

# The Bill of Digital Rights

Scott Stimson  
Updated August 27, 2024

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The Bill of Digital Rights is a document to enshrine protections for the digital persona in the use and advancement of technology in our global culture and society.

Technology, reshaping our world, has created the need for all technology to be respectful of some fundamental principles or else their creators will be held accountable. Creators of technology will only be able to add products to our society that are conscientious of the 'real person,' their 'digital persona,' and the protections guaranteed under this bill of rights.

Technology that exists with the sole intent of manipulating the real person for exploitation will not be condoned in our society. Technology that puts the digital persona at risk is also not condoned.

The following list of fundamental principles provides a framework to protect our human experience from the manipulation and exploitation currently being amplified with each iteration and application of technology. These are your digital rights:

1. **Right to My Digital Persona** - A real person has a right to any digital interpretation or abstraction of that real person. Rights and protections are guaranteed to any real person that must interact in the digital world. These rights and protections are applicable in all circumstances in which a real person is represented as a digital persona. A digital persona is the embodiment of a real person's digital activities and their data created. Only the real person can grant any authority over the digital persona. Any transfer of authority must be tracked immutably.
2. **Default Opt Out** - A Setting is a setting, and it is not set until a user selects the setting. A user cannot be opted into services, solicitation, sharing of information, or sales. A person's 'Opt' settings can only be changed through a user's selection. For example, preferences cannot be changed by service providers while making: upgrades, updates, change of ownership, change in terms of service, or any other ways a creator/provider might change a user's preferences without user consent.
3. **First Creator Rights** - A first creator of their original intellectual property (IP) is the owner. Permission for others to use a first creator's IP must be granted. First creator rights can be passed on with reproduction of their IP, but must be immutably tracked alongside any new IP created using a first creator's IP.
4. **Passive Smart** - Appliances performing tasks that could be performed without a computer, **MUST** be capable of those tasks without a computer. (e.g., a refrigerator stays cold, a stove heats burner elements, an oven bakes, a microwave cooks on a timer, a dishwasher washes dishes, a TV outputs video/audio from a cable or wireless input, clothes washer/dryer, etc - all these applications are example of functions without a computer. Functions without 'Smart.') 'Smart' must be modular and optional. 'Smart' is a passive feature that is upgradeable, but at the same time unnecessary to perform the appliance's true functions. 'Smart' is a special use enthusiast add-on application to an appliance available at an owner's discretion.
5. **Right to Repair** - All physical technological waste created is the responsibility of their creators. To that end, the technology creators must make available the means at which their technology may be maintained indefinitely, as well as, provide a system to recover their waste when it can no longer be maintained.
6. **ISP Failure Fallback** - A minimum bandwidth must be annually determined by a community and guaranteed by the community's Internet Service Providers (ISP.) An ISP must maintain a reasonable relationship with an alternative (competitor) ISP that provides at least one backup to infrastructure

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that guarantees the continual minimum bandwidth in cases of equipment failure to reduce outages to only the smallest number of connections.

7. **Right to Remove** - A service must remove a user's data when requested by the user. A service must provide a means for a user to collect and download all data they have shared with the service. A service must provide a list of all other third parties that were granted access to a user's data. A service must provide a means to deny access to a user's data from a third party, as well as, be responsible for the request to remove that user's data from that third party on that user's request.
8. **Right to Defend** - The deployment and execution of technology used to defend a users digital persona is protected. All users have the right to defend their digital personas from malware, adware, eavesdropping, and spying. The application of technologies in this goal is protected, so long as the technologies adhere to the Bill of Digital Right and all other community regulations.
9. **Right to Privacy** - Everyone has the right to freedom from solicitation. Unsolicited email, phone calls, chat messages, etc. are violations to your digital rights. Registering on a no-call list must override any individual request of solicitations by any services. The no-call list must have a default, and exceptions, that allow a solicitation service to present options to a user.

Our technology and its creators must adhere to these principles or be considered in violation of our digital rights. Governments, congresses, and courts will need to decide what are the repercussions of violating our digital rights. As we move forward any legislation, company policies, and personal ethics will exist at the direct protection of these fundamental rights we enshrine in each individual.

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## NOTES:

[Digital Equity Bill of Rights](#) - Interesting Ideas from California regarding Broadband