

# Surfing the Broadband Bit Stream

Everything about Broadband Policy, Network Infrastructure, Voice, Video and Data Services, Devices and Applications for

Surfing the Broad...

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Scooped by **Chuck Sherwood**, Senior Associate, TeleDimensions, Inc  
onto **Surfing the Broadband Bit Stream**

## Micro-windmills can recharge cell phones | NetworkWorld.com

Scoop.it!



From [www.networkworld.com](http://www.networkworld.com) - January 16, 2:14 PM

Researchers at the University of Texas at Arlington **have designed** a miniscule windmill with a micro-generator that can be used to recharge mobile devices.

Smitha Rao, a university research associate, and J.-C. Chiao, an electrical engineering professor, designed the micro-windmills. The two have filed for a patent for the devices, which are about 1.8 mm at

their widest point.

A single grain of rice could hold about 10 of the tiny devices, and the researchers believe hundreds of them could be embedded in a cell phone sleeve for recharging purposes. Once the sleeve is on the phone, a user would simply wave the device in the air or set the phone in a windy place to get the tiny propeller blades turning, allowing the micro-generators to produce electricity.

The windmills compared to a penny. The wind generators are about 1.8 mm at their widest point.

The researchers' work attracted the attention of Taiwanese electro-mechanical fabrication company **WinMEMSTechnologies**, which has the researchers brainstorming on designs.

"The company was quite surprised with the micro-windmill idea when we showed the demo video of working devices," Rao said in a statement. "It was something completely out of the blue for them and their investors."

The idea for the windmills was originally a blend of origami concepts and conventional wafer-scale semiconductor device layouts created so the complex 3-D moveable mechanical structures can be self-assembled from two-dimensional metal pieces using planar multilayer electroplating techniques.

"The micro-windmills work well because the metal alloy is flexible and Smitha's design follows minimalism for functionality," Chiao said in a statement.

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in the 1990s," and arguing that more regulation is harmful.

Not so, said Jessica Gonzalez, executive vice president of the National Hispanic Media Coalition, who has testified before the FCC and other government bodies representing Latino civil rights in the age of the internet. She spoke with [The Real News](#) about her concerns.

Responding to the former FCC commissioner McDowell's comment, Gonzalez said, "We hear this one all the time. The truth is that network neutrality is important in ensuring what the Court even recognized was a virtuous cycle of innovation that happens online, edge providers creating opportunities not just for people to tell their stories, but also economic opportunities at the edge." She added, "And that's exactly why the net neutrality rules are so important. They ensure equality and fairness on the internet, and they are a catalyst for economic growth."

Gonzalez cited Verizon's intentions to break Net Neutrality if the FCC's rules were removed, and explained why that's bad for Latinos on the internet:

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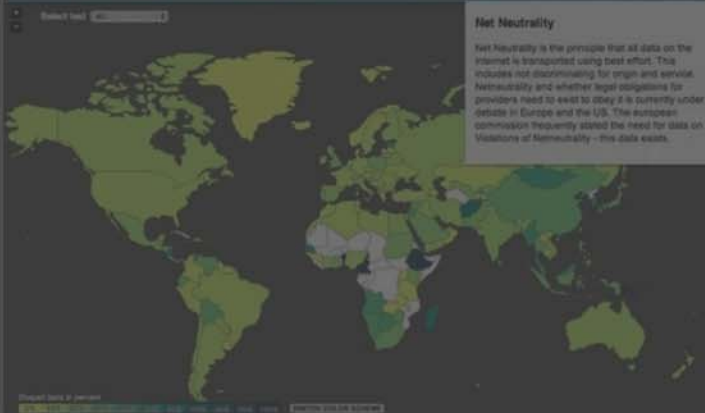
## These are the worst countries when it comes to throttling BitTorrent traffic | [TechSpot.com](#)

### HOW NEUTRAL IS THE NET?

Net Neutrality

This Map

Data



From [www.techspot.com](#) - Today, 11:57 AM

Back in 2009 Google and a group of partners formed the Measurement Lab (M-Lab) platform, an open project of distributed servers meant to help researchers gauge just how well an internet connection is working, and conversely help customers determine if their ISP is blocking or throttling particular applications.

The group has been hosting the [Glasnost test](#) for a while, developed by the Max Planck Institute, which uses a Java applet to compare your regular download speed and the performance of different application flows between your host and their measurement servers. Though anyone can check their own connection, the M-Lab's latest report offers an interesting general look at the state of ISP throttling around the globe.

