

H.B. 311 - Social Media Usage Amendments



This bill aims to empower parents to safeguard children, fight back against addictive algorithms, and hold social media companies responsible for damages

Private Right of Action



H.B. 311 authorizes a private right of action to collect attorney fees and damages from a social media company for harm incurred in relation to a violation of the requirements established by the act. Within the PRA, any minor <16 is presumed to be harmed and the social media company has the burden to prove there was no harm.

Establishes a legal presumption that social media is harmful for minors under 16





Prohibits minors from entering a online contract without parental consent

Minors must gain the consent of parents before accepting online contracts. Service providers must provide a reasonably accessible method for parents to grant consent.

Division of Consumer Protection

- 1. Directs the Division of Consumer Protection to receive and investigate complaints of violations of the requirements established under the act and impose administrative fines for violations
- 2. Authorizes the division to seek enforcement through an injunction, civil penalties, and other relief through the judicial process
- 3. Social media companies are given a 30-day right to cure before any negative action is taken.
- 4. Requires an annual report from the division

Addiction Prevention

H.B. 311 prohibits a social media company from using a design or feature that the company knows causes a minor to become addicted to a social media platform.

By forcing children to contend against the skills of dedicated product designers, we force them into a hopeless battle. Most household products and traditional forms of entertainment are subject to safety standards and restrictions. The same is true for addictive or harmful materials.

On January 29th, Surgeon General Vivek Murthy indicated to the press that 13 year-olds are too young to be using social media. During this broadcast, he argued that:

- 1. Social media can be harmful to youth during a critical period of identity development
- Many of the rules used to moderate social media platforms are implemented inconsistently



Studies and Statistics

In 2021, Bark, a parental control app, analyzed more than 3.4 billion messages across texts, email, and 30+ apps and social media platforms. Their findings support the need for reform when it comes to keeping our children safe from internet dangers:

72.09% of tweens and 85% of teens experienced bullying as a bully, victim or witness 32.11% of tweens and 56.4% of teens engaged in conversations about depression 68.97% of tweens and 90.73% of teens encountered nudity or content of a sexual nature 43.09% of tweens and 74.61% of teens were involved in a self-harm/suicidal situation 75.35% of tweens and 93.31% of teens engaged in conversation about drugs/alcohol 80.82% of tweens and 94.5% of teens expressed or experienced violent subject matter/thoughts 9.95% of tweens and 20.54% of teens encountered predatory behaviors from someone online

"...social media exposure was associated with increased depression and PTSD."

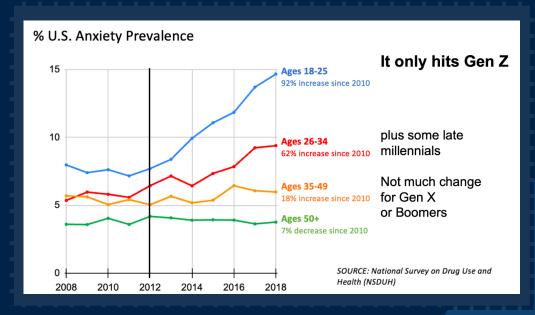
Price, M. et al. (2022). Doomscrolling during COVID-19: The negative association between daily social and traditional media consumption and mental health symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic.Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, 14(8), 1338–1346.

"Social media use was significantly associated with increased depression."

Lin, L. et al. (2016). Association between social media use and depression among US young adults. Depression and Anxiety, 33(4), 323–331.

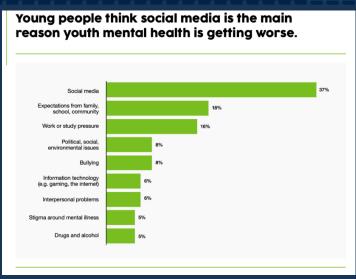
"Adolescents who used social media more – both overall and at night – ...experienced poorer sleep quality, lower self-esteem and higher levels of anxiety and depression."

Woods, H. C., & Scott, H. (2016). #Sleepyteens: Social Media Use in Adolescence Is Associated with Poor Sleep quality, anxiety, Depression and Low selfesteem. Journal of Adolescence, 51(1), 41–49.



"among girls, there is a consistent and substantial association between mental health and social media use... These associations were stronger than links between mental health, binge drinking, sexual assault, obesity, and hard drug use..."

Twenge, J. M., Haidt, J., Lozano, J. & Cummins, K. M. (2022). Specification curve analysis shows that social media use is linked to poor mental health, especially among girls. Acta Psychologica, 224.



Contrasting H.B. 311 and S.B. 152

H.B. 311

S.B. 152



Creates presumption that social media is harmful to those under 16

Beginning January 1st, 2024, establishes a legal presumption that social media is harmful to those below the age of 16



Restricts social media companies using harmful and addictive algorithms

Makes companies legally liable for damages resulting from their employment of addictive practices, designs, and features, and provides avenues to pursue litigation



Prohibits minors from entering a contract without parental permission

Minors must gain the consent of parents before accepting online contracts. Service providers must provide a reasonably accessible method for parents to grant consent.

Enables parental tools and access to minors' social media accounts



Social media companies must allow parents access to minors' accounts with a unique password to view all posts and messages sent to and from the account

Sets default account rules



Sets account defaults for best practices to protect minors, which parents can override if they choose

Restricts collection of minor data and prohibits advertising to minors



Social media companies may not collect or use personal information from minor's accounts and may not display advertisements or suggest groups, services, products, etc.

Parental opt-in for social media



Parents must provide their consent for a minor to open an account and will verify their identity to do so