

HJR

31

<TARGET><BILL>HJR 31</BILL><SUBJECT>HJR
31</SUBJECT><COMM>HSTA30</COMM></TARGET>



Representative Scott Jiu Wo Kawasaki

Alaska State Legislature

District 1 Fairbanks

House Joint Resolution 31

Sponsor Statement

“Urging the United State Congress to overturn the Federal Communication Commission’s order ending net neutrality.”

In December 2017, the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) adopted an order to reverse regulations that had established a federal broadband policy of net neutrality and attempted to preempt states from imposing regulations on Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

Net neutrality protects an individual’s ability to access and transmit information on a free and open internet. Without net neutrality, ISPs can lawfully slow down and block access to sites and charge customers higher rates to access certain websites, download music or watch videos. The FCC’s order to repeal net neutrality risks making the internet into an unfair pay-to-play system for small businesses and individual users.

The FCC’s decision is extremely unpopular with the American public. A survey conducted by the University of Maryland found that 83 percent of Americans opposed repealing net neutrality. Furthermore, the FCC’s public commenting process was flawed. Of the more than 22 million comments that were received, 2 million were linked to stolen identities and nearly 500,000 were generated from Russian email address, including at least 139 cases of individual Alaskans that submitted more than 100 comments to the FCC. Governor Bill Walker and other state lawmakers wrote to the FCC requesting to delay its repeal vote until the integrity of the public process was adequately investigated, which the FCC ignored.

Alaska’s isolation from the Lower 48 means our citizens rely heavily on the internet for communication, commerce and emergencies. Many Alaskan communities already struggle to obtain stable, affordable internet access. Alaskans First Amendment rights of free speech, free press and free association are also at risk without a net neutral environment enabling the free and open flow of thoughts, ideas and concerns over the internet.

The Congressional Review Act, which grants Congress authority to nullify any regulatory rules issued by federal agencies with a simple majority vote, is the best chance at reversing the FCCs decision on net neutrality and must be submitted within 60 legislative days of finalization of the agency’s action.

Upon approval, this resolution would urge the United States Congress to exercise its authority under the Congressional Review Act to overturn the Federal Communication Commission’s regulatory decision to reverse net neutrality protections.

###

In Juneau ○ Alaska State Capitol Room 502, Juneau, Alaska 99801
In Fairbanks ○ 1292 Sadler Way Suite 306, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Juneau ○ (907) 465-3466 ○ **Fairbanks** ○ (907) 456-7423
Email: Rep.Scott.Kawasaki@akleg.gov

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2018 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HJR 31
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HJR31-LEG-SESS-02-02-18
Title: CONGRESS REVERSE FCC ON NET
NEUTRALITY
Sponsor: KAWASAKI
Requester: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

Department:
Appropriation:
Allocation:
OMB Component Number: 0

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2019 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2019 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Change in Revenues

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2019) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

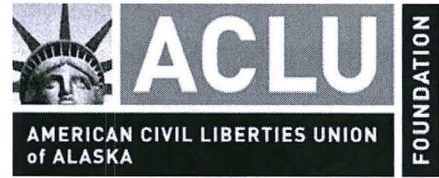
ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency?
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version/comments:

N/A INITIAL VERSION. ONE PAGE. ZERO NOTE.

Prepared By:	SANTE LESH, BUDGET ANALYST	Phone:	(907)465-4824
Division:	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY	Date:	02/02/2018 10:08 AM
Approved By:	JESSICA GEARY, DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Date:	02/02/2018
Agency:	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY		



February 8, 2018

House State Affairs Committee
Alaska State House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Re: Saving the Open Internet: ACLU of Alaska Support for HJR 31

Dear Chair Kreiss-Tomkins, Vice-Chair LeDoux, and Members of the House State Affairs Committee:

There is a growing threat to freedom of speech on the internet from network providers. I am providing this testimony to give a specific perspective on the net neutrality debate: the threat to our civil liberties. As the internet has grown and become one of the primary means of communication in modern society, restoring meaningful rules to protect internet users from censorship is critical to free speech in the modern era.

The ACLU has been a long-time defender of the First Amendment and, for two decades, has been a principal participant in nearly all the U.S. Supreme Court's internet censorship and neutrality cases. The ACLU, in *Reno v. ACLU*,¹ convinced the Court to strike down the speech-suppressive Communications Decency Act: The Court agreed with the ACLU that the government cannot engage in blanket censorship of speech in cyberspace. And we argued in *Brand X*,² one of the forerunning cases to today's net neutrality debate that letting cable companies completely control their customers' access to the internet threatened Americans' free speech and privacy.

The internet, as we know it today, has experienced exploding growth under net neutrality rules. With the FCC's decision in December 2017 to eliminate net neutrality and to allow internet service providers to control the content we can all access, we saw one of the most significant threats to our free marketplace of ideas.

The internet as we know it plays a special role as a venue for free speech. By enhancing speech through its decentralized, neutral, nondiscriminatory system of carrying information from source to destination without interference, internet

¹ 521 U.S. 844 (1997).

