# CS 4873: Computing, Society & Professionalism

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## Week 11: Net Neutrality

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Slides adapted from Sauvik Das, Munmun de Choudhury, and Amy Bruckman

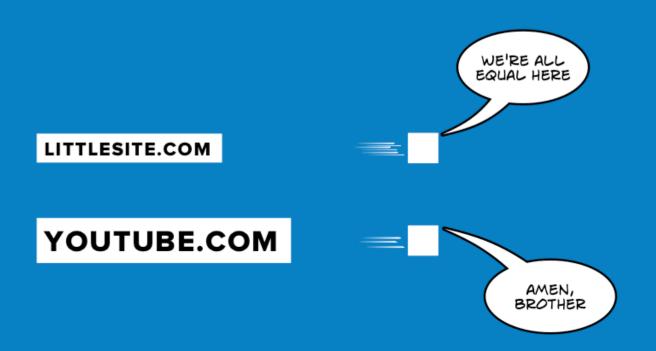
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No matter where it started, it's got the same 'speed limit' and audience access as any other chunk.

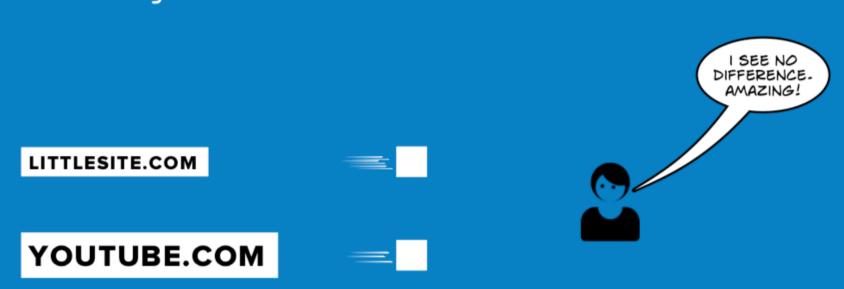
LITTLESITE.COM

YOUTUBE.COM

In other words, data sent by my little teeny-weenie site can go just as fast as, and reach the same people as, data sent by a giant like YouTube.



All things being equal, you, the consumer, will see no difference in load times. And you can access all content. No one's filtering it.



All things being equal, you, the web site owner, can deliver content just as fast, to the same people, as YouTube.



That state of equal-ness, and/or the philosophy that drives it, is called Net Neutrality\*.



<sup>\*</sup> Tim Wu, a Columbia Law professor, coined the term back in 2003.

# Net Neutrality

- Principle that internet service providers (ISPs) and governments should treat all data on the internet equally, irrespective of content, site, platform, application, equipment or mode of communication.
- First coined by Columbia University media law professor Tim Wu in 2003

# Net Neutrality

- At its core, net neutrality is the concept of a "free" and "open" Internet
  - "free" as in devoid of bias privileging the packets of one player over another
  - "open" as in easily accessible for all players, big and small
- Sounds...pretty good?

# How did it become Such an Emotionally Laden Topic?





## Who are the players?

- "Anti"-net neutrality
  - ISPs (Comcast, Verizon, AT&T)
- "Pro"-net neutrality
  - Content providers, especially the biguns:
    - Facebook
    - Google
    - Netflix

# What do they want?

- "Anti"-net neutrality
  - The government to stay out of their business
- "Pro"-net neutrality
  - Regulations that prevent ISPs from controlling and privileging content

