



Access to Broadband Networks: The Net Neutrality Debate

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Summary

As congressional policymakers continue to debate telecommunications reform, a major point of contention is the question of whether action is needed to ensure unfettered access to the Internet. The move to place restrictions on the owners of the networks that compose and provide access to the Internet, to ensure equal access and non-discriminatory treatment, is referred to as “net neutrality.” While there is no single accepted definition of “net neutrality,” most agree that any such definition should include the general principles that owners of the networks that compose and provide access to the Internet should not control how consumers lawfully use that network, and they should not be able to discriminate against content provider access to that network.

A major focus in the debate is concern over whether it is necessary for policymakers to take steps to ensure access to the Internet for content, services, and applications providers, as well as consumers, and if so, what these steps should be. Some policymakers contend that more specific regulatory guidelines may be necessary to protect the marketplace from potential abuses which could threaten the net neutrality concept. Others contend that existing laws and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) policies are sufficient to deal with potential anti-competitive behavior and that additional regulations would have negative effects on the expansion and future development of the Internet. An April 2010 court ruling in *FCC v. Comcast* that vacated the FCC’s application of its Internet principles in an order against Comcast has focused attention on the issue. Although most concede that networks have and will always need some management, the use of prioritization tools, such as deep packet inspection, as well as the initiation of metered/consumption-based billing practices have further fueled the debate.

A consensus on this issue has not yet formed, but one stand-alone measure (H.R. 3458) that comprehensively addresses the net neutrality debate has been introduced in the 111th Congress to date. Two bills (S. 1836, H.R. 3924) to prohibit, with some exceptions, the FCC from proposing, promulgating, or issuing any further regulations regarding the Internet or IP-enabled services, were introduced in response to the adoption, by the FCC, of a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) seeking comment on proposed rules to, among other things, codify and expand on rules to “preserve the open Internet.” Another measure, H.R. 5257, addresses the possible reclassification of broadband service and would require, among other provisions, that the FCC prove the existence of a “market failure” before regulating information services or Internet access services. Still another, S. 3624, contains provisions that require the FCC to prove consumers are being substantially harmed by a lack of marketplace choice before imposing new regulations and must weigh the potential cost of action against any benefits to consumers or competition. The net neutrality issue has also been narrowly addressed within the context of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA, P.L. 111-5). Provisions require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), in consultation with the FCC, to establish “nondiscrimination and network interconnection obligations” as a requirement for grant participants in the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP). These obligations were released, July 1, 2009, in conjunction with the issuance of a notice of funds availability soliciting applications. The ARRA also required the FCC to submit a report, containing a national broadband plan, to both the House and Senate Commerce Committees; it was released on March 16, 2010. Furthermore, legislation (H.R. 2902) authorizing the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the FCC, to review volume usage service plans offered by broadband providers was introduced June 16, 2009.

This report will be updated as events warrant.

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Introduction

As congressional policymakers continue to debate telecommunications reform, a major point of contention is the question of whether action is needed to ensure unfettered access to the Internet. The move to place restrictions on the owners of the networks that compose and provide access to the Internet, to ensure equal access and non-discriminatory treatment, is referred to as “net neutrality.” There is no single accepted definition of “net neutrality.” However, most agree that any such definition should include the general principles that owners of the networks that compose and provide access to the Internet should not control how consumers lawfully use that network, and they should not be able to discriminate against content provider access to that network.

What, if any, action should be taken to ensure “net neutrality” has become a major focal point in the debate over broadband regulation. As the marketplace for broadband continues to evolve, some contend that no new regulations are needed, and if enacted will slow deployment of and access to the Internet, as well as limit innovation. Others, however, contend that the consolidation and diversification of broadband providers into content providers has the potential to lead to discriminatory behaviors which conflict with net neutrality principles. The two potential behaviors most often cited are the network providers’ ability to control access to and the pricing of broadband facilities, and the incentive to favor network-owned content, thereby placing unaffiliated content providers at a competitive disadvantage.¹

Federal Communications Commission Activity

The Information Services Designation and Title I

In 2005 two major actions dramatically changed the regulatory landscape as it applied to broadband services, further fueling the net neutrality debate. In both cases these actions led to the classification of broadband Internet access services as Title I information services, thereby subjecting them to a less rigorous regulatory framework than those services classified as telecommunications services. In the first action, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a June 2005 decision (*National Cable & Telecommunications Association v. Brand X Internet Services*), upheld the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC’s) 2002 ruling that the provision of cable modem service (i.e., cable television broadband Internet) is an interstate information service and is therefore subject to the less stringent regulatory regime under Title I of the Communications Act of 1934.² In a second action, the FCC, in an August 5, 2005, decision, extended the same regulatory relief to telephone company Internet access services (i.e., wireline broadband Internet access, or DSL), thereby also defining such services as information services subject to Title I regulation.³ As a result neither telephone companies nor cable companies, when providing

¹ The practice of charging of different rates to subscribers based on access speed is not the concern.

² 47 U.S.C. 151 et seq. For a full discussion of the Brand X decision see CRS Report RL32985, *Defining Cable Broadband Internet Access Service: Background and Analysis of the Supreme Court's Brand X Decision*, by Angie A. Welborn and Charles B. Goldfarb.

³ See http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-260433A2.pdf for a copy of former FCC Chairman Martin’s statement. For a summary of the final rule see Appropriate Framework for Broadband Access to the Internet Over Wireline Facilities. *Federal Register*, Vol. 70, No. 199, October 17, 2005, p. 60222.

broadband services, are required to adhere to the more stringent regulatory regime for telecommunications services found under Title II (common carrier) of the 1934 Act.⁴ However, classification as an information service does not free the service from regulation. The FCC continues to have regulatory authority over information services under its Title I, ancillary jurisdiction.⁵ Similarly classification under Title II does not mean that an entity will be subject to the full range of regulatory requirements as the FCC is given the authority, under Section 10 of the Communications Act of 1934, to forbear from regulation.

