

# Open Internet: Promoting and Protecting the Free Flow of Information

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The views expressed in this talk are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of the FCC

#### Overview

- **≻**Objectives
- ➤ Basic approach
- ➤ Need for action
- >Rulemaking process
- >OI Order



#### **Key Objectives**

- ➤ Protect the freedom to read, speak, access information...
- >Protect the freedom to innovate
- Promote investment at the edge and the core of broadband networks
- ▶Protect and promote global information flows online



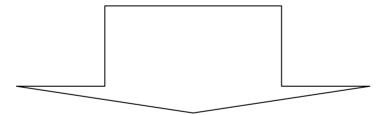
### Basic Approach

#### **Openness**

(absence of gatekeepers) integral to Internet's success

# Network management

required for Internet to work & networks to be profitable



Consumer Benefits
Innovation
Investment
Competition
Global Information Flows



#### The Need For Protections

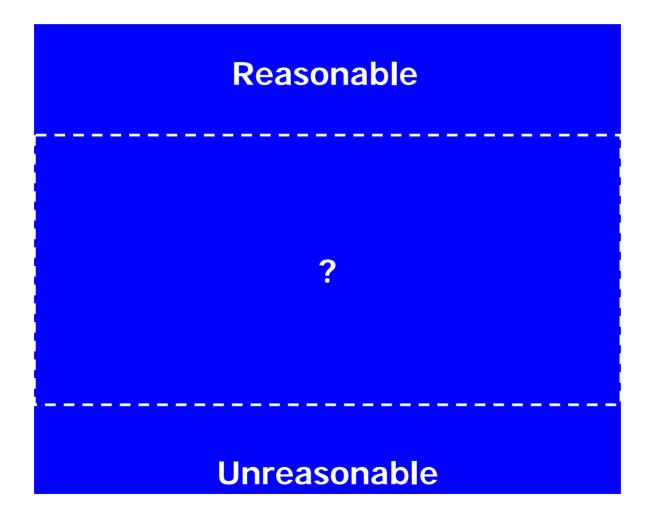
Broadband providers . . . .

- >can act as **gatekeepers**: all traffic goes through them
- ➤have incentives to interfere with innovation and user choice
- >have blocked or slowed lawful traffic on multiple occasions
- + lack of clarity and certainty regarding what's permissible and what's not



#### The Need for Protections

#### Network Management Practices





## History of the Proceeding

Aug. 2005 FCC unanimously adopts open Internet principles

Oct. 2009 FCC begins seeking public input on enforceable open Internet rules

Dec. 2010 FCC adopts three high-level open Internet rules



#### Open, Inclusive Rulemaking Process

- Transparent, fact-based, and data-driven
- Over 200,000 comments, including on blog, IdeaScale crowdsourcing platform
- Public workshops
- Proposed specific language for rules to facilitate public comment









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TECHNICAL ADVISORY
PROCESS

#### The Rules

#### Transparency

- All broadband providers must <u>disclose network management</u> <u>practices, performance, and commercial terms</u>

#### No Blocking

- <u>Fixed</u> broadband providers may <u>not block lawful content</u>, <u>applications</u>, <u>services or non-harmful devices</u>.
- Mobile broadband providers may not block lawful websites, or applications that <u>compete</u> with their voice/video telephony services.

#### No Unreasonable Discrimination

 <u>Fixed</u> providers may <u>not unreasonably discriminate</u> in transmitting lawful network traffic over a consumer's broadband Internet access service.



#### Reasonable Network Management

- Broadband providers must be able to reasonably manage their networks.
- A practice is reasonable if it is <u>appropriate and</u> tailored to achieving a <u>legitimate</u> network management purpose.
- These purposes include (not exhaustive):
  - Ensuring network security
  - Addressing traffic unwanted by users
  - Reducing the effects of congestion

#### Monitoring, Deterrence & Enforcement

- Commission will apply the rules on a <u>case-by-case basis</u>
- Complaint process
- Commission may order provider to <u>cease practices</u>; <u>impose fines and forfeitures</u>
- Open Internet Advisory Committee
  - FACA to help guide the FCC
- Open Internet App Challenge
  - Soon to begin the judging process

#### Mobile

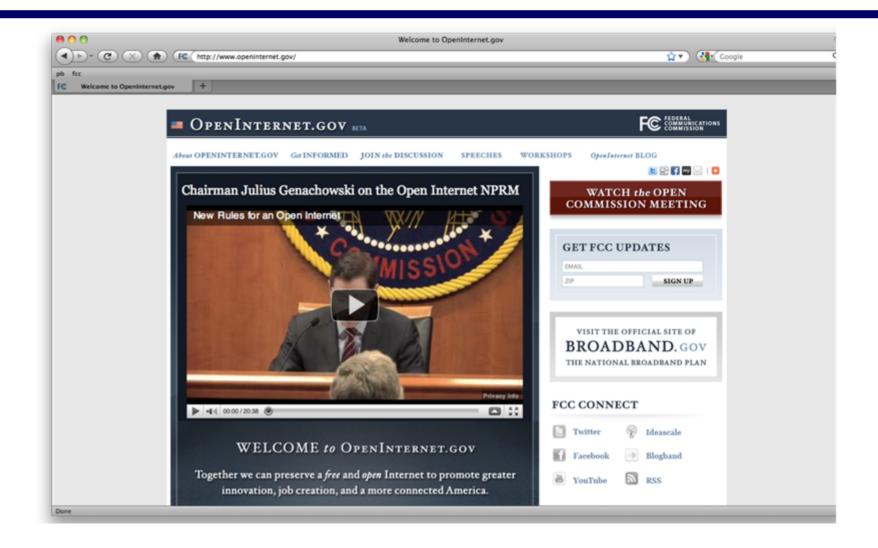
- "Why treat mobile differently?"
- > Rules tailored to unique:
  - Technology
  - Market (including 700 MHz openness rules)
  - Stage of development
- Commission committed to monitoring mobile marketplace on an ongoing basis



#### "Specialized Services"

- E.g., IPTV, VoIP
- Risks and benefits
- Commission will <u>closely monitor</u> "market developments to verify that specialized services promote investment, innovation, competition, and end-user benefits without undermining or threatening the open Internet."
- ➤ Rules define broadband Internet access service to encompass "any service that the Commission finds to be providing a <u>functional equivalent</u> of [broadband Internet access service], or that is used to evade the protections set forth in these rules"

#### OpenInternet.gov



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