As reported by [TorrentFreak](#), the group compiled tests performed between December 2012 and December 2013, and listed throttling percentages for

## PA: Commissioners support KCnet broadband grant application | [Lock Haven Express](#)

From [www.lockhaven.com](#) - Today, 11:40 AM

The Clinton County commissioners took two actions Thursday in support of KCnet's application for a grant, the money of which would greatly expand broadband network capabilities throughout the Northern Tier.

There aren't any guarantees, however.

This is the third year the Keystone Community Network - better known as KCnet - has entered into the competitive grant process in an effort to obtain \$1.5 million for expansion. The first two efforts were turned away.

The Redevelopment Assistance Capital Program (RACP) is a Pennsylvania grant program administered by the Office of the Budget for the acquisition and construction of regional economic, cultural, civic, recreational, and historical improvement projects.

The commissioners approved a resolution yesterday designating the county as "grantee" of the RACP funding.

That means the county government has agreed to act as a pass-through agency for any financial resources if KCnet's grant application is successful.

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## We Fight Today for a Better Tomorrow | [FreePress.com](#)

From [www.freepress.net](#) - Today, 11:29 AM

Monday marks the official commemoration of what would have been Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s 85th birthday. For many around this country (and the world) it will be a day of remembrance, reflection and service to others.

For my 6-year-old daughter, it is a day off school.

Like many kids her age, she asks a lot of questions. She wanted to know why it was a holiday, so I explained to her who Dr. King was, and why we as a nation honor his legacy. I did this at a level that a 6-year-old can understand. When Dr. King was alive the world was a different place.

every country where at least 100 tests were performed.

Click headline to read more and view chart--

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## Iowa: QC chamber pushes broadband | Quad City Times

From [qctimes.com](#) - Today, 11:33 AM

Fresh off their first weeks of the 2014 session, Quad-City area legislators got a reminder of the business community's wish list Friday.

Among the priorities: extending broadband Internet capacity and filling the skills gap.

The meeting Friday was the first of a series of the sessions that legislators were to take part in over

a two-day period.

Today, the public also can get face time with them.

Quad-Cities Chamber of Commerce president Tara Barney said of the need for broadband expansion is important not only in Iowa's rural areas, but in cities, too.

"A lot of our businesses need huge capacity," she said. "We're talking about data centers and initiatives now that are using big, big, big capacity."

In his Condition of the State address last week, Iowa Gov. Terry Branstad called for property tax breaks to encourage development of "ultra-high speed" Internet capability. He also encouraged repurposing the Iowa Communications Network to allow for private purchase.

Connect Iowa, a nonprofit that partners with the state's economic development agency, says 98 percent of the state's homes have access to basic Internet speeds, but it drops to 82 percent of 6 megabits per second. Fewer than half have access to speeds of 50 megabits per second.

Senate Republican Leader Bill Dix, who was in the Quad-Cities for the session, said there is widespread interest but noted it is early in the session.

"We need to know more about what the governor's proposing," Dix said afterward. "Clearly, I think there's broad interest there in just making sure we're providing incentives to the private sector to make those investments."

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Dr. Martin Luther King was a man who was a different place.

People were really mean to other people just because of the color of their skin. Because of Dr. King's work, you get to go to school with all of your friends and not just the ones that look like you.

She kind of understood this, but kids that age are so innocent that I don't think she really got it, and that's a good thing. So I pulled up video of Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" [speech](#) on YouTube, so she could see and hear him speak (and I was glad that the open Internet enabled this, even though I'm not sure what the copyright issues are).

It's a speech we've all heard many times, but one that is seemingly more powerful each time you hear it. Watching it with my kid, I was drawn in by Dr. King's emphasis on the future he desired for his kids.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

This is probably one of the most memorable lines of this speech full of memorable lines, because to those with children, wanting a better world for them is the backdrop to everything you do. This is an example of why Dr. King was such a gifted orator and one of the most effective agents for social change in American history: He had a unique skill in using his words to make people look inward before they acted outward.

### The Communications Tools for Change

So naturally, as I listened to Dr. King's words for the umpteenth time in my life, I thought about the open Internet work that has consumed all of my waking (and sleeping) time these past few days, ever since the D.C. Circuit court handed down its ruling tossing out the FCC's Open Internet rules.