The 2005 Internet Policy Statement

Simultaneous to the issuing of its August 2005 information services classification order, the FCC also adopted a policy statement (Internet Policy Statement) outlining four principles to “encourage broadband deployment and preserve and promote the open and interconnected nature of [the] public Internet.” The four principles are (1) consumers are entitled to access the lawful Internet content of their choice; (2) consumers are entitled to run applications and services of their choice (subject to the needs of law enforcement); (3) consumers are entitled to connect their choice of legal devices that do not harm the network; and (4) consumers are entitled to competition among network providers, application and service providers, and content providers. Then-FCC Chairman Martin did not call for their codification. However, he stated that they would be incorporated into the policymaking activities of the Commission.⁶ For example, one of the agreed upon conditions for the October 2005 approval of both the Verizon/MCI and the SBC/AT&T mergers was an agreement made by the involved parties to commit, for two years, “to conduct business in a way that comports with the Commission’s (2005) Internet policy statement.”⁷ In a further action AT&T included in its concessions to gain FCC approval of its merger to BellSouth to adhering, for two years, to significant net neutrality requirements. Under terms of the merger agreement, which was approved on December 29, 2006, AT&T agreed to not only uphold, for 30 months, the FCC’s Internet policy statement principles, but also committed, for two years (expired December 2008), to stringent requirements to “maintain a neutral network and neutral routing in its wireline broadband Internet access service.”⁸

FCC Chairman Genachowski announced, in a September 21, 2009, speech,⁹ a proposal to consider the expansion and codification of the 2005 Internet Policy Statement and suggested that this be accomplished through a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) process. Shortly thereafter an NPR on preserving the open Internet and broadband industry practices was adopted by the

⁴ For example, Title II regulations impose rigorous anti-discrimination, interconnection and access requirements. For a further discussion of Title I versus Title II regulatory authority see CRS Report RL32985, cited above.

⁵ Title I of the 1934 Communications Act gives the FCC such authority if assertion of jurisdiction is “reasonably ancillary to the effective performance of [its] various responsibilities.” The FCC in its order cites consumer protection, network reliability, or national security obligations as examples of cases where such authority would apply (see paragraph 36 of the final rule summarized in the *Federal Register* cite in footnote 3, above).

⁶ See <http://www.fcc.gov/headlines2005.html>. August 5, 2005. *FCC Adopts Policy Statement on Broadband Internet Access*.

⁷ See http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-261936A1.pdf. It should be noted that applicants offered certain voluntary commitments, of which this was one.

⁸ See http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-269275A1.pdf.

⁹ “*Preserving a Free and Open Internet: A Platform for Innovation, Opportunity, and Prosperity*,” prepared remarks of FCC Chairman Julius Genachowski, at the Brookings Institution, September 21, 2009. Available at http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-293568A1.pdf.

FCC in its October 22, 2009, meeting. (See “Preserving the Open Internet, the FCC Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,” below.)

The FCC August 2008 Comcast Decision

In perhaps one of its most significant actions relating to its Internet Policy Statement to date, the FCC, on August 1, 2008, ruled that Comcast Corp., a provider of Internet access over cable lines, violated the FCC’s policy statement when it selectively blocked peer-to-peer connections in an attempt to manage its traffic.¹⁰ This practice, the FCC concluded, “unduly interfered with Internet users’ rights to access the lawful Internet content and to use the applications of their choice.”

Although no monetary penalties were imposed, Comcast was required to stop these practices by the end of 2008. Comcast complied with the order, and developed a new system to manage network congestion. Comcast no longer manages congestion by focusing on specific applications (such as peer-to-peer), nor by focusing on online activities, or protocols, but identifies individual users within congested neighborhoods that are using large amounts of bandwidth in real time and slows them down, by placing them in a lower priority category, for short periods.¹¹ This new system complies with the FCC Internet principles in that it is application agnostic; that is, it does not discriminate against or favor one application over another but manages congestion based on the amount of a user’s real-time bandwidth usage. As a result of a April 6, 2010, court ruling the FCC’s order was vacated. Comcast, however, has stated that it will continue to comply with the Internet principles issued in the FCC’s August 2005 Internet policy statement.¹² (See “Comcast v. FCC,” below.)

Comcast v. FCC

Despite compliance, however, Comcast filed an appeal¹³ in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, claiming that the FCC did not have the authority to enforce its Internet policy statement, therefore making the order invalid. The FCC argued that while it did not have express statutory authority over such practices, it derived such authority based on its ancillary authority contained in Title I of the 1934 Communications Act.¹⁴ The court, in a April 6, 2010, decision, ruled (3-0) that the FCC did not have the authority to regulate an Internet service provider’s (in this case Comcast’s) network management practices and vacated the FCC’s order.¹⁵ The court ruled that the exercise of ancillary authority must be linked to statutory authority and that the FCC did not in its arguments prove that connection; it cannot exercise ancillary authority based on policy alone. More specifically, the Court ruled that the FCC “failed to tie its assertion of ancillary authority over Comcast’s Internet service to any [“statutorily mandated

¹⁰ See http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-08-183A1.pdf.

¹¹ Comcast, *Frequently Asked Questions and Network Management*. Available at <http://help.comcast.net/content/faq/Frequently-Asked-Questions-about-Network-Management>.