² 535 U.S. 234 (2002). The ACLU's amicus brief is available at 2001 WL 740913 (June 28, 2001).

neutrality promotes open discourse. Internet users can decide what sites to visit by “pulling” information of their choice, rather than having information chosen by others and “pushed” to them. By giving everyone an equal chance to be seen and heard on the internet, “Any person with a phone line can become a town crier with a voice that resonates farther than it could from any soapbox.”³ Whether it is through online news, podcasts, blogs, or any other means, the web provides for a true diversity of political discussions, with unprecedented contact among people from all around the globe.

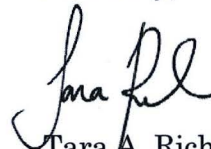
The threats to the marketplace of ideas are real. Without net neutrality rules in the United States and elsewhere, we have seen content slowed and blocked based upon the political views and business interests of ISP companies:

- AT&T censored a live Pearl Jam concert stream in response to criticisms of President George W. Bush by the band’s lead singer Eddie Vedder;
- Verizon blocked text messages from the pro-choice advocacy group NARAL because Verizon deemed them to be “controversial”;
- Telus, a Canadian Telecom company, blocked the website of a union with which it was engaged in a labor dispute;
- AT&T limited its customers’ use of FaceTime to coerce them into buying more expensive data plans; and
- AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, and Verizon all blocked mobile wallet applications, like Google Wallet, that competed with their own mobile wallet application.

When the FCC ended net neutrality, it eroded users’ privacy: ISPs can track—and sell—not only what websites you access, but how often. Alaskans have always closely guarded their privacy and have led the way on protecting our rights to be let alone, not just from the government, but from behemoth corporations as well.

We laud Representative Kawasaki and the co-sponsors of House Joint Resolution 31 for recognizing that core rights of free speech, association, and privacy are placed at grave risk through the elimination of these regulations. By passing HJR 31, Alaska will join a national chorus of states and bipartisan groups of internet users to announce that the elimination of net neutrality rules is unacceptable.

Sincerely,



Tara A. Rich
Legal & Policy Director

³ See *Reno v. ACLU*, 521 U.S. at 870.

18 February 2018

To the members of the House Committee on State Affairs,

My name is Jode Sparks and I have lived I am a lifelong resident of Sterling on the Kenai Peninsula. I am writing to strongly urge you to support House Joint Resolution 31.

The FCC's repeal of net neutrality regulations, a move opposed by over 4/5 of Americans¹, presented a crisis for the future of the Internet. Net neutrality is an issue that is particularly important for young people and Alaska's rural areas. As an 18-year-old who grew up on the edge of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, I remember the days of dial-up. It would take minutes to simply load webpages, hours to download files, and streaming videos was practically unthinkable. Years later, I can't imagine my life without an open Internet. I use the Web to learn, laugh, and, most importantly, be myself. My life, and the lives of so many others, would be so much less vibrant without the Internet. The fact that I emailed this testimony and gathered information from online outlets demonstrates how vital a resource the Internet has become. Rural Alaska, and much of the western US, already faces challenges providing fair Internet access². The FCC's ruling sided with corporations instead of your constituents by removing regulations that protected Alaskans, rural and otherwise, from unfair ISP practices.

The FCC's short-sighted rule-change could have devastating effects. I urge you to support the passage of HJR 31 because fair Internet access is vital to the lives of Alaskans.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Jode Sparks
Alaska Youth for Environmental Action Trainer
Student Body President
Soldotna High School

¹ <http://thehill.com/policy/technology/364528-poll-83-percent-of-voters-support-keeping-fccs-net-neutrality-rules>

