Who Governs the Internet?

- What does the IETF govern?
- What does ICANN govern?
- What does the FCC govern?
- What does IANA govern?
- How did Pakistan shut down YouTube?

What is Net Neutrality?

The secret of the Internet’s success has been its openness to new services. Google and Facebook were started by students; eBay was started by a guy in his apartment. These innovators didn’t need to beg or buy permission from anyone. Once they bought a connection to the Internet, their traffic got the same treatment as everyone else’s.

Ed Felten http://nyti.ms/boxZJx

Three Flavors of Net Neutrality

- Net Neutrality as End-to-End Design:
  - Engineering Principle
- Net Neutrality as Nonexclusionary Business Practices
  - Economic Principle
- Net Neutrality as Content Nondiscrimination
  - Free speech principle

Freedom to Tinker http://bit.ly/dPgC

What is Net Neutrality?

Network neutrality is best defined as a network design principle. The idea is that a maximally useful public information network aspires to treat all content, sites, and platforms equally.

http://timwu.org/network_neutrality.html
Pseudo-Anonymity: Tim Wu, Facebook

How Tea Party might help Net Neutrality

Red State, a conservative blog that many tea partiers read, endorsed the House net neutrality bill. Red State tech blogger Neil Stevens wrote on September 29 that "House Republicans need to get on board and support" Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Henry Waxman's legislation. That same day, Waxman's bill collapsed due to lack of GOP support.


FCC Six Principles

1. Consumers are entitled to access whatever lawful internet content they want.

2. Consumers are entitled to run whatever applications and services they want, subject to the needs of law enforcement.

3. Consumers can connect to networks whatever legal devices they want, so long as they do not harm them.

4. Consumers are entitled to competition between networks, applications, services and content providers.

5. Service providers are not allowed to discriminate between applications, services and content outside of reasonable network management.

6. Service providers must be transparent about the network management practices they use.