

N

big to close down — sites need regulation

When the long-proposed law to close down its once popular online platform, Google

care? The first time a site was closed down a year ago, it was the last. Although the law acknowledges that information is being lost, it says that, in the long run, the benefits of having a deal-with-the-demon storage and service are greater than the costs. Moreover, it's not just the data that can get lost — it's the people who spend countless hours customizing work on the site.

For example, Vinton Cerf, often called the father of the Internet, said that the creation of a new and improved version of the pre-Internet web was a loss because of the pressure to move through obsolescent data storage. Cerf's is not just a loss of data, but a loss of the future. The Internet never forgets. Internet loses boatloads of data every time "www.yourname.com" closes. If those flashing gifs of the music of Yahoo's does the Internet. Digital proposals, Digital and long-term archival, general public needs solution so that the Internet or Kodak



Sean Gallup / Getty Images 2012

Though Google makes it easy to export Google data through its Takeout system, not every Internet company has Google's capabilities.

Gallery goes dark, or the next Digg is re-engineered and customized work flows no longer work, users are guaranteed both sufficient notification and data portability before all is lost.

While Google ought to be commended in how it allows for the easy exporting of Google data through its Takeout system, not everyone is Google. The Internet isn't really an option anymore. Like a public utility, people need to be able to rely on the continued viability of their service providers and their stuff. With so much of society's permanent record represented only online, these sites have an implicit obligation

to protect the permanence of that record. However, we can't rely on profit-motivated companies to maintain what are, in all fairness, collectively mostly junk, but to each of us individually, irreplaceable memories.

As such, we propose a regime wherein once a website or service hits a predetermined number of active users, it becomes too big to simply close down without legal repercussions. Fundamentally, the site takes on some of the character of a public utility and is perceived as such by regulatory bodies. Standards and their enforcement could be through industry committees, or a

statutorily imposed tionship. Effectively sites with sufficient have to employ open formats, for example, used in e-mail systems. Further, the to either provide for import and export of such tools to be developed third parties.

In the event that can no longer maintain, for example, for financial reasons, the data should be provided with sufficient notice of the imminent loss. Moreover, in general, always be provided move their data to a service, should they service provider move their data. It is provided that the

While many companies provide some of these services in the examples listed, it is important that we ensure that these services are universal. Essential portability standards and everyone will benefit from the knowledge that they can move their data elsewhere, becoming a "public" utility is very flattering to a provider — even though it costs. While, the public good is to help the regular backups, the unsophisticated user is most likely to be harmed by unexpected

By developing a comprehensive protocol to protect even taken otherwise necessary to protect their data.

The closing down of a website is inevitable as a result of corporate growth and change, but it should not have to be overly disruptive.

Dov Greenbaum is director of the Meitar Institute for Law and Emerging Technologies at the Tel Aviv Law School, Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya, Israel, and a professor of law at Yale University. Mari Williams is a professor of law at Yale University. For more information, submit your comment, submit your