¹² *Comcast Statement on U.S. Court of Appeals Decision on Comcast v. FCC*. Available at <http://www.comcast.com/About/PressRelease/PressReleaseDetail.ashx?PRID=984>.

¹³ *Comcast Corporation v. FCC*, No. 08-129 (D.C. Cir. Sept. 4, 2008).

¹⁴ For a legal discussion of the FCC’s regulatory authority in light of the Comcast decision see CRS Report R40234, *The FCC’s Authority to Regulate Net Neutrality after Comcast v. FCC*, by Kathleen Ann Ruane.

¹⁵ *Comcast Corporation v. FCC* decided April 6, 2010. Available at <http://pacer.cadc.uscourts.gov/common/opinions/201004/08-1291-1238302.pdf>.

responsibility”].”¹⁶ Based on that conclusion the court granted the petition for review and vacated the order.

The impact of this decision on the FCC’s ability to regulate broadband services and implement its broadband policy goals remains unclear. Regardless of the path that is taken FCC Chairman Genachowski has stated that the court decision “does not change our broadband policy goals, or the ultimate authority of the FCC to act to achieve those goals.” He further stated that “[T]he court did not question the FCC’s goals; it merely invalidated one, technical, legal mechanism for broadband policy chosen by prior Commissions.”¹⁷

The FCC has a number of options, which are not mutually exclusive, that it may consider including appealing the case; moving to reclassify broadband Internet services as a Title II service and imposing regulations, to varying degrees, by using its forbearance option; going to Congress to seek a law to clarify that the FCC has authority over broadband Internet services; and continuing to work with stakeholders to develop voluntary standards. To date the FCC has chosen to adopt a notice of inquiry (NOI) to seek comment on possible options to develop a legal framework for broadband Internet service (see “The Framework for Broadband Internet Service, the FCC Notice of Inquiry,” below) and concluded, without reaching a consensus, a series of meetings with various industry stakeholders to discuss communications issues with a particular focus on the broadband reclassification issue.

The Framework for Broadband Internet Service, the FCC Notice of Inquiry

The FCC in a June 17, 2010, action, adopted (3-2) a notice of inquiry (NOI) to consider the framework for broadband Internet service.¹⁸ The NOI seeks comment on “original suggestions” as well as comment on three specific issues:

- whether the FCC’s “information service” classification of broadband internet service remains legally sound and adequate;
- the legal and practical consequences of classifying broadband Internet connectivity as a “telecommunications service” and therefore applying all 1934 Communications Act Title II requirements; and
- developing a “third way” approach by which Internet content and applications would remain relatively unregulated under a Title I classification, and Internet connectivity service that is offered as part of wired broadband service would be classified as a Title II service, but forbear from applying all provisions of Title II other than those needed to implement universal service, competition and market entry, and consumer protection policies.¹⁹

¹⁶ Comcast v. FCC decision, issued April 6, 2010, part V, p. 36.

¹⁷ FCC Announces Broadband Action Agenda, released April 8, 2010. Available at http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-297402A1.pdf.

¹⁸ *In the Matter of Framework for Broadband Internet Service*, General Docket No. 10-127. Available at http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-10-114A1.pdf.

¹⁹ See *In the Matter of Framework for Broadband Internet Service*, paragraph 2.

The NOI suggests that the FCC could simultaneously forbear from applying all Title II regulations with the exception of sections 201, 202, 208, and 254 and possibly, after further guidance, sections 222 and 255.²⁰

The NOI also seeks comment on the appropriate classification of terrestrial wireless and satellite broadband Internet services as well as other legal or factual issues which may have a bearing on their appropriate classification. Additional comment is also sought on other specific issues such as the proper role of the states with respect to broadband Internet service. Comments are due on July 15, 2010, with replies due August 12, 2010.

The NOI elaborates on the May 6, 2010 statement²¹ made by Chairman Genachowski, and further detailed by FCC General Counsel Austin Schlick,²² that the FCC will be proceeding to address its role in overseeing broadband services, in light of the *Comcast v. FCC* ruling, by considering, among its options, a “narrow and tailored” or “third way” approach. This approach, as discussed in the NOI, consists of pursuing a bifurcated, or separate, regulatory approach by applying the specific provisions of Title II to the transmission component of broadband access service and subjecting the information component to, at most, whatever ancillary jurisdiction may exist under Title I.²³ More specifically, the Chairman has proposed the following: “Recognize the transmission component of broadband access service—and only this component—as a telecommunications service; Apply only a handful of provisions of Title II (Sections 201, 202, 208, 222, 254, and 255) ...; Simultaneously renounce—that is forbear from—application of the many sections of the Communications Act that are unnecessary and inappropriate for broadband access service; and Put in place up-front forbearance and meaningful boundaries to guard against regulatory overreach.”²⁴ This approach, however, is just one of the possible approaches discussed in the NOI.

Preserving the Open Internet, the FCC Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

The FCC in its October 22, 2009, monthly open meeting adopted a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) to seek comment on “the best means of preserving a free and open Internet.”²⁵ The NPR seeks comment on proposed rules to codify the four principles contained in the FCC’s 2005 Internet Policy statement, and codify two additional principles: one requiring a broadband Internet access provider to treat lawful content, applications, and services in a nondiscriminatory manner; and the other to require transparency concerning network management practices. Principles would be subject to reasonable network management practices. The NPR affirms that

²⁰ See *In the Matter of Framework for Broadband Internet Service*, paragraphs 28 and 68. these sections address the following issues: Section 201(service and charges); Section 202 (discrimination and preferences); Section 208 (complaints to the FCC); Section 254 (universal service); Section 222 (privacy of customer information); and Section 255(disability access).