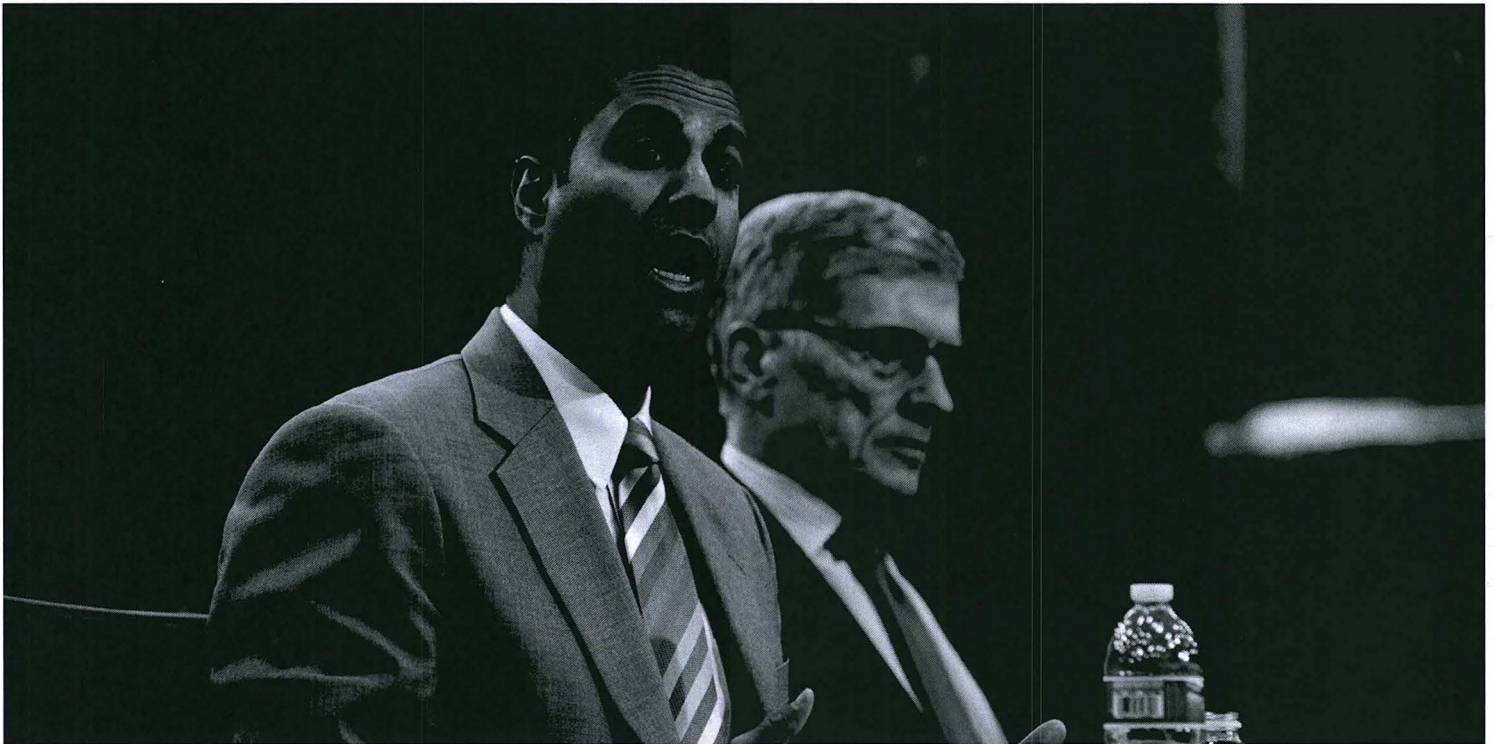
² <http://www.hcn.org/articles/technology-western-states-lead-the-fight-to-maintain-net-neutrality>

BUSINESS INSIDER

Portugal hints at what the American internet could eventually look like without net neutrality



ROB PRICE
DEC. 14, 2017, 2:56 PM



Ajit Pai, the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Reuters/Kevin Lamarque

- **The Federal Communications Commission has officially voted to ditch net neutrality, which requires internet providers to treat all data online equally.**
- **A Portuguese internet provider hints at what the American internet could eventually look like.**
- **The company charges people more for additional "zero-rated" data based on the kind of app they want to use, such as those for messaging or for video.**

On Thursday, the US Federal Communications Commission officially voted to roll back Obama-era rules governing net neutrality.

Simply put, net neutrality means that all data on the internet is treated equally. An internet service provider can't prioritize certain companies or types of data, charge users more to access certain websites and apps, or charge businesses for preferential access.

Advocates of net neutrality argue that it ensures a level playing field for everyone on the internet. Telecoms firms, however, are largely against it because of the additional restrictions it places on them.

Pro-net neutrality advocates have vowed to fight the FCC in the courts — but what might the American internet look like without net neutrality?

Take a look at Portugal. The country is bound by the European Union's net-neutrality rules, but it allows for certain kinds of pricing schemes that hint at what a net neutrality-less internet might look like.

The country's wireless carrier Meo offers a package where users pay for traditional "data" for their smartphones — and on top of that, they can pay for additional packages based on the kind of data and apps they want to use, "zero-rating" those services.

MEO

+ Smart Net

Offer of the 1st month of a Smart Net with 10GB / month additional ⁽¹⁾

MESSAGING	SOCIAL	VIDEO
<p>€ 4.99 / month € 6.99 / month 1 month free</p> <p>To join</p>	<p>€ 4.99 / month € 6.99 / month 1 month free</p> <p>To join</p>	<p>€ 4.99 / month € 6.99 / month 1 month free</p> <p>To join</p>
MUSIC	EMAIL & CLOUD	MEO
<p>€ 4.99 / month € 6.99 / month 1 month free</p> <p>To join</p>	<p>€ 4.99 / month € 6.99 / month 1 month free</p> <p>To join</p>	<p>Free traffic to MEO apps already included in your tariff</p>

English translation via Google Translate.

MEO

Really into messaging? Then pay €4.99 (\$5.86 or £4.43) a month and get more data for apps like WhatsApp, Skype, and FaceTime. Prefer social networks like Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Messenger, and so on? That'll be another €4.99 a month.

Zero-rating for video apps like Netflix and YouTube are available as another add-on, while music (Spotify, SoundCloud, Google Play Music, etc.) is another, as is email and cloud (Gmail, Yahoo Mail, iCloud, etc.).

Net-neutrality advocates argue that this kind of model is dangerous because it risks creating a two-tier system that harms competition — people will just use the big-name apps included in the bundles they pay for, while upstart challengers will be left out in the cold.