And I thought about it not in terms of what I'm working for today, but what the world will be like when my two daughters are grown.

As I listened and watched the massive crowd hang on every one of his words, I thought about the unseen blood, sweat and tears that went into organizing for that moment.

Social justice activists today have social media, blogs, email, video chats and other organizing tools to rally support, and these tools are all there because of the open Internet. Watching the footage of the massive crowd gathered for the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, I imagined that given the relatively short period of time that Bayard Rustin had to manage the logistics of this unprecedented event he probably spent a lot of time using the phone.

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## Net neutrality is dead. Bow to Comcast and Verizon, your overlords | LATimes.com

From [www.latimes.com](#) - Today, 10:04 AM

Advocates of a free and open Internet could see this coming, but today's ruling from a Washington appeals court [striking down the FCC's rules](#) protecting the open net was worse than the most dire forecasts. It was "even more emphatic and disastrous than anyone expected," in the words of one veteran advocate for network neutrality.

The Court of Appeals for the D.C. circuit thoroughly eviscerated the Federal Communications Commission's latest lame attempt to prevent Internet



## Internet Governance 2020 - Geopolitics and the Future of the Internet | State.gov

From [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov) - Today, 10:11 AM

Remarks

Ambassador Daniel A. Sepulveda  
Deputy Assistant Secretary and  
U.S. Coordinator for International  
Communications and Information  
Policy, Bureau of Economic and  
Business Affairs

Center for Strategic and  
International Studies (CSIS)

Washington, DC

January 23, 2014

Thank you very much. I appreciate the invitation to help frame and initiate the discussion that the experts on the panel will conduct. It is an impressive panel with folks that have lived through the more than decade long debate over Internet governance, what it means, and where it is headed. I am familiar with their work and it helps inform my own.

Let me start at the end and work my way backwards. Last week, FCC Commissioner Mignon Clyburn and I visited Mexico to conduct a series of meetings on bilateral and multilateral technology and telecommunications issues. In the process we took the opportunity to visit with a group of young entrepreneurs who were using technology and the global Internet as a platform for developing new businesses using the assistance and guidance provided to them at Telefonica's tech accelerator, an organization called WAYRA.

As government officials, we were the only people in the room wearing suits and we raised the average age somewhat, but we were thrilled to see what

was happening and what these young Mexican entrepreneurs were doing. They were working on innovative ways to link parents with teachers, retailers with customers and doctors with patients. The ideas were innovative, the energy was high, and the enthusiasm boundless.

As public servants, those of us in this Administration work with our friends and colleagues at home and abroad to create a legal and regulatory framework domestically and internationally that enables the kind of optimism and pursuit of happiness that we saw at Wayra in Mexico.

Underlying the capacity of those young people to innovate and reach the world without having to jump through regulatory hoops or ask anyone for permission are two concepts U.S. policymakers and others seek to preserve – an open Internet, governed by a broad range of decision makers, including industry, government and civil society and free-market competition in telecommunications networks.

The subject of this panel is (1) how to understand and help evolve the framework of Internet governance to increase the inclusion of those who feel that they are left out and (2) how to defend the concepts of diffuse, multistakeholder governance from challenges to its legitimacy and from efforts to change the way the Internet operates in a manner that would make it harder for those young people in Mexico – and others in the world like them – to succeed.

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service providers from playing favorites among websites--awarding faster speeds to sites that pay a special fee, for example, or slowing or blocking sites and services that compete with favored affiliates.

Big cable operators like [Comcast](#) and telecommunications firms like [Verizon](#), which brought the lawsuit on which the court ruled, will be free to pick winners and losers among websites and services. Their judgment will most likely be based on cold hard cash--[Netflix](#) wants to keep your Internet provider from slowing its data so its films look like hash? It will have to pay your provider the big bucks. But the governing factor need not be money. (Comcast remains committed to adhere to the net neutrality rules overturned today until January 2018, a condition placed on its 2011 merger with NBC Universal; after that, all bets are off.)

"AT&T, Verizon, and Comcast will be able to deliver some sites and services more quickly and reliably than others for *any reason*," telecommunications lawyer Marvin Ammori (he's the man quoted above) [observed even before the ruling came down](#). "Whim. Envy. Ignorance. Competition. Vengeance. Whatever. Or, no reason at all."

