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Entities which provide broadband internet access at this point are practically speaking not common carriers, but rather utilities, provided the end goal of promoting data access to all is still being pursued. Should broadband utilities continued to be classified as common carriers, then the regulations which do not allow blocking or unreasonable-discrimination rules should be reinstated.

Although the practical concern may have to do with common carrier classification, the likelihood of said common carriers (in this case, broadband providers) using the rollback of said policies for financial gain on both the business and consumer side is high. The Comcast-Netflix scenario from February 2014 (within weeks of the DC Circuit's decision) is indicative of the kind of behavior which is likely to occur on both sides of the end user-common carrier-service provider model, with the common carrier serving as the sole beneficiary and open internet being sacrificed in the process.

As a result, the options are twofold: 1: either figure out a way to get those rules reinstated, thus preserving truly open internet or 2: reclassify broadband internet providers as a utility, thus making this ruling irrelevant and preserving truly open internet

Both courses may not need to be taken at this time, but one would need to occur in order to both preserve open internet and allow this service to be accessed by a reasonable number of Americans at something construing a reasonable price point.