

## What's at Stake:

The Internet has always been free and open. It developed independent of heavy-handed government regulations for decades with little or no evidence of anti-competitive, anti-consumer behavior.

### **Bad Solution: Net Neutrality regulations**

In 2015, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) released the Open Internet Order. It:

- Reclassified broadband Internet access service as a utility under Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and shifted oversight authority from the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to the FCC.
- Opened the door for new regulations to be imposed on Internet providers (Net Neutrality).
  Specifically, the Order prohibited companies from:
  - Blocking access to legal content, applications, and services;
  - Throttling or impairing lawful Internet traffic;
  - Offering **paid prioritization** or preferential treatment to their content or services (also known as "Internet fast lanes").

#### Net Neutrality resulted in:

- **Stifled innovation** amid new regulatory burdens.
- Reduced broadband expansion: Building infrastructure to expand to rural areas is expensive and Net Neutrality made it more expensive.
  - Broadband network investment declined by \$3.6 billion— more than 5 percent, the first time investment declined outside of a recession.
  - Small providers delayed or reduced network expansion/services.

#### A Better Path Forward: No Net Neutrality Regulations

In 2017, the FCC passed the Restoring Internet Freedom Order to start repeal of Net Neutrality.

- U.S. Internet speeds jumped from 12th to 6th fastest in the world.
- Download speeds increased nearly 40 percent; upload speeds jumped over 20 percent.
- In one year, the number of Americans lacking basic high-speed connections <u>fell</u> over 25 percent, from 26.1 million to 19.4 million.

The Internet should be free, open and accessible to all, but Net Neutrality regulations run counter to this goal.

# Addressing Concerns:

CONCERNS	RESPONSES
Without Net Neutrality, companies will slow down Internet access.	<ul> <li>The Washington Post debunked this claim.</li> <li>After Net Neutrality, the user experience has only improved as speeds increased and millions more Americans gained access to high-speed Internet.</li> </ul>
Without Net Neutrality, there will be no oversight.	<ul> <li>Today, there actually two federal agencies overseeing the Internet</li> <li>Prior to Net Neutrality, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) had oversight to prevent anti-competitive or anti-consumer behaviors.</li> <li>The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) grabbed that authority through Net Neutrality regulations.</li> <li>The 2017 Net Neutrality repeal split oversight authority between the FTC and FCC.</li> </ul>
Net Neutrality protects free speech.	<ul> <li>It is Internet content creators (such as Facebook and Twitter), not Internet providers (like Comcast and Verizon) who face public scrutiny for censoring content on their platforms.</li> <li>Net Neutrality rules focused on Internet delivery, not editorial decisions about content.</li> </ul>