The telecom companies claim their chief interest is in providing better service to all customers, but that's unadulterated flimflam. We know this because regulators already have had to make superhuman efforts to keep the big ISPs from degrading certain services for their own benefit--Comcast, for example, was caught in 2007 [throttling traffic from BitTorrent](#), a video service that competed with its own on-demand video.

Amazingly, even after Comcast was found guilty of violating this basic standard of Internet transmission, the FCC greenlighted its acquisition of NBC, which could only give the firm greater incentive to discriminate among the content being pipelined to its customers.

ISPs like Comcast are only doing what comes naturally in an unregulated environment, the way a dog naturally scratches at fleas. "Cable and telephone companies are simply not competing for the right to provide [unlettered, un-monetized internet access](#)," wrote Susan Crawford, an expert on net neutrality, around the time of the Comcast case.

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## Net Neutrality Through Regulation and Competition | The Inquisitr.com

From [www.inquisitr.com](http://www.inquisitr.com) - Today, 9:34 AM

Net Neutrality through regulation and competition might seem like mixing



Scooped by **Chuck Sherwood**, Senior Associate, TeleDimensions, Inc

## 'A FEMA-level fail': The law professor who coined 'net neutrality' lashes out at the FCC's legal strategy | WashPost.com



From [www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com) - Today, 9:57 AM

Back in 2003, when he was a law professor at the University of Virginia, Tim Wu wrote the definitive paper on net neutrality. The information scholar coined the term in an essay proposing how regulations could keep the Internet free and open for everybody.

On Tuesday, a U.S. appeals court struck down the Federal Communications Commission's net neutrality rules.

Wu, now a professor at Columbia Law School, spoke with The Washington Post about the ruling and its effect on Internet access and about what the FCC should do next.

Click headline to read the interview with Tim Wu--

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## Merit Collaborates With OARnet and Local Community in Hillsdale, Michigan | community broadband networks



From [www.muninetworks.org](http://www.muninetworks.org) - January 24, 11:19 PM

oil with water depending on what side of the political spectrum you fall on. If you are *The Verge* and are **passionate** about the subject you will swear (literally) that the problem lies with the FCC and regulations are the savior of the free and open internet. Other impassioned writers like Mat Honan at *Gizmodo* have argued that **competition is the true savior** that will keep prices down and speeds up. The answer may lie somewhere in the middle.

Net Neutrality is a very basic concept that on face value smacks of common sense. The principle is that Internet Service Providers should treat all data on the internet equally. In practice that means Netflix should be just as important as the email from your sister across the country as far as data speeds are concerned. The concept is a response to ISP's who want to charge consumers based on how much data they use or companies that produce content for faster delivery.

An extreme example would be where a small pizza shop is advertising specials on their website. However, a large national chain pizzeria is paying Comcast extra bucks to prioritize their traffic making the local shop's site load very slow and the chain's site nice and fast. Or Netflix suddenly can't produce a beautiful SuperHD picture because TimeWarner is making Netflix pay for the bandwidth they use and when they refuse, TimeWarner

slows their connection down.

While situations like these are extreme, they are not without precedence. In 2007 Comcast blocked all its subscribers from using the bittorrent protocol. While most people think of bittorrent as something used to download illegal movies and music (which it can be) it is also a great way to distribute legal and free material to people around the world. But since it takes a great deal of bandwidth, Comcast blocked it and didn't change the policy until the FCC got involved. More recently, AT&T's sponsored data plan which *The Inquisitr* **reported on** during CES shows how a tiered service can be used against the Net Neutrality standards. And until the FCC gets the language right, the courts say the FCC can not stop providers from establishing a system like the one above.

What makes the situation more frustrating is that the US is being surpassed by other countries in terms of internet speeds. South Korea is almost half as expensive as US broadband speeds and more than 4 times as fast. While South Korea is an entirely different country with cultural, geographical and governmental differences they have one major factor that the United States does not: Competition.

In the United States, the majority of cable infrastructure came from franchise contracts from the local governments. Once a local area had a company such as Cox or TimeWarner installed along with city infrastructure, the potential for another competitor to enter the marketplace was nearly impossible. The company would have to lay their own lines, pay the myriad of fees and regulation costs all while dealing with competition. Have you ever called your company to cancel and be offered a sweet deal to stay on a few months? New companies struggle against these situations and often do not make it.

In South Korea open networks are also the norm. This means that, for a fee, companies can utilize the same cables drastically reducing the cost for a new company to make a start. In the United States, open networks are not required.