²¹ *The Third Way: A Narrowly Tailored Broadband Framework*, FCC Chairman Julius Genachowski, May 6, 2010. Available at http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-297944A1.pdf.

²² *A Third-Way Legal Framework For Addressing The Comcast Dilemma*, Austin Schlick, FCC General Counsel, May 6, 2010. Available at http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-297945A1.pdf.

²³ Schlick, *A Third-Way Legal Framework*, Page 3.

²⁴ Genachowski, *The Third Way*, page 5.

²⁵ *In the Matter of Preserving the Open Internet/Broadband Industry Practices*, General Docket No. 09-191 and WC Docket No. 07-52. Available at http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-09-93A1.pdf.

the six principles apply to all platforms (i.e., wired as well as non-wired) for broadband Internet access, but seeks comment on how, under what time frame, and to what extent, the principles should apply to non-wired forms of Internet access.²⁶

The FCC also seeks comment on a category of “managed” or “specialized” services (e.g., telemedicine), how they should be defined, and to what extent, if any, rules or principles should be applied to them. Comment on the enforcement procedures that should be used to ensure compliance with the proposed principles is also sought.

The issuing of the NPR started a process that included a period for public comment (due January 14, 2010) and replies (due April 26, 2010), which after consideration could lead to possible modification before a final vote by the five FCC commissioners. What impact the U.S. DC Court of Appeals ruling in *Comcast Corporation v. FCC* and the subsequent FCC NOI on developing the legal framework for Internet access will have on the outcome of this rulemaking is unclear.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

The FCC has also been called upon to address net neutrality principles within the context of the implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA, P.L. 111-5). Provisions require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), in consultation with the FCC, to establish “nondiscrimination and network interconnection obligations” as a requirement for grant participants in the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP). These obligations were issued July 1, 2009, in conjunction with the release of the notice of funds availability (NOFA) soliciting applications for the program.²⁷ The NOFA requires that recipients of both ARRA programs (the Rural Utilities Service Broadband Initiative Program (BIP) as well as the mandated BTOP program) adhere to these requirements, and expands requirements beyond those contained in the FCC’s 2005 Internet Policy Statement. More specifically award recipients are required to adhere to the FCC’s 2005 Internet Policy Statement; not favor any lawful Internet applications and content over others; display network management policies on their web pages and provide notice to customers of changes to these policies; connect to the public Internet directly or indirectly (that is, the project can not be an entirely private closed network); and “offer interconnection, where technically feasible without exceeding current or reasonably anticipated capacity limitations, on reasonable rates and terms to be negotiated with requesting parties.”

The FCC’s National Broadband Plan

The ARRA also required the FCC to submit a report, containing a national broadband plan, to both the House and Senate Commerce Committees. The report, *Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan* (NBP), was released on March 16, 2010.²⁸ The NBP did not contain

²⁶ The NPR defines wireless to include, but not be limited to, terrestrial mobile wireless, unlicensed wireless, licensed fixed wireless, and satellite.

²⁷ For additional details on the NOFA see Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service, and Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, “Broadband Initiatives Program; Broadband Technology Opportunities Program; Notice,” 74 *Federal Register* 33104 -33134, July 9, 2009.

²⁸ *Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan*. Available at http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-296935A1.pdf.

specific recommendations regarding the debate over access to broadband networks, but Chapter 4 did discuss the value of an open Internet. The NBP referred to the FCC's ongoing notice of proposed rulemaking on Preserving the Open Internet (see "Preserving the Open Internet, the FCC Notice of Proposed Rulemaking," above) and stated that "broadband's ability to derive the many benefits discussed in this plan depend[s] on its continued openness."²⁹

One other issue relevant to the open access/net neutrality debate focuses on the regulatory classification of broadband services. Chapter 17 of the NBP provides a discussion of the legal framework for the plan's implementation. While the discussion does not reach any conclusions regarding the appropriate framework, it does outline the debate over whether broadband services should retain its Title I classification as an information service, or should be classified as a telecommunications service under Title II.³⁰ (See "The Information Services Designation and Title I," above.) While the NBP does not reach a conclusion regarding classification, some feel it does open up the door for discussion³¹ by concluding that "the FCC will consider these and related questions as it moves forward to implement the plan."³²

Additional Activity

Separately, in an April 2007 action, the FCC released a notice of inquiry (WC Docket No. 07-52), which is still pending, on broadband industry practices seeking comment on a wide range of issues including whether the August 2005 Internet policy statement should be amended to incorporate a new principle of nondiscrimination and if so, what form it should take.³³ On January 14, 2008, the FCC issued three public notices seeking comment on issues related to network management (including the now-completed Comcast ruling, discussed above) and held two (February 25 and April 17, 2008) public hearings specific to broadband network management practices.

Industry Initiatives

Industry stakeholders have also taken the initiative to address broadband policy issues by establishing voluntary discussion groups and frameworks to further the debate. For example, a voluntary working group comprised of Internet service providers, content, and hardware makers announced the establishment of a technical advisory group of engineers to address technical

²⁹ *Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan*, Chapter 4, Broadband Competition and Innovation Policy, Section 4.4, Competition for Value Across the Ecosystem.

³⁰ It should be noted that the FCC is given the authority, under section 10 of the 1934 Communications Act, to forbear from regulation, therefore, if such a reclassification should occur, all requirements of a Title II classification would not necessarily be imposed.

³¹ See, for example, Statement of FCC Commissioner Robert McDowell, before the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, and the Internet, hearing on Oversight of the Federal Communications Commission: The National Broadband Plan, March 25, 2010. available at http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-297139A1.pdf.

