

Internet Piracy in the Age of SOPA and PIPA

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Abstract—SOPA and PIPA are the next steps towards ending net neutrality. However, not many people have a good understanding of the consequences of these bills. Translating these documents from legal terms to those anybody could use needs to be done so that the public can have complete understanding. Starting with the laws themselves, we have worked outward to dissect SOPA and PIPA. We expect that with the knowledge of these bills and their possible consequences, the informed public will focus on what their government is trying to put into law.

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 im-

plications of these legislation pieces would be far reaching, and 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 stopping piracy online. The world is more connected now than ever before. According to internet usage statistics, more than half of the world's population has access to the internet. It is essential that all of these people have equal access to the internet. SOPA and

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PIPA would allow the U.S. government and internet service providers (ISPs) to disrupt access to specific websites. On the other hand, internet piracy is at an all-time high. Companies that produce music and movies are seeing lower profits because of internet users distributing the intellectual property. The congressmen and congresswomen who wrote SOPA and PIPA have good intentions. These laws are not the proper solution to the problem.

1.1 What is the purpose of the SOPA and PIPA?

The purpose of both SOPA and PIPA is to reduce the number of websites contributing to piracy online. The Combating Online Infringement and Counterfeits Act (COICA) was an important predecessor to both SOPA and PIPA. This proposed legislation emphasized stopping both media piracy and the sale of counterfeit goods. After COICA ultimately failed, Congress wanted to write a new bill with similar intentions. Due to heavy lobbying by entertainment and media groups, SOPA and PIPA both focused more heavily on the distribution of media, such as movies and music. As with all legislation, perhaps the most important purpose for Congress to enact this legislation was to cater to special interest groups. Media and entertainment groups were heavy supporters of the bills. Pharmaceutical

companies were also heavy supporters, since they hoped to eliminate access to foreign sources of medications. The formulas of many medications are considered intellectual property, so drugs manufactured in other countries are counterfeit even if they are made identically. Similar to COICA, both SOPA and PIPA aim to increase the powers of the United States government in order to stop online piracy. Before these bills, it was already illegal for a U.S. citizen to distribute intellectual property that did not belong to them. This applied whether the intellectual property was distributed in person or online. However, entertainment groups were not satisfied with the current laws because it was too difficult to shut down websites. To shut down a website, the government would first have to determine whether it was within their jurisdiction. Then, if the owner was a United States citizen, they could be prosecuted. There are, however, many sites where the owners and contributors are citizens of other countries. In these cases, the U.S. government had no power to shut down the website. In particular, the legislation aimed to shut down 'The Pirate Bay' and other similar websites. This website hosts many torrents, which facilitates illegal downloading of music and movies. Since this website's servers are physically located in Sweden, it has been outside

of the jurisdiction of the United States. SOPA and PIPA wanted to affect foreign websites such as 'The Pirate Bay' in two main ways. The first was to immediately prevent anyone in the U.S. from accessing these websites. This would prevent U.S. consumers from ordering counterfeit items or illegally accessing audio and video content. Media companies hoped that if people were not able to download music and movies illegally, they would spend the money to buy movie tickets and legal downloads. The second way was to starve websites of income, and ultimately shut down the website. U.S. media companies hoped that this would increase their revenues even more. Since U.S. residents would not be able to access the websites, the advertisement revenue would decrease. By forbidding U.S.-based payment processors like Visa and MasterCard from operating on these websites, it would become very difficult to collect money from potential customers. Another aim of the legislation was to give more power to the owners of the intellectual property. Both bills would have allowed the intellectual property owner to directly take action. This would speed up the process for shutting down an offending website. Both SOPA and PIPA added provisions that would allow the owner of the intellectual property to take action

without waiting for the Department of Justice to do so. This would also allow the intellectual property holder to make the initial decision about whether content was in violation, instead of the Department of Justice.

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. SOPA attempts to stop piracy by filtering out the websites accused of facilitating piracy. By forcing groups or organizations to cooperate with the U.S. government, the lawmakers are trying to make the internet bend to their will. The goal of the legislation is to shape the internet so that any illegal material is not accessible to the public. SOPA attempts to stop piracy by filtering out the websites accused of facilitating piracy. SOPA differs from PIPA in how it defines the websites that could be shut down. PIPA would only affect websites whose primary purpose was piracy. SOPA could affect any website that could assist piracy. This would have a dramatic effect on websites with user-uploaded content, such as YouTube, and those that host private sellers, such as eBay and Amazon.

