

Take down and put back provisions

These are the most commonly encountered parts of the act. They provide a procedure which gives the ISP a safe harbor so long as it complies with the requirements and follows the notification and counter-notification provisions.

Takedown example

Here's an example of how the takedown procedures would work:

1. Alice puts a copy of Bob's song on her AOL-hosted website.
2. Bob, searching the Internet, finds Alice's copy.
3. Charlie, Bob's lawyer, sends a letter to AOL's abuse department, including:
 1. contact information
 2. the name of the song that was copied
 3. the address of the copied song (full URL, not just the site name)
 4. a statement that he has a *good faith belief* that the material is not legal
 5. a statement that, under penalty of perjury, Charlie is authorized to act for the copyright holder
 6. his signature
4. AOL takes the song down.
5. AOL tells Alice that they have taken the song down.
6. Alice now has the option of sending a counter-notice to AOL, if she feels the song was taken down unfairly.
7. AOL then waits 10-14 business days for a lawsuit to be filed by Bob.
8. If Bob does not file a lawsuit, then AOL may put the material back up.