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Allowing ISPs to use paid prioritization is not actually creating a 'slow lane' to the internet, but it does provide incentive for ISPs to offer additional higher-cost packages for access to higher speeds from different edge providers. This provides economic incentive for the ISP to not increase the baseline performance of its entry level package, slowing the growth of US broadband speeds. The ultimate fate of the broadband market in the US would be to look something like the tiered system that the US cable TV market looks like. The major ISPs would have us believe that this is not a bad thing, but if it does indeed provide incentive to increase broadband penetration & speed growth, it limits consumers access to the internet. While access to cable television is not nor has ever been as necessary as public utilities (electricity, water, gas), the internet has increasingly become vital to the conduct of everyday business. Many employers, even those of low level jobs such as food service, now only accept applications online. Trends like this make quality internet access a needed public good, and the only proper recourse the Commission has is to classify ISPs as common carriers, as they rightly should be, to prevent turning quality internet access, something that every American should be able to get, into something that many Americans are kept out of by cost.