³² *Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan*, Chapter 17, Implementation and Benchmarks, Section 17.3, The Legal Framework for the FCC's Implementation of the Plan. The FCC released a "2010 Broadband Action Agenda" on April 8, 2010, containing a timeframe for FCC proceedings to help implement the plan. A summary table of proposed 2010 agenda items is available at <http://www.broadband.gov/plan/chart-of-key-broadband-action-agenda-items.pdf>.

³³ *Broadband Industry Practices*, WC Docket No. 07-52, Notice of Inquiry, 22 FCC Record 7894 (2007).

issues surrounding the net neutrality debate. The major mission of this working group, called the Broadband Internet Technical Advisory Group (BITAG), is to develop consensus on voluntary industry guidelines to address industry technical standards relating to broadband network management practices or other related issues that can affect users' Internet experience. The BITAG mission could also include: "(1) educating policymakers on technical issues; (2) attempting to address specific technical matters in an effort to minimize related policy disputes; and (3) serving as a sounding board for new ideas and network management practices."³⁴

Two major stakeholders, Verizon and Google, announced on August 9, 2010, a proposal containing a suggested "... open Internet framework for the consideration of policymakers and the public."³⁵ Some of the key elements of the proposal, which was offered in the form of a suggested "legislative framework," include:

- broadband Internet access service providers would be prohibited from preventing its users from sending and receiving lawful content of their choice, running lawful applications and using lawful services of their choice, and connecting their choice of legal devices;
- broadband Internet access providers would be prohibited from engaging in undue discrimination against any lawful Internet content, application, or service that causes meaningful harm to competition or users;
- providers of broadband Internet access service would be subject to disclosure and transparency requirements so that consumers and others could make informed choices;
- broadband Internet access service providers are permitted to engage in reasonable network management;
- a provider who is complying with these principles could offer any other additional or differentiated services that could include traffic prioritization;
- the FCC would enforce consumer protection and nondiscrimination requirements on a case-by-case basis and could impose a forfeiture of up to \$2 million for knowing violations;
- the FCC would have exclusive authority over broadband Internet access service but would have no authority over Internet software applications, content, or services;
- broadband Internet access service and traffic or services using Internet protocol would be considered exclusively interstate in nature;
- broadband Internet access would be eligible for Federal universal service support to spur deployment in unserved areas and adoption by low-income populations; and

³⁴ *Initial Plans for Broadband Internet Technical Advisory Group Announced*. PRNewswire, June 9, 2010. Available at <http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/initial-plans-for-broadband-internet-technical-advisory-group-announced-95950>.

³⁵ *Verizon-Google Legislative Framework Proposal*. Available at <http://www.scribd.com/doc/35599242/verizon-google-legislative-framework-proposal>.

- wireless networks would only be subject to the transparency principle at this time.

Industry stakeholders have also participated in talks conducted by the FCC and designated Congressional committees of jurisdiction. The FCC talks, which consisted of a series of meetings with various industry stakeholders to discuss communications issues with a particular focus on the broadband reclassification issue, have concluded, without reaching a consensus. Congressional sessions held by the Senate Commerce and the House Energy and Commerce Committees and their Communications Subcommittees, cover the topics of broadband regulation/consumer protection and FCC authority; spectrum policy; and broadband deployment and adoption.

Network Management

As consumers expand their use of the Internet and new multimedia and voice services become more commonplace, control over network quality and pricing is an issue. The ability of data bits to travel the network in a nondiscriminatory manner (subject to reasonable management practices), as well as the pricing structure established by broadband service providers for consumer access to that data, have become significant issues in the debate.

Prioritization

In the past, Internet traffic has been delivered on a “best efforts” basis. The quality of service needed for the delivery of the most popular uses, such as e-mail or surfing the Web, is not as dependent on guaranteed quality. However, as Internet use expands to include video, online gaming, and voice service, the need for uninterrupted streams of data becomes important. As the demand for such services continues to expand, network broadband operators are moving to prioritize network traffic to ensure the quality of these services. Prioritization may benefit consumers by ensuring faster delivery and quality of service and may be necessary to ensure the proper functioning of expanded service options. However, the move on the part of network operators to establish prioritized networks, although embraced by some, has led to a number of policy concerns.

There is concern that the ability of network providers to prioritize traffic may give them too much power over the operation of, and access to, the Internet. If a multi-tiered Internet develops where content providers pay for different service levels, the potential to limit competition exists if smaller, less financially secure content providers are unable to afford to pay for a higher level of access. Also, if network providers have control over who is given priority access, the ability to discriminate among who gets such access is also present. If such a scenario were to develop, the potential benefits to consumers of a prioritized network would be lessened by a decrease in consumer choice and/or increased costs, if the fees charged for premium access are passed on to the consumer. The potential for these abuses, however, is significantly decreased in a marketplace where multiple, competing broadband providers exist. If a network broadband provider blocks access to content or charges unreasonable fees, in a competitive market, content providers and consumers could obtain their access from other network providers. As consumers and content providers migrate to these competitors, market share and profits of the offending network provider will decrease, leading to corrective action or failure. However, this scenario assumes that

every market will have a number of equally competitive broadband options from which to choose, and all competitors will have equal access to, if not identical, at least comparable content.

