

The FCC needs to have a solid statutory legal framework for broadband around Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Broadband is an advanced telecommunications service for real-time communications, sharing of information and conducting commerce. To suggest it is anything but telecommunications is just wrong. If the FCC is to have any authority in implementing the National Broadband Plan (09-51), implement its reforms of the Universal Service Fund for broadband (10-90) it must first reclassify broadband under Title II (10-127) for those reasons and so it can preserve the Open Internet with strong Network Neutrality rules (09-191) that treat wire-line and wireless providers as common carriers and public utility companies. Any company using public airwaves (i.e.) spectrum for telecommunications whether wire-line or wireless should be treated as a public utility. Reject AT&T's arguments that wireless should be private proprietary networks outside of the realm of nondiscrimination laws and wholesale open access requirements. This is needed also for advancing digital literacy (12-23) nationwide. Dial-up Internet access is classified as telecommunications why not broadband. The market for slow dead-end dial-up connections has remained competitive with several choices in providers no matter where one lives but broadband is just 1 or 2 wire-line providers and mainly 3 or 4 wireless carriers.