For example: If you love watching videos, and Netflix is included in the video bundle but Hulu isn't, you're likely to try to save money by using only Netflix, making it harder for its competitors. (Note: Hulu isn't available in Portugal, but you get the idea.)

And without net neutrality, big-name apps could theoretically even pay telecoms firms for preferential access, offering them money — and smaller companies just couldn't compete with that. (It's not clear whether any of the companies named above have paid for preferential access.)

An ISP could even refuse to grant customers access to an app *at all* unless they (or the app company) paid up.

Democratic Rep. Ro Khanna of California originally shared the Meo example on Twitter in October, though he mischaracterised Portugal's net neutrality laws.

"In Portugal, with no net neutrality, internet providers are starting to split the net into packages," he wrote. "A huge advantage for entrenched companies, but it totally ices out startups trying to get in front of people which stifles innovation. This is what's at stake, and that's why we have to save net neutrality."

Yonatan Zunger, a former Google employee, recently retweeted Khanna's tweet, adding: "This isn't even the worst part of ending net neutrality. The worst part happens when ISPs say 'we don't like this site's politics,' or 'this site competes with us,' and block or throttle it."



(((Yonatan Zunger))) @yonatanzunger

21 Nov

Replying to @yonatanzunger

It means new "high-speed serving packages" for your small business, aka "pay us another \$400/mo if you want your website to stay up during the holidays."



(((Yonatan Zunger)))

@yonatanzunger

Basically, it's a huge giveaway to companies like Comcast and AT&T, who get to charge everyone else piles of money for nothing they aren't doing now.

That money comes from your business, and from every company you buy things from - which means it comes from you.

8:28 AM - Nov 21, 2017

4 201 256

×

BUSINESS INSIDER

How the net neutrality repeal will hurt small businesses — including anyone who sells things on sites like Etsy

NOAH FRIEDMAN AND LAMAR SALTER

DEC. 15, 2017, 5:22 PM

00:02 / 02:55

Congressman Tim Ryan (D-OH) explains the likely effects of the FCC's net neutrality repeal for small businesses. Following is a transcript of the video.

Tim Ryan: I'm Congressman Tim Ryan from Ohio.

I think the FCC decision on net neutrality is going to damage the internet as we know it today. I think the internet's going to start looking a lot more like cable television.

What it does is it gives a tremendous amount of power to the internet service providers, which is going to allow them to basically have different toll roads for other websites and people who are providing content. So there'll be a fast lane for certain ones and if there's a fast lane, there has to be a slow lane. So they're going to determine who gets into the fast lane and who is going to be relegated to the slow lane or doesn't get any access at all.

And the real problem here is that the internet service providers are also doing content. So they will give themselves favorable treatment as to they get in the fast lane with their content.

And so it's moving a concentration of information and power on the internet now and I think it's going to be damaging to innovation and smaller businesses like Etsy and others who want to be able to compete on a level playing field, that's why we have to keep an open internet.

I think the net neutrality move by the FCC and the Trump administration is pretty consistent with their governing philosophy in the last year. If you look at what's going on with tax reform, it's moving money and power and influence to a very small concentrated group of the wealthiest people in the country.

If you look at what they're doing with net neutrality, it's the same thing. They're giving all of the power to the corporations right now and moving it away from the people, and I think it's a general governing philosophy.

It does go against everything that he campaigned on because he campaigned on being the blue collar billionaire and he was going to be the person who was going to take on these very, very powerful interests. And so their philosophy is we're going to take care of the people who are in the boardrooms, unfortunately, and not the working class people that he campaigned on, so not much left of the blue collar billionaire anymore.

At least 18 State Attorney Generals are suing the FCC over the repeal.

The lawsuits are helpful but at the end of the day the president has the power. The FCC has the power. And so we've got to make sure that in the next year or two, we go out to the polls and we support candidates against people who have supported what the FCC did with net neutrality and hold those legislators accountable who support this kind of thing and we can move towards overturning it.

nprpolitics

POLITICS

As FCC Prepares Net-Neutrality Vote, Study Finds Millions of Fake Comments

December 14, 2017 · 5:00 AM ET



BRIAN NAYLOR



Federal Communications Commission Chairman Ajit Pai has started the process to roll back Obama-era regulations for Internet service providers. The agency is scheduled to vote on Thursday on whether to reverse regulations of whether all web traffic should be treated equally.

It seems like a lot of Americans are interested in the net-neutrality debate. Some 22 million public comments have been filed with the Federal Communications Commission on the issue of whether all web traffic should be treated equally.

TECHNOLOGY

FCC Says It Will Vote On Net Neutrality Despite Millions Of Fake Public Comments

Listen · 3:31

Queue

The agency is scheduled to vote Thursday on whether to reverse regulations put in place during the Obama administration that were aimed at guaranteeing that.

But, it turns out, much of that public input is not what it appears.

The Pew Research Center took a close look at the comments. Associate Director Aaron Smith said several things popped out. Maybe the biggest, 94 percent of the comments "were submitted multiple times, and in some cases those comments were submitted many hundreds of thousands of times."