Deep Packet Inspection

The use of one management tool, deep packet inspection (DPI), illustrates the complexity of the net neutrality debate. DPI refers to a network management technique that enables network operators to inspect, in real time, both the header and the data field of the packets.³⁶ As a result DPI can allow network operators to not only identify the origin and destination points of the data packet, but also enables the network operator to determine the application used and content of that packet. The information that DPI provides enables the network operator to differentiate, or discriminate, among the packets travelling over its network. The ability to discriminate among packets enables the network operator to treat packets differently. This ability itself is not necessarily viewed in a negative light. Network managers use DPI to assist them in performing various functions that are necessary for network management and that contribute to a positive user experience. For example, DPI technology is used in filters and firewalls to detect and prevent spam, viruses, worms, and malware. DPI is also used to gain information to help plan network capacity and diagnostics, as well as to respond to law enforcement requests.³⁷ However, the ability to discriminate based on the information gained via DPI also has the potential to be misused.³⁸ It is the potential negative impact that DPI use can have on consumers and suppliers that raises concern for policymakers. For example, the information gained could be used to discriminate against a competing service causing harm to both the competitor and consumer choice. This could be accomplished by routing a network operator's own, or other preferred content, along a faster priority path, or selectively slowing down competitor's traffic. DPI also has the potential to extract personal information about the data that it inspects, generating concerns about consumer privacy.³⁹

Therefore it is not the management tool itself that is under scrutiny, but how it is applied. The DPI technology, in itself, is not what is of concern. It is the behavior that potentially may occur as a result of the information that DPI provides. How to develop a policy that permits some types of discrimination (i.e., "good" discrimination) that may be beneficial to network operation and improve the user experience, while protecting against what would be considered "harmful" or anticompetitive discrimination becomes the crux of the policy debate.

³⁶ The header contains the processing information which includes the source and destination addresses, and the data field includes the message content and the identity of the source application.

³⁷ For a further discussion of the positive uses, by network operators, of DPI technologies see testimony of Kyle McSillarow, President and CEO National Cable and Telecommunications Association, hearings on "Communications Networks and Consumer Privacy: Recent Developments," House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, and the Internet, April 23, 2009. Available at http://energycommerce.house.gov/Press_111/20090423/testimony_mcsillarow.pdf.

³⁸ For a further discussion of the potential abuses associated with DPI technology see testimony of Ben Scott, Policy Director, Free Press, hearings on "Communications Networks and Consumer Privacy: Recent Developments," House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, and the Internet, April 23, 2009. Available at http://energycommerce.house.gov/Press_111/20090423/testimony_scott.pdf.

³⁹ For example, concern that information can be gathered, without permission, based on consumer use of the Internet to develop user profiles to provide targeted online advertising, also known as "behavioral advertising," has raised privacy issues. For an examination of this issue see testimony from hearings "Communications Networks and Consumer Privacy: Recent Developments," held April 23, 2009, by the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, and the Internet. Available at <http://energycommerce.house.gov/>.

Metered/Consumption-Based Billing

The move by some network broadband operators towards the use of metered or consumption-based billing has caused considerable controversy. Under such a plan, users subscribe to a set monthly bandwidth cap, for an established fee, and are charged additional fees if that usage level is exceeded. Although still not the industry norm in the United States, the use of such billing practices, on both a trial and permanent basis, is becoming more commonplace. For example, in 2008, Time Warner Cable established a usage trial in Beaumont, TX, that offers a range of service tiers. Similarly, AT&T is currently conducting usage-based trials in Reno, NV, and Beaumont, TX. The move by Time Warner Cable to expand these trials to four additional locations⁴⁰ caused considerable controversy and has since been deferred.⁴¹ Some network broadband providers, most notably Time Warner Cable and AT&T, have stressed that these are not permanent pricing structures, but trials established to gain more insight into how consumers use their Internet services and subsequently how best to manage their networks. However, other providers, particularly smaller more regional providers, have stated that such pricing models are already being used and will be necessary in the future as the demand for high bandwidth applications increases.⁴² For example, one provider, Sunflower Broadband, located in Kansas, has used such a pricing model for four years. Sunflower offers a range of service levels with a \$2 per Gigabyte overcharge which is levied only after a second over usage.⁴³ Supporters of such billing models state that a small percentage of users consume a disproportionately high percentage of bandwidth and that some form of usage-based pricing may benefit the majority of subscribers, particularly those who are light users.⁴⁴ Furthermore, they state that offering a range of service tiers at varying prices offers consumers more choice and control over their usage and subsequent costs. The major growth in bandwidth usage, they also claim, places financial pressure on existing networks for both maintenance and expansion, and establishing a pricing system which charges high bandwidth users is more equitable.

Opponents to such billing plans claim that such practices will stifle innovation in high bandwidth applications and are likely to discourage the experimentation with and adoption of new applications and services. Some concerns have also been expressed that a move to metered/consumption-based pricing will help to protect the market share for video services, offered in packaged bundles by network broadband service providers, that compete with new applications. The move to usage-based pricing, they state, will unfairly disadvantage competing

⁴⁰ Time Warner Cable announced, on April 9, 2009, plans to implement usage-based billing trials in Rochester, New York and Greensboro, North Carolina, in August 2009, and Austin and San Antonio, Texas, in October, 2009. See *Statement from Landel Hobbs, Chief Operating Officer, Time Warner Cable Re: Consumption based billing trials*, April 9, 2009. Available at <http://www.timewarnercable.com/corporate/announcements/cbb.html>.

⁴¹ Citing “misunderstanding about our trials,” Time Warner Cable announced plans to defer implementation of usage-based billing trials in Rochester, New York, Greensboro, North Carolina, and Austin and San Antonio, Texas, to enable “consultation with our customers and other interested parties.” See *Time Warner Cable Charts a New Course on Consumption Based Billing Measurement Tools to be Made Available*, April 16, 2009. Available at <http://www.timewarnercable.com/Corporate/announcements/cbb.html>.

⁴² For example see *ACA: Metered Bandwidth Pricing Is Coming*, available at http://www.broadcastingcable.com/article/print/210247-ACA_Metered_Bandwidth_Pricing_Is_Coming.php.

