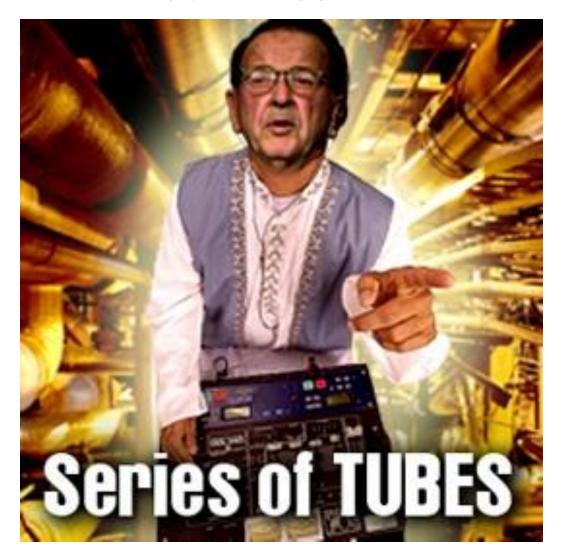


Back in 2007 ...





FCC Goal

"[W]e seek to preserve the open, safe, and secure Internet and to promote and protect the legitimate business needs of broadband Internet access service providers and broader public interests such as innovation, investment, research and development, competition, consumer protection, speech, and democratic engagement."

Open Internet NPRM (October 2009)



The Core Distinction

Telecommunications services

The offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public.

"Telecommunications" is the transmission of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received.

Information services

The offering of a capability for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, utilizing, or making available information via telecommunications.



FCC Classification Decisions



© Conclusion: Broadband Internet Access Service is an information service. The transmission element is not a separate component that must be offered to others. "Telecommunications service" obligations do not apply.



3 2005 FCC Policy Statement

Consumers are entitled to access the lawful Internet content of their choice;

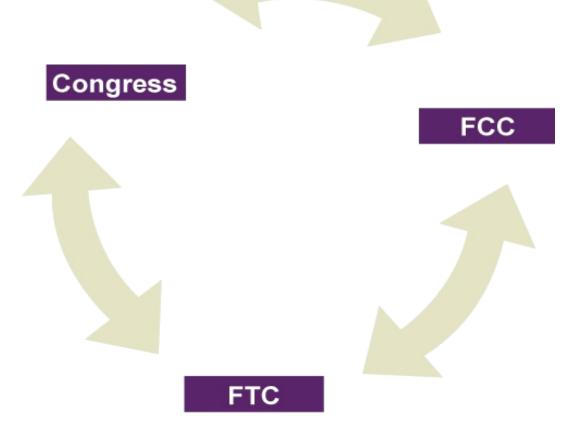
Consumers are entitled to run applications and use services of their choice, subject to the needs of law enforcement;

Consumers are entitled to connect their choice of legal devices that do not harm the network; and

Consumers are entitled to competition among network providers, application and service providers, and content providers.



Net Neutrality





Comcast - BitTorrent Blocking

- ② 2007 Formal Complaint that Comcast was "secretly blocking" BitTorrent traffic
- First application of FCC's 2005 Internet Policy Statement
- © Central Allegation: When networks became congested, Comcast sent "reset packets" to P2P sessions, thereby interrupting data transfers



Comcast - BitTorrent Blocking

Actions violated the Internet Policy Statement

> "the evidence reviewed above shows that Comcast selectively targeted and terminated the upload connections of its customers' peer-to-peer applications and that this conduct significantly impeded consumers' ability to access the content and use the applications of their choice."