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## The Difference Between Streaming Music Online Vs.



A recent press release from the Merit educational and research network in Michigan announces a new connection to its Ohio sister, OARnet.

Member entities and local communities now enjoy better redundancy, expanded reach, and better services. Local communities continue to benefit from the presence of the middle mile infrastructure.

The network helps local Hillsdale College to cut connectivity costs; the Merit announcement quotes Hillsdale College leadership:

*"Hillsdale College has been a Merit member since 1992," stated David Zenz, executive director of information technology services for Hillsdale College, "and it was always a dream to figure out some way to eliminate expensive data circuit costs to free up funds to purchase more bandwidth. In 2008 The City of Hillsdale, the Hillsdale Intermediate School District, Hillsdale College, and Merit figured out how to do just that."*

Through a long term collaborative effort, Merit, the City of Hillsdale, Hillsdale Board of Public Utilities (BPU), Hillsdale College, and Hillsdale County Intermediate School District (ISD) came together to establish the Hillsdale Community Network. Each entity now benefits from lowered connectivity costs, better infrastructure, and improved opportunities.

A 2009 story from Merit, describes the situation at ISD:

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## Open Letter From Security Researchers Explains How NSA Has Weakened Our Communications Infrastructure | Techdirt.com

From [www.techdirt.com](http://www.techdirt.com) - January 24, 6:45 PM

Among the many problems with President Obama's weak statement concerning NSA surveillance was the fact that he didn't even address the serious issue of the NSA undermining cryptography with backdoors. The

White House's task force had included a recommendation to end this practice, and the President appeared to ignore it entirely.

Now, a large group of US computer security and cryptography researchers have sent a strongly worded open letter to the President condemning these efforts (and his failure to stop the program).

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## Broadcast Radio? Variety | USTelecom.org

From [www.ustelecom.org](http://www.ustelecom.org) - January 24, 6:50 PM

Among an expanding array of entertainment options, the Internet has given rise to impressive libraries of streaming music conveniently accessible for consumers' listening pleasure. A hallmark of providers, ranging from Pandora to Spotify to Rdio, is variety as well as the opportunity to discover less familiar or unknown artists. However, as a recent Wall Street Journal article reports, traditional radio is moving increasingly in the opposite direction, prizing repetition and a narrowly focused playlist above all.

According to the article, the top 10 songs in 2013 were played twice as much as the leading songs in 2003. For example, data from Mediabase finds that 2013's most-played song, Robin Thicke's "Blurred Lines," racked up 749,633 plays across 180 markets (or an average of 2,043 each day). By comparison, the most frequently played song in 2003, "When I'm Gone" by 3 Doors Down, received 442,160 plays over the year.

The reason for this increasing repetition comes down to data, which suggests that replaying top songs keeps listeners engaged. An array of market research has contributed to this conclusion — from Portable People Meters, which track selected listeners' radio consumption habits to social media and listener surveys.

The key finding revealed that listeners typically tune out when they hear an unfamiliar song, so now there are special timeslots designated for the introduction of new music to ensure ratings remain uncompromised.

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## Broadband comes up at Minnesota State Economic Competitiveness Summit | Blandin on Broadband

From [blandinonbroadband.org](http://blandinonbroadband.org) - January 24, 5:47 PM

It was interesting to attend the DEED Conference this week — State Economic Competitiveness Summit. Danna MacKenzie, new director of the Office of Broadband facilitated a session on broadband and economic development that included Wade Fauth of Blandin Foundation.

The Blandin Foundation blog posted excerpts from Wade's talk...

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## Civil Liberties Board Completely Destroys Arguments For Bulk Metadata Collection: Program Is Both Illegal And Unconstitutional | Techdirt.com

From [www.techdirt.com](http://www.techdirt.com) • January 24, 5:39 PM

As **expected**, the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board (PCLOB) has come out with it's **quite scathing report** concerning the federal government's interpretation of Section 215 of the PATRIOT Act.

The full report is quite readable and well worth reading, no matter how familiar you are with the program. If you're not familiar, it lays out all the details. If you are familiar, it still may fill in a number of useful gaps as well.

