

Regulating Big Tech: CRS Legal Products for the 118th Congress

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In [recent years](#), some Members of Congress have expressed interest in expanding regulation of the major technology companies, often referred to as “Big Tech.” Members have introduced a wide variety of proposals intended to achieve a number of distinct goals. Some proposals have focused on competition concerns and sought to amend antitrust and consumer protection laws. Some have targeted data protection and privacy. Some have focused on social media companies’ content moderation practices, addressing sometimes conflicting concerns about the circulation of harmful content and the removal of lawful content. Finally, some have weighed in on the debate over net neutrality.

[Commentators](#) have [predicted](#) that the 118th Congress will consider legislative action on these issues. This Legal Sidebar compiles CRS products discussing legal issues related to regulating Big Tech. The text of this Sidebar focuses on proposals to regulate Big Tech, but as the linked products discuss, some Members have also argued against these regulatory proposals. A CRS Report in development is to more broadly discuss science and technology issues in the 118th Congress and include links to CRS products discussing policy issues. Please contact Valerie Brannon or the authors of the following products with questions about these issues.

Antitrust

Antitrust laws are designed to protect economic competition. In recent years, some Members of Congress have expressed concern about the competitive practices of Big Tech firms and have introduced bills specifically addressing competition issues in the digital economy.

CRS In Focus IF11234, *Antitrust Law: An Introduction*, by Jay B. Sykes

CRS Report R45910, *Antitrust and “Big Tech”*, by Jay B. Sykes

CRS Report R46875, *The Big Tech Antitrust Bills*, by Jay B. Sykes

CRS Report R47228, *The American Innovation and Choice Online Act*, by Jay B. Sykes

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Content Moderation

Some Members of Congress have raised concerns about social media platforms' content moderation practices, meaning platforms' decisions about what user speech to host or promote. Members have argued variously that online platforms do not do enough to combat harmful content and that platforms take down too much lawful content. One legislative focus has been amending a federal law known as [Section 230](#), which courts have generally applied to grant platforms significant immunity for their decisions to host or restrict third-party content. Other proposals have more directly targeted specific types of harmful content or content moderation practices. These proposals may implicate constitutional free speech issues, as discussed in the following products.

Section 230

CRS Report R46751, *Section 230: An Overview*, by Valerie C. Brannon and Eric N. Holmes

First Amendment

CRS Report R45650, *Free Speech and the Regulation of Social Media Content*, by Valerie C. Brannon

CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10748, *Free Speech Challenges to Florida and Texas Social Media Laws*, by Valerie C. Brannon

CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10393, *Appeals Court Says First Amendment Limits Regulation of Online Political Advertising: Implications for Congress*, by Valerie C. Brannon and L. Paige Whitaker

CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10742, *Online Content Moderation and Government Coercion*, by Valerie C. Brannon and Whitney K. Novak

CRS In Focus IF11072, *The First Amendment: Categories of Speech*, by Victoria L. Killion

CRS Report R47049, *Children and the Internet: Legal Considerations in Restricting Access to Content*, by Eric N. Holmes

CRS Report R45713, *Terrorism, Violent Extremism, and the Internet: Free Speech Considerations*, by Victoria L. Killion

CRS In Focus IF12180, *False Speech and the First Amendment: Constitutional Limits on Regulating Misinformation*, by Valerie C. Brannon

CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10723, *Federal Civil Action for Disclosure of Intimate Images: Free Speech Considerations*, by Victoria L. Killion

Data Protection and International Data Flows

Some Members of Congress have expressed concern about how Big Tech companies protect the data companies gather from users and have introduced a number of data protection bills focused on privacy and security. In recent years, the federal government has also focused on interactions with other countries—notably, working to meet standards prescribed by the European Union.

CRS In Focus IF11207, *Data Protection and Privacy Law: An Introduction*, by Stephen P. Mulligan and Chris D. Linebaugh

CRS Report R45631, *Data Protection Law: An Overview*, by Stephen P. Mulligan and Chris D. Linebaugh

CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10776, *Overview of the American Data Privacy and Protection Act, H.R. 8152*, by Jonathan M. Gaffney, Eric N. Holmes, and Chris D. Linebaugh

CRS In Focus IF12244, *Unfair or Deceptive Acts or Practices (UDAP) Enforcement Authority Under the Federal Trade Commission Act*, by Eric N. Holmes

CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10839, *FTC Considers Adopting Commercial Surveillance and Data Security Rules*, by Chris D. Linebaugh

CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10846, *The EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework: Background, Implementation, and Next Steps*, by Eric N. Holmes

CRS Report R46724, *EU Data Transfer Requirements and U.S. Intelligence Laws: Understanding Schrems II and Its Impact on the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield*, by Chris D. Linebaugh and Edward C. Liu

Cross-Border Investment and Commercial Transactions

Several legal frameworks allow the United States to evaluate national security and foreign policy risks posed by private commercial transactions involving technology companies. Through export controls, economic sanctions, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, and sector-specific review bodies, the executive branch has authority to review a wide range of commercial dealings, which often include tech-related transactions. Some Members of Congress have proposed expanding these frameworks to address transactions not captured under existing structures, but these proposals can raise legal issues about the programs' structure and operations.

CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10848, *National Security Review Bodies: Legal Context and Comparison*, by Stephen P. Mulligan and Chris D. Linebaugh

CRS In Focus IF11760, *The Information and Communications Technology and Services (ICTS) Rule and Review Process*, by Stephen P. Mulligan

CRS Report R46693, *Huawei and U.S. Law*, by Stephen P. Mulligan and Chris D. Linebaugh

Net Neutrality and Common Carrier Classification

Net neutrality generally refers to the idea that internet service providers should neither control how consumers use their networks nor discriminate among the content providers that use their networks. The Federal Communications Commission has gone back and forth on whether broadband internet access service (BIAS) should be classified as a common carrier and subject to net neutrality requirements. Members of Congress have sometimes sought to weigh in on this debate with legislative classifications of BIAS providers. Further, in recent years, some Members have suggested extending a common-carrier-like nondiscrimination obligation to social media companies.

CRS Report R46973, *Net Neutrality Law: An Overview*, by Chris D. Linebaugh

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