

**Curtis J. Neeley Jr's Reply to Dissenting
Statement of Commissioner Michael O’Rielly -332260A6**

Re: *Protecting and Promoting the Open Internet*, GN Docket No. 14-28-332260A6.

Today the Commission began to exercising authority given by Congress in the Communications Act of 1934 as modified till now and will soon restore the “*unique and wholly new bi-medium of worldwide human communications*” to safe, fair, and high speed communications. The Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order forbore certain Title II regulations while reserving the right to impose them if necessary in the future. The Commission fulfilled its role as an expert agency by recognizing the interchangeable use of two mediums and classified these uses based on decades of unprecedented growth and obvious findings. The FCC will now use Title II to apply these rules to criminal, abusive, and unfair edge providers and anyone else using the common carrier online has always been. The FCC reinstated net neutrality rules and followed the courts' clear road-map and should look forward to any legal challenges.

True “online” neutrality and “online” safety required by law makes use of Title II. Curtis J Neeley Jr has demanded this for years while America enjoyed the free “*unregulated porn-er-net*”. The carefully worded fact sheet perhaps kept pornographers off-guard after over seventeen years with no regulation of wire or radio communications whatsoever like is the whole rational for the FCC existing.

This evolution was decades overdue. The Commission finally subjects all broadband networks—the foundation of “online”—to Title II, as always should have applied. Michael O'Reilly cannot support the end of free pornography “online” after almost twenty years of attractive, if not irresistible nuisance. This may not cause questions about morals and addictions for this Commissioner and other “Republicans” but smoke generally indicating a fire.

The Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order is a logical outgrowth of a few open ended questions tacked on the NPRM. United States citizens had clear opportunities to respond to this rapid evolution from NPRM to over four million comments to final order. Key points include: the scope of the newly defined services and using sections 201, 202, and 706 to augment other provisions.

Michael O'Reilly found it hard to believe the Commission finally recognized Title II laws could always have protected against illegal broadcasts of “obscene, indecent, or profane” material AND anything besides fair, safe, equitable distributions of communications on the common IP carrier that “online” has always been. There is not a shred of evidence that any new imaginary unregulated medium will ever exist like alleged in 1997. The D.C. Circuit called the prior, scaled-down version a “prophylactic” approach but Michael O'Reilly calls Comcast Inc guilty by imagination for billing Netflix Inc for same faster lanes Comcast was already billing consumers to provide.

There is no guarantee any logical reasoning will withstand further rounds of court scrutiny while pornographers motivate the ACLU et. al. into protesting to support America's addictions to pornography. While some pornographers may have been willing to live with net neutrality rules under section 706 based on nothing more than speculative harms. The FCC acted honorably and imposed Title II without waiting for concrete evidence the morality of the public is being destroyed every day up to now. The Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order invokes Title II in order to put the net neutrality rules on a solid legal footing. Title II is a comprehensive set of regulations designed to rein in monopoly telephone companies, ISPs, ICANN, and pornographers. Title II is is laden with decades of precedent that will make the transition from the wild, wild, west of “porn-er-net” to safe, rapid, secure, communications where all humans on Earth can speak to any other and all human knowledge can be shared without filters.

The reason Title II was called the nuclear option was because after the Hiroshima of free pornography is destroyed the will be another Title II bomb to utterly destroy any kamikazes. The decision will still impact investments and allow access to all of Earth's human knowledge by all.

Michael O'Reilly alleged the Commission's Decision to Classify ["Online"] as a Telecommunications Service is Contrary to Law and Fact. This allegation was ignorant and required ignoring the decades of fact and use the plain English language.

The Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order corrects the 1997 Court decision that led to treating broadband "online" as an "information service". The Commission determined Title II applies to the entire service as clearly spelled out in the Communications Act and in decades of Commission decisions. The Supreme Court is only nine Justices; nine. Over four millions citizens will now overrule these nine oligarchs if necessary.

The Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order makes retail broadband "online" the entire "traffic path", including all "online" traffic relationships. Commissioner O'Reilly does not understand that any interstate and worldwide communication is a distant communications. Dictionaries do not morph.

When communications on wire and radio became one stream of digital data on two interchangeable mediums, these both clearly fell under Title II. Wireless broadband needs Title II because wireless and fixed broadband use the same stream of data, though using different mediums. These still use the common carrier IP protocol.

Michael O'Reilly alleged there was a relative scarcity of spectrum. This denies the clear fact that spectrum would no longer be a limitation when the Commission finally recognizes the death of analog communications technology happened before this millennium and digital is the only type modulation allowed in China where "online" is already universal and reasonably safe for children.

The Promised Forbearance is Fauxbearance

Michael O'Reilly is far too concerned with judicial scrutiny but it not concerned with logic or common sense in the least. Dictionaries will not morph to soothe Michael O'Reilly's addictions to free pornography.

The FCC interpreted the Communications Act like Congress originally intended the Communications Act to work. The Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order applies the Communications Act to "online" long after it became clear there has never been any new medium and "airwaves" and [sic] "internet" were and remain legal constructs used by elderly justices to explain EMF signal propagation to the public.

The Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order is a "modernized" version of Title II in a manner wholly consistent with the administrative structure Congress made law Congress over the years gave 48 provisions in Title II. Section 151 established the FCC and gave authority over all interstate communication service and Section 201 provides the substantive basis for all FCC rules.

Using Title II in 1996, Congress provided the FCC with the unusual authority to forbear from enforcing provisions of the Act as well as its own regulations. Forbearance was intended to *relieve* carriers of *existing* regulations during a time of regulatory transition before the 1997 SCOTUS mistake. The Commission would prefer not to act like a Section 201 hammer is the only tool the Commission has and resolved not to treat all future troubles as nails waiting to be pounded with the Section 201 hammer of law.

There are many caveats about "the Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order". The Commission's path forward could not be any more clear clear. The Commission claims the Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order does not require broadband providers contribute to the federal universal service fund because it defers that decision. The Commission might establish a safe common carrier search engine to offset taxes by selling ads that are fair and use publicly accessible algorithms. Making a universally safe "online" search apparatus indexing only as requested and internal ratings of JPGs is the future and there is absolutely no manner of preventing this clear future.

Last-mile ISPs and child pornographers aren't the only ones concerned by today's actions. The Common Carrier Wire & Radio Communications Order establishes the new legal framework for telecommunications services and opened Pandora's box full of regulatory tools packed away since July 26, 1997 and *Reno v ACLU*.

The FCC Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS) *allegedly* does not allow PDFs to include live links and Commissioner O'Reilly's personal attendant was advised this type modification of submissions was not desired and was not done by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. The ECFS help desk advised that links are striped from filed PDFs and links are ignored by Commissioners because "online" changes constantly. The following links WILL be made live PDF links by the software used to convert Word 1997 filings to PDFs. If you are an adult or District Court judge, you may look at the following searches and will see wildly illegal broadcasting that should soon require authenticated communications to view.

If you are a minor you will see images from 1973 when Curtis J. Neeley Jr. was five years old and Linda Lovelace did one of the first wildly successful porn movies that lead to "online". Ms Lovelace died in 2002 and died regretting doing these scenes. Children should not follow any of these links and Mr. Neeley Jr. apologizes for his part in destroying America's sexual morality for your generation.

<https://duckduckgo.com/?q=Lovelace+Cock+!gi>

<https://duckduckgo.com/?q=labia+nude+!bi>

<https://duckduckgo.com/?q=labia+nude+!gi>

<https://duckduckgo.com/?q=penis+nude+!bi>

<https://duckduckgo.com/?q=penis+nude+!gi>

<http://TheEndofPornbyWire.org>