⁴³ For additional information on Sunflower Broadband bandwidth management see <http://www.sunflowerbroadband.com/bandwidth>.

⁴⁴ For example, Time Warner states that the top 25% of its users consume 100 times more bandwidth than the bottom 25% and 30% of its high speed Internet service (i.e., Road Runner) customers use less than 1 GB (Gigabyte) per month. See *Consumption Based Billing FAQs*. Available at http://www.timewarnercable.com/corporate/announcements/cbb_faq.html.

online video services and stifle a nascent market since video applications are more bandwidth-intensive. Opponents have also questioned the specific usage limits and overage fees established in specific trials, stating that the former seem to be “arbitrarily low” and the latter “arbitrarily high.”⁴⁵ Citing the generally falling costs of network equipment and the stability of profit margins, they also question the claims of network broadband operators that increased revenues streams are needed to supply the necessary capital to invest in new infrastructure to meet the growing demand for high bandwidth applications.⁴⁶

The Policy Debate

Despite the FCC’s ability to regulate broadband services under its Title I ancillary authority and the issuing of its broadband principles, some policymakers feel that more specific regulatory guidelines may be necessary to protect the marketplace from potential abuses; a consensus on what these should specifically entail, however, has yet to form. Others feel that existing laws and FCC policies regarding competitive behavior are sufficient to deal with potential anti-competitive behavior and that no action is needed and, if enacted at this time, could result in harm.

The issue of net neutrality, and whether legislation is needed to ensure access to broadband networks and services, has become a major focal point in the debate over telecommunications reform.⁴⁷ Those opposed to the enactment of legislation to impose specific Internet network access or “net neutrality” mandates claim that such action goes against the long-standing policy to keep the Internet as free as possible from regulation. They have claimed that the imposition of such requirements is not only unnecessary, but would have negative consequences for the deployment and advancement of broadband facilities. For example, further expansion of networks by existing providers and the entrance of new network providers would be discouraged, they claim, as investors would be less willing to finance networks that may be operating under mandatory build-out and/or access requirements. Application innovation could also be discouraged, they contend, if, for example, network providers are restricted in the way they manage their networks or are limited in their ability to offer new service packages or formats. Such legislation is not needed, they claim, as major Internet access providers have stated publicly that they are committed to upholding the FCC’s four policy principles.⁴⁸ Opponents also state that advocates of regulation cannot point to any widespread behavior that justifies the need to establish such regulations and note that competition between telephone and cable system providers, as well as the growing presence of new technologies (e.g., satellite, wireless, and power lines), will serve to counteract any potential anti-competitive behavior. Furthermore, opponents claim, even if such a violation should occur, the FCC already has the needed authority to pursue violators. They note that the FCC has successfully used its existing authority in a March 3, 2005, action against Madison River Communications. In this case, the FCC intervened and

⁴⁵ See Free Press letter to House Energy and Commerce Committee, April 22, 2009. Available at http://www.Freepress.net/files/FP_metering_letter.pdf.

⁴⁶ *As Costs Fall, Companies Push to Raise Internet Price*, New York Times, April 20, 2009. Available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/20/business/20isp.html>.

⁴⁷ For a more lengthy discussion regarding proponents’ and opponents’ views see, for example, testimony from Senate Commerce Committee hearings on Net Neutrality, February 7, 2006. Available at http://commerce.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing_ID=1708.

⁴⁸ See testimony of Kyle McSlarrow, President and CEO of the National Cable and Telecommunications Association, and Walter McCormick, President and CEO of the United States Telecom Association, hearing on Net Neutrality before the Senate Commerce Committee, February 7, 2006, cited above.

resolved, through a consent decree, an alleged case of port blocking by Madison River Communications, a local exchange (telephone) company.⁴⁹ The full force of antitrust law is also available, they claim, in cases of discriminatory behavior.

Proponents of net neutrality legislation, however, feel that absent some regulation, Internet access providers will become gatekeepers and use their market power to the disadvantage of Internet users and competing content and application providers. They cite concerns that the Internet could develop into a two-tiered system favoring large, established businesses or those with ties to broadband network providers. While market forces should be a deterrent to such anti-competitive behavior, they point out that today's market for residential broadband delivery is largely dominated by only two providers, the telephone and cable television companies, and that, at a minimum, a strong third player is needed to ensure that the benefits of competition will prevail.⁵⁰ The need to formulate a national policy to clarify expectations and ensure the "openness" of the Internet is important to protect the benefits and promote the further expansion of broadband, they claim. The adoption of a single, coherent, regulatory framework to prevent discrimination, supporters claim, would be a positive step for further development of the Internet, by providing the marketplace stability needed to encourage investment and foster the growth of new services and applications. Furthermore, relying on current laws and case-by-case anti-trust-like enforcement, they claim, is too cumbersome, slow, and expensive, particularly for small start-up enterprises.⁵¹

Congressional Activity in the 111th Congress

A consensus on this issue has not yet formed, but one stand-alone measure (H.R. 3458) that comprehensively addresses the net neutrality debate has been introduced in the 111th Congress to date. H.R. 3458, the "Internet Freedom Preservation Act of 2009," introduced by Representative Edward Markey, and also supported by House Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Waxman, seeks to establish a national policy of nondiscrimination and openness with respect to Internet access offered to the public. The bill also requires the offering of unbundled, or stand-alone, Internet access service as well as transparency for the consuming public with respect to speed, nature, and limitations on service offerings and the public disclosure of network management practices. The FCC is tasked with promulgating the rules relating to the enforcement and implementation of the legislation. House Communications, Technology, and the Internet Subcommittee Chairman Boucher has stated that he continues to work with broadband providers and content providers to seek common ground on network management practices, and at this

⁴⁹ The FCC entered into a consent decree with Madison River Communications to settle charges that the company had deliberately blocked the ports on its network that were used by Vonage Corp. to provide voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) service. Under terms of the decree Madison River agreed to pay a \$15,000 fine and not block ports used for VoIP applications. See http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DA-05-543A2.pdf. for a copy of the consent decree.