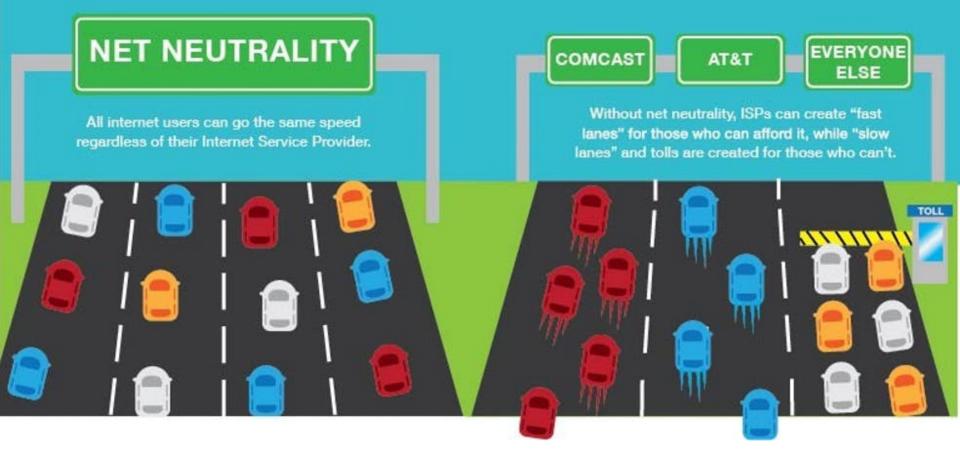
# Why do they want it?

- "Anti"-net neutrality
  - Freedom (other industries aren't regulated like this)
  - Efficiency (regulators don't know enough to make good decisions)
  - Return on investment (ISPs spend a lot to improve infrastructure and should be rewarded for that)

- "Pro"-net neutrality
  - Prevent ISPs from having too much control over the content people see
  - Keep the Internet more equal

"The reality is that four companies — Verizon, Comcast, AT&T and Charter — control 72 percent of all the homes in America for broadband. And 75 percent of all the homes in America have only one choice, at most, as to where they get internet service. If you don't like your Ford, you can get a Chevy. But if you don't like your Comcast service, you're out of luck. And that kind of monopoly allows companies to be able to set the terms and conditions that benefit them. It is the exact situation that exists today with cable television."

 Tom Wheeler, former FCC chair under President Obama



## So the FCC won't let me be....



Verizon sues the FCC over net neutrality regulations in the 2010 Open Internet Order

#### If Net Neutrality loses...

#### Effect 1:

If the FCC rules in the ISPs' favor, they'll be permitted to completely block data from one source.\*

That's just plain scary.

<sup>\*</sup>http://www.fcc.gov/openinternet

#### If Net Neutrality loses...

#### Effect 2:

If the FCC rules in their favor, ISPs may also limit bandwidth, and provide 'full speed' for a fee.

Some sites will pay, and get faster. Others won't, and get slower.



YOUTUBE.COM

In the long run, this will probably work itself out. It's happened in other communications media.

But it won't be pretty. Those who can't afford to pay the 'fast lane' fee will be at a competitive disadvantage.

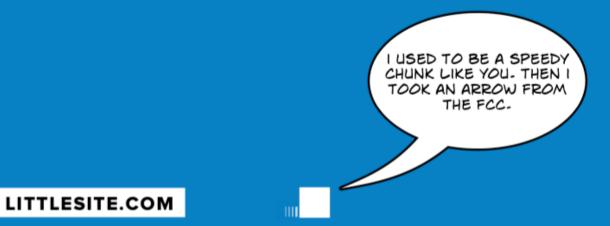
Some sites will pay, and get faster. Smaller sites won't, and get slower.

LITTLESITE.COM

**BIGSITE.COM** 



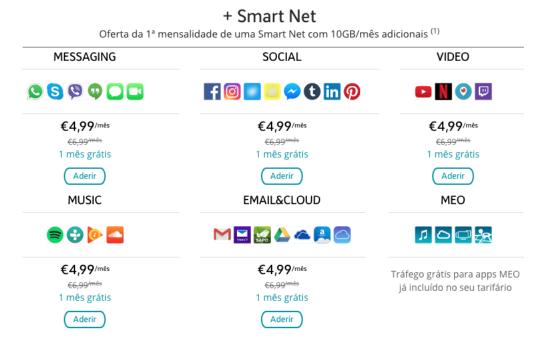
#### Smaller web sites will get left in the dust.



