - Accepted user disputes are resolved via online video arbitration with 1 arbitration judge
 - Accepted 2nd tier appeal is escalated to an online video arbitration with a panel of judges
- OMRA precedents will be organized and searchable online
 - User dispute categories, resolutions, opinions, enforcement actions, penalties if any
 - Platforms can point users to similar disputes previously resolved by OMRA
- Clear published content moderation rules will reduce user disputes
 - When users understand the specific rules violated, they're less likely to dispute the enforcement



Dealing with Scale

- "Certified" online platforms will have fewer & simpler appeals
 - Accepted appeals would adjudicate based on whether platform followed its own published rules
 - Transparency and clear enforcement explanations to users will reduce appeals
- OMRA will receive appeals only after companies provide initial dispute resolutions
 - OMRA will rely on its precedents and may or may-not accept each appeal based on its merits
 - Refundable nominal fee (e.g. \$100) to discourage frivolous appeals by users
- OMRA penalties incentivize platforms to improve algorithms & transparency
 - Improve content moderation algorithms and transparency, neutrality rating of fact-checkers
 - Platform moderation algorithms & published standards will provide the heavy-lifting to handle scale
- OMRA can be industry-funded at similar scale as FINRA (with far fewer employees)
 - Cost efficient use of online video rather than F2F meetings for arbitrations



Trusted 3rd Party for Dispute Resolution Provides Massive Political and PR Benefits

- Reduce the push for anti-trust break-up in Congress
 - Serious effort at ensuring neutral content moderation will move Republicans off anti-trust
- Reduce chances of online monopolies being designated as Common Carriers
 - Equal standards for all users will eliminate political driver for common carrier status
- Dent the push for multiple state laws such as Texas HB-20 and Florida SB-7270
 - The 3rd party entity + transparency achieves most goals of these proposed laws
- Off-load PR & legal challenges of controversial topics and decisions
 - Industry-wide support of 3rd party entity will shift focus away from companies



Guard Rails & OMRA Also Apply to Online Payments

- Online payment & site monetization are key components of free speech
- Examples of near-monopoly online payment platforms covered include:
 - PayPal and Venmo
 - Credit Card brands/networks
 - GoFundMe and other donation sites
 - Ad-based hosting platforms
 - Mobile app payment gateways



Institute for a Better Internet **Additional Slides**

True/False Standard Inevitably Breaks Trust

- True/False choice eventually breaks trust from key stakeholders
 - Whichever choice is made on controversial public topics, a large share of users will claim bias
- Misinformation/Disinformation is disconnected from online safety
 - Misinformation should only be restricted to prevent imminent harm/danger
- Outsourcing to third-party fact-checkers does not solve the problem
 - Fact-checkers have their own funders, biases and opinions
 - Government authorities deciding true/false is a well-trodden path to authoritarianism
- Who Decides if it's true/false rather than just a disagreement?
 - Who decides the basis? Who adjudicates?



A Better Standard: Imminently Harmful or Not

- Harmful/Not Harmful is a test that supports both Safety and Neutrality
- Imminently Harmful/Not Harmful is easier to adjudicate than True/False
 - Avoid issues of "Who Decides?" Avoid disagreements among subject-matter "experts"
 - Arbitration judges capable of assessing harm without needing subject expertise
- Scalable across millions of contentious topics, disagreeable opinions, etc
 - Avoid controversial disagreements between users and company-selected media fact-checkers
- Should "misinformation" be moderated? Only if it leads to imminent harm