So in other words, almost all of the comments seem to have been parts of organized campaigns to influence the FCC commissioners to vote one way or the other.

Now, organized campaigns to influence public policy, whether before an agency like the FCC or on issues before Congress are probably as old as the republic.

But this is taking it to a new level. For instance, the names listed in the public comments: Smith said there were a lot of duplicates.

The top name of those submitting the comments was "The Internet." "The Internet," Smith said, "submitted about 17,000 comments out of the 22 million."

Common names, like John Johnson and John Smith, were each on thousands of comments. And there were others that stood out, including John Oliver, the host of HBO's *Last Week with John Oliver*, who did a widely viewed segment in favor of net neutrality regulations.

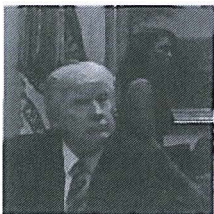
Net Neutrality II: Last Week Tonight with John Oliver (HBO)



YouTube

"In theory," Smith said, Oliver submitted "several thousand comments. 'Net neutrality' submitted several thousand comments." Smith added, "We saw a number of cases where names were either duplicated or were in some cases not names at all."

Pew found that the most prevalent single comment, filed 2.8 million times, opposed FCC Chairman Ajit Pai's proposal to roll back the net-neutrality regulations. But then the next six most prevalent comments favored Pai's position.



POLITICS

Trump Thanks Omarosa Manigault Newman After White House Announces Her Resignation

New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman's office conducted its own investigation into the comments, and determined that as many as two million were fake.

"You cannot conduct a legitimate vote on a rule-making proceeding if you have a record that is in shambles as this one is," Schneiderman, a Democrat, told reporters at a recent news conference. He called on the FCC to delay its vote.

Schneiderman also set up a website where people can see if their names appear on any of the comments.



NATIONAL SECURITY

Rosenstein Defends Mueller, Justice Department Amid Attacks About Bias

It's not clear whether the fake comments were submitted by bots, although Pew found that on several occasions, tens of thousands of comments came in at the same precise moment.

Democratic FCC Commissioner Jessica Rosenworcel said half a million of the fake comments originated from Russian email addresses. She said the issue with the FCC comments calls into question the integrity of the entire public comment process, across the government.



POLITICS

Trump Gives Final Tax Pitch As GOP Lawmakers Reach A Deal On A Bill

"Agencies open up their doors, in effect ask the American people to tell them what they think about proposed rules, how their lives might be

changed by them," she said. "It is essential that we come up with ways to manage the integrity of that process in the digital age."

An FCC spokesman said the commission will hold its vote on whether to overturn the net-neutrality rules Thursday as scheduled, despite calls by Schneiderman, Rosenworcel and 28 Democratic senators, who are urging it be delayed in order to investigate the fraudulent comments.

Rosenworcel said that shows the FCCs "sheer contempt" for public input.

john oliver net neutrality fcc

Subscribe to the NPR Politics Podcast

LISTEN ON NPR ONE

APPLE PODCASTS

GOOGLE PLAY MUSIC

RSS

STATE CAPITOL
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001
907-465-3500
fax: 907-465-3532



550 West Seventh Avenue, Suite 1700
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-269-7450
fax 907-269-7461
www.Gov.Alaska.Gov
Governor@Alaska.Gov

Governor Bill Walker
STATE OF ALASKA

December 13, 2017

The Honorable Ajit Pai
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street SW
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Chairman Pai, Commissioners Clyburn, O'Rielly, Carr, and Rosenworcel:

The State of Alaska has a keen interest in any laws or regulations surrounding the accessibility of broadband internet, regardless of location or economic status. Many areas of our state are reliant on the internet, not just for personal use, but for telehealth, distance education, and other important services. Broadband internet can be a lifeline for many of our residents who live in remote areas removed from any law enforcement presence, where a call to a State Trooper or health professional hundreds of miles away is essential for health and safety. Having a reliable, free and open internet is vital for a state as vast and geographically remote as ours.

This is why Alaska has an interest in the "Restore Internet Freedom" proposal to rollback the net neutrality regulations, WC Docket No. 17-108. The recent news regarding the discovery of fake submissions in this Docket—that could number in the millions—causes us great concern. Based on this new information, we respectfully request that the Commission delay its decision on the proposal until the integrity of the process can be appropriately investigated.

Ensuring that the Commission has received and reviewed accurate and meaningful public comments before taking action is an important part of the regulatory process. Public comments help agencies understand the true potential impacts of their actions, and help identify areas that need to be developed more thoroughly to give consumers and businesses necessary direction and clarity. If much of what was submitted to the Commission was fraudulent, it would be difficult to get a clear picture of what the impacts of the proposal truly are.

We believe more time is needed to sort out how this action will impact Alaskans and whether it will lead to discriminatory and harmful practices. That evaluation starts with an open and transparent process based on listening to the comments and concerns of the public. Right now, that process cannot be trusted without further investigation into whether fraudulent comments were submitted and considered by the Commission.