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#### CONSUMER EXPLOITATION

- Force to Use Certain Services
- Block all Peer to Peer Technologies
- "Exclusive" Deals with Content Providers
- Monitor all Online Activity



## FCC Ruling

On February 16, 2015, the FCC voted 3-2 on party lines to approve strong rules to protect net neutrality, a landmark decision that was widely support by the American public.



### The duality of FCC

...and then repeals those rules 3 years later

## FCC Repeals Net Neutrality Rules; Pai Lashes Out At Internet Giants











**REINHARDT KRAUSE** | 01:45 PM ET 12/14/2017

The Republican-led Federal Communications Commission on Thursday voted to repeal utility-like oversight on internet service providers, delivering regulatory reversal sought by **Comcast** (CMCSA), AT&T (T), Verizon Communications (VZ) and other ISPs.

Urged on by Chairman Ajit Pai, a Trump administration appointee, the GOP-majority panel jettisoned "Title 2" regulations that were imposed by the FCC in 2015 under the direction of then-President Barack Obama. The FCC is handing off enforcement of consumer protection related to broadband issues to another federal agency, the Federal Trade Commission.

Pai said the FCC's new rules will "return regulatory parity to the internet economy."

He said some giant internet companies engage in anti-consumer behavior, while ISPs have been unfairly targeted by regulators.

"Some giant Silicon Valley platforms favor imposing heavy-handed regulations on other parts of the Internet ecosystem. But all too often, they don't practice what they preach," Pai added. "Edge providers regularly block content that they don't like. They regularly decide what news, search results, and products you see — and perhaps more importantly, what you don't. And many thrive on the business model of charging to place content in front of eyeballs. What else is "Accelerated Mobile Pages" or promoted tweets but prioritization?"



# There's clearly a correct answer, right?

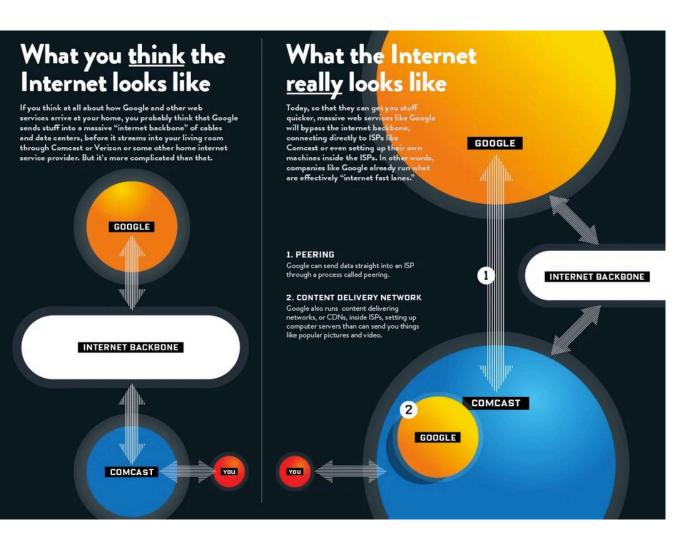
- As a general rule, there is usually some shadiness to both sides in big corp vs. big corp debates.
- Facebook, Google, Netflix and Amazon aren't usually the "people's champions" if recent years are any indication.
- Also looking out for their own interests...

What People Get Wrong in the Debate about Net Neutrality

#### So...Why is this a problem?



- People are using more internet now than ever before
- Netflix accounts for ~30% of internet capacity at peak hours
- ISPs (Time Warner, Comcast) want to charge content providers (Netflix, Youtube) for using so much of the internet
- ISPs have to work harder now more than ever to sustain their network infrastructure.
- Which side are you on?



### The internet is not really neutral now



"[Advocates] should not be talking about protecting net neutrality. They shouldn't even use that phrase. They should call it preventing cable company f\*\*\*ery, because that is what it is." – John Oliver