

Internet Piracy in the Age of SOPA and PIPA

Daniel Cherney, *Member, ACM*, Melissa Riddle, *Member, ACM*

Abstract—The abstract goes here.

Index Terms—SOPA, PIPA, net neutrality, DNS, intellectual property, IP addressing

1 INTRODUCTION

THE Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA) and Protect IP Act (PIPA) are bills in the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate respectively that seek to end piracy on the Internet. The implications of these legislation pieces are far reaching. Their effects would be felt around the globe. The United States is attempting to exert their power on a domain that does not belong to any jurisdiction. The drawbacks of trying to regulate the Internet far outweigh the possibility of ceasing piracy online.

1.1 What is the purpose of the SOPA and PIPA?

Subsection text here.

1.2 How does SOPA attempt to stop piracy?

SOPA attempts to stop online piracy through means which threaten a free and open internet. The first way that these bills try to protect United States intellectual property laws is by enforcing DNS filtering. DNS filtering would prevent US IP addresses from accessing foreign websites accused of helping contribute to piracy. The potential for abuse by copyright holders is very high. Measuring United States intellectual property laws against the laws of sovereign nations elucidates a clear intent to exert further the United States' will internationally. SOPA also authorizes *in rem* lawsuits in U.S. courts against

domains that are found to be in violation. These bills state that any person which U.S. courts wouldn't naturally have jurisdiction over (i.e., anyone who is a citizen of any country besides the United States), the judge would gain the power to indict them. Search engines would be required to remove the website from its database of sites that return search results. It would also disallow internet advertising networks from advertising on the specific website, and that website could not publish advertisements to its domain on other sites. These laws would work to cut off funding for websites so it would be impractical to keep the website running. There would also be a prohibition of Visa or Mastercard transactions on the web page in question. If any group or organization refused to cooperate with the U.S. government, they would be subject to what is known as an enforcement proceeding.

1.3 What was congress trying to accomplish?

Subsection text here.

1.4 Why would there be support for such bills?

The primary support for the bill is currently media companies. These companies believe that piracy negatively affects revenue. These corporations petition to get these bills passed in an attempt to increase their income. Places like Hollywood spend a lot of money on the production of several blockbuster movies. Piracy, to them, means one less DVD sold and one less ticket sold. There would also be a lot of interest in this law by those who wish to expand the jurisdiction of the United States. SOPA and PIPA would allow the United States to develop its powers in prosecuting those who violate the United States' copyright laws. However, it is unsure

- D. Cherney is a Cybersecurity student at California State University.
E-mail: dcherney@acm.org
- M. Riddle is a Math and Computer Science student at California State University.
E-mail: melissariddle@csu.fullerton.edu
- D. Cherney and M. Riddle are with California State University, Fullerton.

Manuscript received September 16, 2017; revised .

whether or not other nations would be cooperative with the United States in this endeavor. However, there was a significant backlash about these bills. Several large websites like Wikipedia and Google had what is known as a “blackout” in protest of these laws. For many users of the Internet, it is a public enterprise that can be used regardless of your country of origin. The Internet community believes that the Internet is too big for regulation by only one state. They think that these laws create severe limitations on the Internet. The United States government condemned these blackouts. Most of the support for these bills come in the form of musicians or actors representing Hollywood. These people wish to see their revenue increase, so they want to disrupt the international organization known as the Internet.

1.5 What is the status of SOPA and PIPA right now?

Subsection text here.

1.6 Replacement Policy

Creating a replacement policy for either SOPA or PIPA that both sides agree on would be extremely difficult. People who did not want these bills passed were fighting for freedom of the internet from regulation. These same people might agree with U.S. Intellectual Property laws, but they do not believe the internet is a place for national policy-making. A replacement law suggests that the U.S. Government is still trying to regulate the internet.

Online piracy is a crime of intellectual property. Intellectual property law is a lot harder to enforce internationally. Every country has its laws regarding how intellectual property should be treated. The differences in these requirements lead to an unclear situation regarding the implementation of legislation. If a man in China is violating U.S. intellectual property law, he would not be subject to prosecution. The only case in which he would be subject to prosecution would be if China extradited the man to the United States. Intellectual property is relative to jurisdiction. Cultural differences lead to the sentiment that a nation should not be able to regulate the internet. The internet is international and outside of the authority of any one country.

The difference in these viewpoints leads to a conflict. One side of the conversation does not want regulation of the internet. The other party is pushing for control of the internet. Lawmakers could try to introduce a less strict law to test the public

opinion in a couple of years. In its current state, it would be near impossible for lawmakers to pass regulation on the internet in the way SOPA and PIPA do.

2 CONCLUSION

SOPA and PIPA are examples of legislation that fight against an international internet. Even though these bills are dead in the house, the precedent that these measures establish is scary. Piracy is a problem the internet has always encountered. It is an unfortunate side effect of having an international forum. The current benefits the internet provides far outweighs any consideration of regulation. If there are attempts to regulate the internet in the future, there will be significant changes in the approach to the rule. The internet community proved that it is ready and willing to defend the freedoms which it enjoys. Corporations, such as Google, are prepared to protest against these policies. Internet users in America will continue to appreciate the freedoms they have online. Internationally, the fight will continue for a free and open internet. The death of SOPA and PIPA is a step in the correct direction.

APPENDIX A

Appendix one text goes here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Professor Pouya Radfar, Richard Stallman and the Free Software Foundation.

REFERENCES

- [1] H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to L^AT_EX*, 3rd ed. Harlow, England: Addison-Wesley, 1999.

Daniel Cherney Daniel is currently a Computer Science student at California State University at Fullerton. He is studying Cybersecurity for a world that needs more people to keep information safe. Daniel is proud to be a supporter and contributor to several open source software projects.

Melissa Riddle Biography text here.