Please consider delaying any further action until the integrity of the process can be restored.

Sincerely,



Bill Walker
Governor



Jahna Lindemuth
Attorney General

cc: The Honorable Lisa Murkowski, United States Senate
The Honorable Dan Sullivan, United States Senate
The Honorable Don Young, United States House of Representatives
Stephen McAlpine, Chairman, Regulatory Commission of Alaska
Rebecca Pauli, Commissioner, Regulatory Commission of Alaska
Robert Pickett, Commissioner, Regulatory Commission of Alaska
Norman Rokeberg, Commissioner, Regulatory Commission of Alaska
Jan Wilson, Commissioner, Regulatory Commission of Alaska

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Session

State Capitol, Rm. 7
Juneau, AK 99801

Interim

1500 W. Benson
Anchorage, AK 99503



December 11, 2017

The Honorable Jahna Lindemuth
Alaska Attorney General
1031 W 4th Avenue, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Attorney General Lindemuth,

On December 14, the Federal Communications Commission is set to vote on its November 21 proposal to repeal regulations establishing the nation's broadband policy of net neutrality. We believe the FCC's proposal is bad for Alaskans, and we are asking you to take action on behalf of the people of Alaska to stop this proposal.

The protections net neutrality accords Alaskans should not be so easily extinguished. The FCC's plan would readily permit internet service providers (ISPs) to lawfully discriminate against or charge rates differently among users, websites, content, and other attributes by allowing the ISPs to control the speeds at which internet data is delivered or by restricting or blocking access to certain sites altogether. Like telephone service and electricity, broadband is essential to society and must be regarded as a public utility that is subject to reasonable regulations. Charging more for customers to access certain websites or to experience adequate data delivery speeds; paid-prioritization of some online businesses and content over others; and the likelihood of ISPs conferring preferential treatment to their corporate allies over their competitors results in a pay-to-play system that affronts our tried and cherished principles of equality and fair opportunity. With its proposal, the FCC is knowingly inviting anti-consumer practices and a promise of financial rewards based on discrimination.

We also have grave concerns about the proposal's implications on our First Amendment rights. Free speech is fostered by a neutral net environment that enables the open flow of citizens' thoughts, ideas, and concerns and ensures information that is relied upon to form opinion is accessible. Free speech, free press, and our right of association are all at risk with the FCC's repeal of net neutrality.

The proposal is especially detrimental to Alaskans. Our state's climate and isolation from the Lower 48 means that our people rely heavily on the internet to connect with one another and the Outside, to keep in touch with family, for work, and for education purposes. And our remote communities—many of which already struggle to obtain stable, affordable internet access—appreciate and rely on the principles of net neutrality to maintain connectivity to Alaska's more urban hubs and beyond.

The FCC's proposal seems ill-considered and risks directly hurting vulnerable consumers and offending so many of our fundamental values. But in addition to these inevitable negative consequences, the FCC's public process on this matter has been unacceptably flawed. During the April through August 2017 public comment period, the FCC received an unprecedented 22 million comments. Of those comments, up to one million have already been linked to stolen identities; half a million appear to have been generated from Russian email addresses; 94% appear to have been posted multiple times; 57% came from duplicate or temporary addresses; there were nine instances that 75,000 same or similar comments posted at the exact same second; and the top seven comments made up 38% of the submissions.

A citizen comment process is a necessary aspect of proposing regulation changes. But because the integrity of the public process is in question, the FCC cannot conscientiously weigh those submissions into its net neutrality determination. An FCC decision of this magnitude must be achieved through a legitimate and fair process, without fraudulent influences.

In light of our concerns, we ask you to ensure that Alaska takes a strong stance against the FCC's proposal to end net neutrality. First, the FCC must be urged to delay its December 14 vote to allow investigations into fraudulent public comments to proceed to findings before relying on those submissions or assuming the public process was valid. Second, if the FCC proceeds to a vote on December 14 or thereafter, repealing net neutrality, the State of Alaska should sue or join other plaintiffs to overturn the FCC's decision.

Sincerely,



Senator Bill Wielechowski



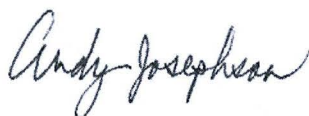
Senator Tom Begich



Senator Berta Gardner



Representative Harriet Drummond



Representative Andy Josephson



Senator Dennis Egan



Senator Donny Olson



Representative David Guttenberg



Representative Scott Kawasaki



Representative Dan Ortiz



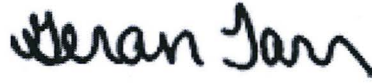
Representative Ivy Spohnholz



Representative Chris Tuck



Representative Justin Parish



Representative Geran Tarr

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Session

State Capitol, Rm. 7
Juneau, AK 99801



Interim

1500 W. Benson
Anchorage, AK 99503

December 11, 2017

Senator Lisa Murkowski
522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Dan Sullivan
602 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Congressman Don Young
2314 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Senator Murkowski, Senator Sullivan, and Congressman Young,

On December 14, the Federal Communications Commission is set to vote on its November 21 proposal to repeal regulations establishing the nation's broadband policy of net neutrality. We believe the FCC's proposal is bad for Alaskans, and we are asking you to take action on behalf of the people of Alaska to stop this proposal.

