

Smear campaign against Auto Connection Manassas Complaints faked in breach of trade practice statutes imposed by the FTC.

§ 230(c)(1) of the Communications Decency Act - A defective Law by CEO of Auto Connection Manassas VA, a target of fake Complaints posted by competitor.

The US federal law which is called the "Communications Decency Act", was passed in 1996. The law was put in force to safeguard the then newcomer Internet industry against certain public liability topics, so as not to jeopardize its growth. However, it is abused by unscrupulous competitors who use Google to damage respectable and well established businesses.

The Internet is probably now the most robust industry in the world. It no longer requires the extensive protections presented by Section 230C. The law protects providers from liability for the innocent **or intentional** publication of harmful allegations, harassment, tortious interference for financial advantage and extortion.

The FTC's broad directive incorporates defense for companies that are targets of unethical trade practices. Though this is an issue for amendment by the U.S. Congress, the FTC has extensive compelling power with legislators, and needs to, for that reason, engage Congress.

The § 230(c) loophole is obsolete; it must be changed with regulations that implement fair duty of care obligations on the part of Google, Facebook and other Search & Social Media giants, that turn a blind eye to the continuous grief they cause businesses shattered by vicious libel.

The following is an illustration of institutionalized abuse of the § 230(c) loophole. Any individual can anonymously publish bogus allegations against any other individual or company, through various prominent websites. Soon afterwards, the damaging deceptions distributed on these websites appear in Google search results for the person or organization named therein. The website administrators will then get in touch with the injured party and propose to alleviate the ongoing libel for exorbitant financial payments. In the absence of the loophole protection of

Section 230(c), this would be the same as criminal extortion, and the site would be guilty of defamation. But, due to the federal supremacy of Section 230(c), the sites are allowed to ask these payments from their victims; without liability or criminal prosecution.

By now, Hundreds of thousands of people smeared in these websites were targeted by dishonest competitors or other parties who, for various reasons, look to do harm to the defamed parties. § 230(c) allows the website, including search engines, to ignore the desperate requests of the defamed party to delete the false allegations.

This is only one of thousands of examples of abuses imposed by immoral Internet service providers and site controllers, because of this faulty law. It represents a threat to the financial stability of thousands of American businesses, whose prospective clients' use Google search as their primary due diligence research resource.

The following provision needs an urgent amendment:

230(c)(1) *"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."*

It should be changed to the following effect:

"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 **[[, as long as that provider displays a sensible duty of care to third parties who are defamed, attacked, or otherwise injured, by content under the provider's control and once the injured party has notified the provider of the appearance of the false content]]"**.

This duty of care ought to apply to Google, as much as it should for the blackmail websites. Google cites 230(c)(1) as a defense for not eliminating defamatory search results from its proprietary search index when injured parties ask for removal. Google uses this as a carte blanche get-out-of-jail-free card, and it is ethically wicked.

I, Corey Bates, a victim of malicious Auto Connection Manassas Complaints, strongly suggests that the FTC works to persuade lawmakers in the United States Congress, to enact changes to this obsolete law.

Respectfully put forward by,

Corey Bates

Auto Connection Manassas VA

<https://authorizedreviews.org/review/fake-auto-connection-manassas-complaints/>