⁵⁰ Some point to the growth in mobile wireless subscribers with data plans for full Internet access as a potential third provider. For FCC market share data for high-speed connections see *High-Speed Services for Internet Access: Status as of December 31, 2008*, Federal Communications Commission, Industry Analysis and Technology Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, released February 2010. See http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-296239A1.pdf.

⁵¹ For example, see testimony of Vint Cerf, VP Google, Earl Comstock, President and CEO of CompTel, and Jeffrey Citron, Chairman and CEO Vonage, hearing on Net Neutrality, before the Senate Commerce Committee, February 7, 2006, cited above.

time, is pursuing this approach.⁵² Furthermore, the Senate Commerce and House Energy and Commerce Committees and Communications Subcommittees have begun to hold a series of staff-led sessions with industry stakeholders to discuss a range of communications policies including broadband regulation and FCC authority.⁵³

Two bills (S. 1836, H.R. 3924) were introduced in response to the adoption, by the FCC, of a NPR on preserving the open Internet. (See “Preserving the Open Internet, the FCC Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,” above.) S. 1836, introduced on October 22, 2009, by Senator McCain, prohibits, with some exceptions, the FCC from proposing, promulgating, or issuing any further regulations regarding the Internet or IP-enabled services. Exceptions include those relating to national security, public safety, federal or state law enforcement, and Universal Service Fund solvency.⁵⁴ Additional provisions reaffirm that existing regulations, including those relating to CALEA, remain in force and state as a general principle, that the Internet and all IP-enabled services are services affecting interstate commerce and are not subject to State or municipal locality jurisdiction. H.R. 3924, introduced by Representative Blackburn on October 26, 2009, is identical to S. 1836, except for title and the omission of the reference to the Universal Service Fund. H.Con.Res. 311, introduced by Representative Gene Green and 49 other House members on July 30, 2010, affirms that it is the responsibility of Congress to determine the regulatory authority of the FCC with respect to broadband Internet services and calls upon the FCC to suspend any further action on its proceedings until such time as Congress delegates such authority to the FCC.

Another measure (H.R. 5257) introduced by Representative Stearns, addresses the possible reclassification of broadband service and would require, among other provisions, that the FCC prove the existence of a “market failure” before regulating information services or Internet access services. Furthermore the bill requires, among other provisions, that the FCC conclude that the market failure is causing “... specific, identified harm to consumers ...” and if devising regulations must adopt those that are the “least restrictive,” permit network management, and are subject to sunset. Still another measure (S. 3624), introduced by Senator DeMint, contains provisions that require the FCC to prove consumers are being substantially harmed by a lack of marketplace choice before imposing new regulations and must weigh the potential cost of action against any benefits to consumers or competition. The FCC is given the authority to hear complaints for violations and award damages to injured parties. The bill also would require that any rules the FCC adopts would sunset in five years unless it could make the same finding again.

The net neutrality issue has also been narrowly addressed within the context of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA, P.L. 111-5). The ARRA contains provisions that require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), in consultation with the FCC, to establish “nondiscrimination and network interconnection obligations” as a requirement for grant participants in the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP). The law further directs that the FCC’s four broadband policy principles, issued in August 2005,

⁵² *Boucher Opts For Talks, Not Legislation, On Net Neutrality*, National Journal, Congress Daily, February 26, 2009. *Boucher, Stakeholders Working On Network Management Issues*, Telecommunications Reports, March 15, 2009, p. 19.

⁵³ *Bicameral Bipartisan Telecommunications Update Statement*. U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. Press Release June 18, 2010. Available at <http://commerce.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=PressReleases>, June 2010.

⁵⁴ For a discussion and analysis of issues regarding the Universal Service Fund see CRS Report RL33979, *Universal Service Fund: Background and Options for Reform*, by Angele A. Gilroy.

are the minimum obligations to be imposed.⁵⁵ These obligations were issued July 1, 2009, in conjunction with the release of the notice of funds availability (NOFA) soliciting applications for the program. (See “The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009,” above, for details.) The FCC’s *National Broadband Plan* (NBP), which was required to be written in compliance with provisions contained in the ARRA, while making no recommendations, did contain discussions regarding the open Internet and the classification of information services. (See “The FCC’s National Broadband Plan,” above.)

Concern over the move by some broadband network providers to expand their implementation of metered or consumption-based billing prompted the introduction of legislation (H.R. 2902) to provide for oversight of volume usage service plans. H.R. 2902, the “Broadband Internet Fairness Act,” introduced by former Representative Massa, requires, among its provisions, that any broadband Internet service provider, serving 2 million or more subscribers, submit any volume usage based service plan, which the provider is proposing or offering, to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) for approval. The FTC, in consultation with the FCC, is required to review such plans “to ensure that such plans are fairly based on cost.” Such plans are subject to agency review and public hearings. Plans determined by the FTC to impose “rates, terms, and conditions that are unjust, unreasonable, or unreasonably discriminatory” will be declared unlawful. Violators are subject to injunctive relief requiring the suspension, termination, or revision of such plans and may be subject to a fine of not more than \$1 million.

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⁵⁵ For a further more detailed discussion of the broadband infrastructure programs contained in P.L. 111-5 see CRS Report R40436, *Broadband Infrastructure Programs in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act*, by Lennard G. Kruger.