The protections net neutrality accords Alaskans should not be so easily extinguished. The FCC's plan would readily permit internet service providers (ISPs) to lawfully discriminate against or charge rates differently among users, websites, content, and other attributes by allowing the ISPs to control the speeds at which internet data is delivered or by restricting or blocking access to certain sites altogether. Like telephone service and electricity, broadband is essential to society and must be regarded as a public utility that is subject to reasonable regulations. Charging more for customers to access certain websites or to experience adequate data delivery speeds; paid-prioritization of some online businesses and content over others; and the likelihood of ISPs conferring preferential treatment to their corporate allies over their competitors results in a pay-to-play system that affronts our tried and cherished principles of equality and fair opportunity. With its proposal, the FCC is knowingly inviting anti-consumer practices and a promise of financial rewards based on discrimination.

We also have grave concerns about the proposal's implications on our First Amendment rights. Free speech is fostered by a neutral net environment that enables the open flow of citizens' thoughts, ideas,

and concerns and ensures information that is relied upon to form opinion is accessible. Free speech, free press, and our right of association are all at risk with the FCC's repeal of net neutrality.

The proposal is especially detrimental to Alaskans. Our state's climate and isolation from the Lower 48 means that our people rely heavily on the internet to connect with one another and the Outside, to keep in touch with family, for work, and for education purposes. And our remote communities—many of which already struggle to obtain stable, affordable internet access—appreciate and rely on the principles of net neutrality to maintain connectivity to Alaska's more urban hubs and beyond.

The FCC's proposal seems ill-considered and risks directly hurting vulnerable consumers and offending so many of our fundamental values. But in addition to these inevitable negative consequences, the FCC's public process on this matter has been unacceptably flawed. During the April through August 2017 public comment period, the FCC received an unprecedented 22 million comments. Of those comments, up to one million have already been linked to stolen identities; half a million appear to have been generated from Russian email addresses; 94% appear to have been posted multiple times; 57% came from duplicate or temporary addresses; there were nine instances that 75,000 same or similar comments posted at the exact same second; and the top seven comments made up 38% of the submissions.

A citizen comment process is a necessary aspect of proposing regulation changes. But because the integrity of the public process is in question, the FCC cannot conscientiously weigh those submissions into its net neutrality determination. An FCC decision of this magnitude must be achieved through a legitimate and fair process, without fraudulent influences.

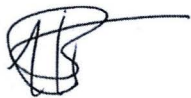
On December 4, 28 of your colleagues in the United States Senate wrote to FCC Chairman Ajit Pai, calling on the FCC to investigate the apparently defective public process, expressing their belief that the FCC action "may be based on an incomplete understanding of the public record." As your colleagues state: "Without additional information about the alleged anomalies . . . the FCC cannot conduct a thorough and fair evaluation of the public's views on this topic, and should not move forward with a vote on December 14, 2017."

We ask you to join your 28 senate colleagues in urging the FCC to conduct a thorough investigation of any possible interference with the public process in this matter and further, that you voice your opposition to the FCC proceeding with its December 14 vote to repeal net neutrality. In addition, we request that you work on behalf of the Alaskans you represent—including, if necessary, introducing or supporting legislation—to ensure the internet accessibility policy of our nation always remains *net neutrality*.

Sincerely,



Senator Bill Wielechowski



Senator Tom Begich



Senator Berta Gardner



Senator Donny Olson



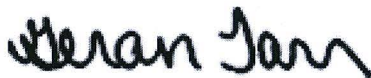
Representative David Guttenberg



Representative Scott Kawasaki



Representative Justin Parish



Representative Geran Tarr



Representative Harriet Drummond



Representative Andy Josephson



Representative Dan Ortiz



Representative Ivy Spohnholz



Representative Chris Tuck

Alaska State Legislature

Official Business



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182

Senator Lisa Murkowski
522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Murkowski,

Please help start congressional deliberations on net neutrality with the goal of enacting it into law.

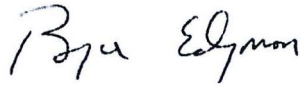
Letting the Federal Communications Commission take the lead on net neutrality creates fear, uncertainty, and instability. Policy may change every time control of the White House changes. It is time for Congress to assert leadership in this arena and create guidelines for the 21st century that provide stability and predictability in something as significant as Internet service.

As the information age has rapidly progressed, the Internet has become a pillar of a democratic society, vital to commerce, education, communications, and everyday life. It is similar to a public utility that needs protection against the kind of chaos once seen in the early days of the telephone. The quality and speed of Internet service should not be determined by private actors who may not have the public's best interests at heart, especially in rural regions where there is often only one Internet provider, making remote areas vulnerable to the dangers of a monopoly. In these instances, competition may not be counted on to protect consumers.