While the full recommendations and conclusions were not supported unanimously by the board, the majority did agree that not only is the program unconstitutional, but that it involves a gross misinterpretation of the law. The executive summary makes the point pretty clearly:

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## Two U.S. Jurisdictions Among World's Most Intelligent Communities | GovTech.com

From [www.govtech.com](http://www.govtech.com) • January 24, 5:32 PM

Two U.S. jurisdictions -- Arlington County, Va. and Columbus, Ohio -- made the finals in the run-up to **"Intelligent Community of the Year,"** an international competition designed to showcase those communities that use information technology to build prosperity and

solve social problems while enriching local culture.

Each year, the New York-based Intelligent Community Forum (ICF) selects 21 communities, then narrows it to seven. Finally, in July, one community takes the top prize, but everyone benefits from shared best practices and innovation.

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## KY: High Speed in the Blue Grass State: Russellville's Gig | community broadband networks



Scooped by **Chuck Sherwood**, Senior Associate, TeleDimensions, Inc

## Told Ya So: NSA's Collection Of Metadata Is Screamingly Illegal | Forbes.com

From [www.forbes.com](http://www.forbes.com) • January 24, 5:35 PM

We told you so. **This week's report** from the independent Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, or PCLOB, confirms what we said back in June

of last year in our New York Times Op Ed **"The Criminal NSA"**. The NSA's telephone record metadata program, in which it collects the calling records of almost everyone inside the United States, is illegal. Amend that: it's **screamingly illegal**. Flat out. Not even a close call. The program is also a serious threat to civil liberties, but first things first -- *the NSA's massive program of telephone spying is illegal*.

And it's not illegal just because it violates the Constitution -- although it does (the Fourth Amendment, specifically). The illegality of the NSA's telephone metadata program is much clearer and even more disturbing than that. The program is illegal because no law authorizes bulk collection of phone record data. To the contrary, several laws forbid it.

Understanding that the program is illegal doesn't require fancy lawyer arguments about the frustratingly terse and vague provisions of the U.S. Constitution. It requires only that you read section 215 of the Patriot Act, which is the statute identified by the NSA as providing congressional authorization for its programs. We read it. It is surprisingly clear. And it does not authorize the NSA to do what it's doing.

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## S. Korea to spend \$1.5 bn on 5G 'movie-in-a-second' service | AFP

From [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) • January 24, 5:27 PM

South Korea, already one of the most wired countries on earth, Wednesday announced a 1.6 trillion

From [www.muninetworks.org](http://www.muninetworks.org) - January 24, 5:16 PM

The [Logan Journal](#) recently reported that the [Russellville Electric Plant Board](#) (EPB) now offers gigabit service to local businesses. The article notes that [Net Index](#), an online tool to measure [download](#) and [upload](#) speeds, recognizes EPB as the first Gig city in Kentucky. To learn more about the community and its network, we talked with Robert White, General Manager of EPB.

The community of 7,000 is the county seat of south central's [Logan County](#). Russellville is located in the center of several other larger communities: Nashville, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, and [Clarksville, Tennessee](#). Manufacturing has been a large part of the local economy for generations, but community leaders recognize the vulnerability of a narrow economic base. In order to encourage a versatile economy, Russellville invested in its telecommunications utility.

The community wants to encourage small business while simultaneously providing manufacturers the connectivity they need. Leadership sees the ability to remain competitive directly tied to their network. In addition to the economic development opportunities a fiber network can provide, communities like Russellville rely on electricity revenue from large consumers. Retaining the large electric consumers that also provide jobs in the community is a must.

Russellville's electric utility created a strong advantage when it was time to venture into telecommunications. EPB had already established a strong relationship with its Russellville customers, says White, and locals felt they could trust their municipal electric provider.

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## Make ISPs into "common carriers," says former FCC commissioner | [Ars Technica](#)

From [arstechnica.com](http://arstechnica.com) - January 24, 5:04 PM

It's time for the Federal Communications Commission to correct its past mistakes and get tough on broadband providers, a retired FCC commissioner says.

Michael Copps, an FCC commissioner from 2001 to 2011 (and acting chairman for several months in 2009), is proof that not every former FCC

member becomes a lobbyist for the industries the commission regulates. The only commission member to vote against allowing the Comcast/NBC Universal merger, Copps is now a self-described public interest advocate

won (\$1.5 billion) plan to roll out a next-generation 5G wireless service quick enough to download full-length films in a second.

The science ministry said it aims to implement the technology -- about 1,000 times faster than the 4G services currently available -- within six years.