Actions were not "reasonable network management"

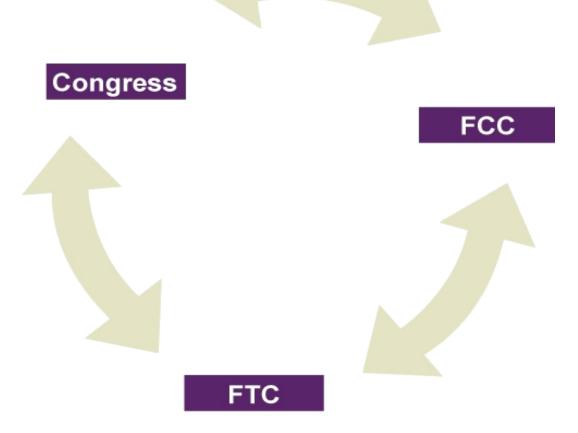


Comcast v. FCC (April 2010)

- © Court of Appeals concluded that the FCC had not justified its authority to regulate Comcast's network management practices So-called "ancillary authority" not sufficient because FCC had not tied authority to statutorily mandated duties
- Comcast places almost all of the FCC's
 Internet actions in doubt



Net Neutrality





FCC

Framework for Broadband Internet Service
 (June 2010)

Seeks comment on post-Comcast approaches, including "third way"

Over 1,400 comments and replies filed

But not:

ESA, Microsoft, Sony, Nintendo, Activision/Blizzard, OnLive, etc



FCC

Further Inquiry into "under-developed" issues (September 2010)

Specialized Services

- Used to bypass Internet protections?
- Stunt growth of the public Internet?
- Used to engage in anti-competitive conduct?

Wireless Networks

- Should disclosure be required?
- Attachment of non-harmful devices
- May providers restrict apps that use network capacity?



Verizon-Google "Legislative Framework" (August 2010)

- Agree on 4 principles in Internet Policy Statement
- Add non-discrimination and transparency May not engage in "undue discrimination" against lawful content "in a manner that causes meaningful harm to competition or users"
 - Must "disclose accurate and relevant information in plain language"
- Further defines network management

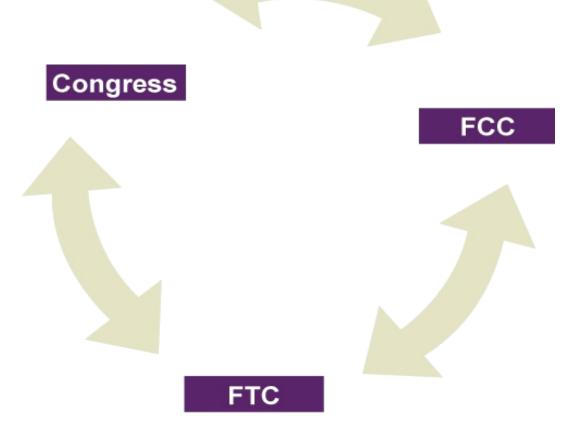


Verizon-Google "Legislative Framework"

- Permits "other additional or differentiated services" not subject to rules
- Excludes wireless services
- FCC limited to case-by-case authority Non-governmental dispute resolution preferred FTC denied any authority over Broadband Internet Access Service



Net Neutrality





Net Neutrality – Implications for Game Developers

- Advocates currently frame the question as a choice between "preserving Internet freedom" and "avoiding regulation of the Internet"
- Real Issue: Where is the line between mutually beneficial bilateral arrangements and gatekeeper actions that limit competition or consumer choice?



Net Neutrality – Implications for Game Developers (cont'd)

- Benefits of individualized arrangements Greater QoS Risk-sharing Promotions/marketing
- Risks

Increased cost
Discriminatory treatment
Replicates mobile environment?



Net Neutrality – Implications for Game Developers (cont'd)

- Will network providers compete with CDN providers?
- Will traffic prioritization impact online gaming?
- Transparency/Disclosures
 SDKs for broadband networks?
- Are rules needed for wireless networks? Real-time gaming is non-existent, but can that change?
 - A Handhelds, tablet gaming?





Steve Augustino Kelley Drye & Warren LLP saugustino@kelleydrye.com

Game Developers Conference® Online
October 5-8, 2010 | Austin, TX

Visit www.GDCOnline.com for more information