1.3 What was Congress trying to accomplish?

Congress was primarily trying to respond to special interest groups representing various companies. These companies felt that they were losing revenue because of foreign websites, and pressured Congress into enacting legislation to combat these websites. Congressmen and congresswomen hoped that by helping the companies who funded their elections, they would have funding to be re-elected.

Congress was also hoping to increase the power of the U.S. government. By enacting legislation that controls an international entity, the U.S. government could actively affect other nations. The U.S. government could even effectively shut down websites that it accused of violating its own intellectual property. If PIPA or SOPA had succeeded, this goal could have easily been met. The bills were written so that action could be taken against websites with just an accusation. If the accusation was eventually shown to be unfounded, the bans would be lifted. However, there could be a lot of damage done in the meantime because the process to confirm or deny an accusation could be long. While the accusation was being investigated, the website would not be able to process payments or receive advertisement revenue. Congress was also hoping to

gain public support by reducing crime, and thus seemingly making our country safer. This point was emphasized in many of the advertisements that aired around the time that SOPA and PIPA were making their way through Congress. As with other commercials addressing online piracy, these advertisements link online piracy with other types of crime since online piracy is often seen as a victimless crime. According to these commercials, online piracy funds violent crime such as human trafficking and gang violence. Supposedly, shutting down offending websites would decrease violent crime. This aim ultimately failed because the bills actually increased fear of government overreach and lowered public opinion of Congress.

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. The companies launched a large advertising campaign featuring various celebrities to increase public support for the

bills. Pharmaceutical companies were another big supporter of these bills. Medication costs are carefully controlled in the United States, and often do not match the prices of the same medication in another country. Pharmaceutical companies hoped that this legislation would prevent U.S. residents from having cheaper access to medication. This would force them to pay full price for the drug, and increase revenues for the companies that produce them.

There would also be a lot of interest in this law by those who wish to expand the jurisdiction of the United States. Because of this, SOPA and PIPA gained bipartisan support. 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 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 con-

demned 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. The internet is not the problem, though. The question that these companies are trying to address is how to prosecute people who distribute their intellectual property to others for free. Many people would say that they do not approve of stealing. It is a characteristic cultural value in the United States. A layperson might agree that online piracy should stop, but they will also have a great misunderstanding of the internet. Internet culture is a worldwide entity. Corporations that wish to protect their intellectual property and misinformed citizens are the main supporters of these two acts.

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

SOPA failed to pass the U.S. House of Representatives and PIPA failed to pass the U.S. Senate. This was largely because the bills were so unpopular with the public after the media blackouts brought attention to the issue. Many U.S. citizens use websites like 'The Pirate Bay' and do not want to be restricted from using them. The public was critical

of the provisions that would allow the holders of intellectual property to effectively shut down websites. This would allow companies, instead of the Department of Justice, to make decisions about whether a website was compliant or not. There was a high potential of abuse by making complaints against small competitors and start-ups that could easily go bankrupt from not having a website. There was also concerns about abuse from the government and the censorship of additional websites that were still legal under the definitions of SOPA and PIPA. However, there is still significant bipartisan interest in enacting some form of legislation to decrease internet piracy. Special interest groups representing media and pharmaceutical companies continue to pressure Congress into enacting similar legislation. Meanwhile, these same companies provide funding to congressmen and congresswomen for election. In the current political climate, ideas about the role of government and what constitutes free speech are constantly being challenged. Because of all of these factors, it is likely that a similar bill will be proposed in Congress soon.

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 what constitutes intellectual property and 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. An approach to solving online piracy would not be as active as the current proposals. Advocates for net neutrality would prefer that the U.S. government only prosecute U.S. citizens. An argument point for this would

be that the United States would not be stepping outside of its jurisdiction. It would be easier for U.S. officials to trace the IP address of offenders and arrest pirates. Investigators could monitor internet activity of individual computers to build a case against people who violate U.S. intellectual property law. Corporations could also help lower the piracy rate by making their music or movies available on streaming services. Cooperation and transparency would be a must between the public, corporations and government. 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 nearly impossible for lawmakers to pass regulation on the internet in the way SOPA and PIPA do.

2 CONCLUSION

Online piracy is an issue for corporations and the internet. The current attempts to try to stop piracy are not sufficient enough to ensure that the web remains free. 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 dangerous. 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 outweigh 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.

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