"We helped fuel national growth with 2G services in the 1990s, 3G in the 2000s and 4G around 2010. Now it is time to take preemptive action to develop 5G," the ministry said in a statement.

"Countries in Europe, China and the US are making aggressive efforts to develop 5G technology ... and we believe there will be fierce competition in this market in a few years," it said.

Under the roadmap, a trial 5G service will be rolled out in 2017 and a fully commercial service in December 2020.

Priority will be given to developing key features for the new network, including Ultra-HD and hologram transmission as well as cutting-edge social networking services.

Related industries will be able to rack up sales of 5G-related devices and infrastructure equipment worth 331 trillion won from 2020 to 2026, the ministry estimated.

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## OH: First 'Bid for Better Broadband' Customers Now on Network in Columbus | [SYS-CON Media](#)

From [www.sys-con.com](http://www.sys-con.com) - January 24, 5:09 PM

Capaciti Networks, a wholly owned division of Competitive Companies, Inc., today announced its first "Bid for Better Broadband" business wireless installations in Columbus,

Ohio. "Bid for Better Broadband" is the industry's first initiative which allows business owners to name their own price and pick their own broadband plan.

"We are fortunate to have successful sales and installations after only a month with 'Bid for Better Broadband' rolled out on the website," said William H. Gray, President and CEO of Capaciti Networks. "The early adopters of our better broadband are happy with the service and we're ahead of our plan in acquiring new customers."

"Bid for Better Broadband" is available on Capaciti Networks' website at [www.capacitinetworks.com](http://www.capacitinetworks.com) and offers either preset or custom plans up to 100 Mbps.

"After struggling for the past couple of years with unreliable and overpriced internet access provided by the three letter telecom company, I jumped at the opportunity to try out Capaciti's service at my downtown office," said attorney Kevin M. Maloney of Columbus, Ohio. "I am pleased to report that I could not be happier with the results." He also said, "I am finally now seeing the type of reliable high-speed internet service that the previous



who leads the Media and Democracy Reform Initiative at [Common Cause](#).

On Wednesday, Copps wrote a blog post titled, "[The Buck Stops At The FCC](#)," calling upon the commission to "reclassify broadband as 'telecommunications'

under Title II of the Communications Act." The effect of that move would be to designate Internet service providers as "common carriers," making them subject to increased FCC regulation.

Such a move would bring fierce opposition from telecommunications companies and their friends in Congress. But the FCC's previous failure to reclassify broadband [blew up in its face](#) when a court [ruled](#) that that the agency couldn't impose anti-blocking and anti-discrimination regulations on ISPs because they aren't classified as common carriers.

"The good news is that the solution is pretty simple," Copps wrote. "It doesn't require a new telecommunications statute replete with time-consuming years of legislative horse-trading and special interest lobbying. All it requires is an FCC big enough to own up to its previous mistakes and courageous enough to put our communications future back on track."

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Scooped by [Chuck Sherwood](#), Senior Associate, [TeleDimensions, Inc](#)

## Net Neutrality Dies With a Whimper, Not a Bang in Canada | [DSLReports.com](#)

From [www.dslreports.com](#) - January 24, 4:48 PM

As we've [been discussing](#), if ISPs are going to violate network neutrality now that we have no protection rules, it won't be by the outright blocking of

content or services, given that would bring down the hammer of government intervention. Instead, more subtle ways of being anti-competitive are going to be the norm; anti-competitive behavior will be buried under faux-technical necessity (see [Verizon's incessant blocking of competing products and services](#)) or the guise of "innovative" pricing -- whatever keeps most consumers generally confused and apathetic and therefore regulators and the press

quiet.

In the States AT&T's ["sponsored data"](#) is a perfect example, promising users "free data" that doesn't count against their cap, while really giving AT&T significantly more power while giving deeper-pocketed content companies an advantage over startups and small companies. AT&T erects entirely arbitrary and artificially low limits then erects tolls to bypass them; regulators stand mute, Congress sits mired in partisan gridlock, and network neutrality quietly dies under a smattering of consumer applause.

In Canada, Professor Michael Geist (via [Techdirt](#)) points out that ISPs there, already having received government approval to aggressively gouge users with caps and overages to their hearts' content, [are now trying something](#)

carrier promised, but could not reliably deliver."

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## Colbert On Net Neutrality | [Multichannel.com](#)

From [www.multichannel.com](#) - January 24, 4:50 PM

Comedy Central's Stephen Colbert took aim at the D.C. court's network neutrality ruling on his show Thursday night (Jan. 23), a decision he joked created "the new paradigm of holding content hostage," and which he cited as being reported by the Internet's "frenemy," television.

The bit included urging viewers to rise up against the cable

companies, but his rallying cry was cut short when the picture broke up and displayed one of those annoying buffer icons as though the stream were being degraded online. After that, his tune changed to one of fawning praise for cable.

That was followed by an interview with "The Master Switch" author and Columbia law professor Tim Wu, taking claim for coming up with the term "network neutrality" and saying cable and phone companies want to impose a toll on the Internet to reach their customers. "The cable and phone companies position is 'we would like more money,'" he said. "And last time I checked I think they have enough money."

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## WI: Sun Prairie project could bring 'Super Internet' to residents, businesses | [Channel3000.com](#)

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## Why Do Washington, D.C. Residents Pay The Highest Internet Costs In The Country? | DCist.com

From [dcist.com](#) - January 24, 4:39 PM

Guess what, D.C.? You're paying a lot of money to connect to the Internet.

Internet costs in D.C. are higher than any other city in the country, a report from [The WhiteFence Index](#) reveals. According to the report, D.C. residents are paying an average of more than \$60 dollars a month to connect to the

Internet. That's nearly \$20 more than the national monthly average.

So why does it cost so much?

Well, there's a simple answer and a not-so-simple answer. One explanation is that D.C. has the fastest broadband speeds in the country. The [most recent "State of the Internet" report from Akamai](#)—a cloud services provider—shows that

D.C. has the fastest broadband speed out of any state in the U.S., with an average speed of 11.4 Mbps in the second quarter of 2013.

Getting Internet speeds like that certainly isn't cheap. But Patrick Lucey, a policy program associate at the New America Foundation's Open Technology Institute, thinks the answer isn't so simple. "It could be a reflection of people in D.C. subscribing to faster service so they're paying more," he says, "but it's also clearly a reflection of the different places that people have different services available."

Right now, Comcast is the dominant Internet and cable service provider in D.C., and it has been for years. But while Comcast is available everywhere in the city, competing service providers RCN and Verizon FIOS are only available in certain parts of the city. Before the Cable Act of 1992, cable companies could sign exclusive franchise agreements with entire towns or areas to provide blanket service, essentially monopolizing their business in different areas. Because of that, Comcast has much more physical infrastructure than RCN or FIOS to connect residents in D.C. with service.

Up until 2007, service providers were [allowed to sign exclusive deals](#) with entire apartment buildings or complexes to create micro-monopolies. "The FCC has since banned those, but their legacy still leaves challenges for competitive choice," Lucey says. "Even though they can't physically exclude other companies from buildings anymore, it doesn't necessarily change the wiring on the ground for most buildings."

In order for companies like RCN and FIOS to be more widely available, they'd have to build out their own physical infrastructure to individual residents, which, of course, isn't cheap. "They'd have to build out their own pipes to your house instead of being able to jump a competitor's network or if there was municipal, publicly owned infrastructure everyone could use to," Lucey says.

However, the idea of creating municipal broadband networks—publicly owned broadband infrastructure—is an idea that still needs a lot of work.

From [www.channel3000.com](#) - January 24, 4:45 PM

People in Sun Prairie could soon get faster Internet, and not just any old upgrade, but a multi-million-dollar project that could bring the "Super Internet" into every home and business.

"You need electricity, water and Internet access basically," said Craig Wardle, a Budweiser distributor. "We have this facility in Sun Prairie, but we also have a facility in Appleton. That facility is about half the size of this facility, but with connectivity and upload speed, it's able to act like it's on the other side of the wall for us."

Wardle's business has been allowed to use Sun Prairie's utility fiber ring for the last two years.

"Service has been great. Up-time has been great and speed is never an issue," Wardle said.

Sun Prairie city leaders have started looking into bringing fiber connectivity to everyone.

"That's a real economic development boon to Sun Prairie," University of Wisconsin-Madison telecommunications professor Barry Orton said.

Experts say fiber could help more people start businesses in their homes.

"What this really does is really helps the small entrepreneur who wants to start and grow a business largely from, maybe home," Orton said.

City leaders are weighing all the options, including the price tag, but with the city owning its own utility there are advantages. Just ask those who live by fiber.

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