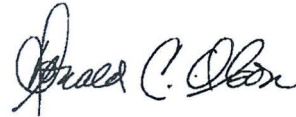
Current protections under the Open Internet Order of 2015 are at risk. The FCC is considering whether to reverse this policy and give private companies an unprecedented level of control over how we use the Internet. The FCC is poised to relinquish its authority to enforce common-sense, net-neutrality rules, letting Internet service providers engage in unfair and predatory practices like site-blocking and throttling. We need to continue to treat broadband Internet providers as common carriers under Title II of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 — a law that needs updating to meet the demands of the Internet age which have changed dramatically since Congress passed the measure 21 years ago.

Please oppose attempts to roll back net-neutrality and help set in law protections established in the Open Internet Order of 2015.

Thank you,



Representative Bryce Edgmon



Senator Donald Olson



Representative Neal Foster



Senator Dennis Egan



Representative Sam Kito



Representative Justin Parish



Representative Zach Fansler

+ Smart Net

Offer of the 1st month of a Smart Net with 10GB / month additional ⁽¹⁾

MESSAGING



€ 4.99 / month

~~€ 6.99 / month~~

1 month free

To join

SOCIAL



€ 4.99 / month

~~€ 6.99 / month~~

1 month free

To join

VIDEO



€ 4.99 / month

~~€ 6.99 / month~~

1 month free

To join

MUSIC



€ 4.99 / month

~~€ 6.99 / month~~

1 month free

To join

EMAIL & CLOUD



€ 4.99 / month

~~€ 6.99 / month~~

1 month free

To join

MEO



Free traffic to MEO apps already included in your tariff



Representative Scott Jio Wo Kawasaki

Alaska State Legislature

January 18, 2018

The Honorable Bill Walker
PO Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Governor Walker,

I am writing to bring attention to the recent Federal Communications Commission order reversing the net neutrality regulations put in place during the previous presidential administration. I believe that a free and open internet is a vital issue to Alaska families and small business. As such, I recently introduced House Bill 277, requiring broadband providers to practice net neutrality while doing business in Alaska.

The Open Internet Order of 2015 made changes to Title II of the Communication Act of 1934 to classify broadband providers as "common carriers," meaning they would be treated like utilities. Under the Order, broadband providers treated all information equally and were prevented from engaging in "blocking, throttling and paid prioritization" of the any data they transmitted. By reclassifying broadband providers under Title I as an "information service," broadband providers could legally coerce people into paying more money for the exact same services, or even less services, than they had previously been receiving.

Broadband internet is a modern-day necessity. Powerful internet service providers do not need a handout when thousands of Alaskans lack basic Internet access. There are only two broadband providers available to most of Alaska and I applaud them for their promise to voluntarily practice net neutrality. However, I predict that when larger, out-of-state providers begin to take advantage of their new market powers, our Alaskan providers will be forced to follow suit. We must prevent take quick and decisive action to prevent this from happening

On January 16, the Attorney General of New York joined with Attorneys General in twenty-one other states to file a multistate lawsuit to block the FCC's illegal reversal of net neutrality. I implore you to join their cause and fight to ensure an open internet with the free flow of information and free exchange of ideas remains a cornerstone of our economy and society.

Thank you for you hard work in making Alaska communities safer, stabilizing the state economy, and forging a path to future growth and development. I would be happy to discuss net neutrality further and answer any questions you may have.

Working Hard for Fairbanks Families,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Kawasaki".

Representative Scott Kawasaki
City of Fairbanks



Representative Scott Jiu Wo Kawasaki

Alaska State Legislature

District 1 Fairbanks

House Joint Resolution 31 Supporting Documents

“Urging the United State Congress to overturn the Federal Communication Commission’s order ending net neutrality.”

- HJR31 Supporting Document-Letter to Attorney General Lindemuth 1.29.18
- HJR31 Supporting Document-Governor's Letter 1.29.18
- HJR31 Supporting Document-Letter to Congressional Delegation 1.29.18
- HJR31 Supporting Document-Letter to Senator Murkowski 1.29.18
- HJR31 Supporting Document-Portugal Payment Package Example 1.29.18
- HJR31 Additional Document-Dec. 13 Article Business Insider 1.29.18
- HJR31 Additional Document-Jan. 4 FCC Order 1.29.18
- HJR31 Supporting Document-Dec. 14 Article Business Insider 1.29.18
- HJR31 Supporting Document-Dec. 15 Article Business Insider 1.29.18
- HJR31 Supporting Document-Dec. 15 Article NPR 1.29.18
- HJR31 Supporting Document-Rep. Kawasaki Letter to Governor 1.29.18
- HJR31 Supporting Document-University of Maryland Survey 1.29.18

In Juneau ◦ Alaska State Capitol Room 502, Juneau, Alaska 99801
In Fairbanks ◦ 1292 Sadler Way Suite 306, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Juneau ◦ (907) 465-3466 ◦ **Fairbanks** ◦ (907) 456-7423
Email: Rep.Scott.Kawasaki@akleg.gov

Rank	Name	Recurring Submissions
1	Marjorie Langston	313
2	Ambrose Allen	306
3	John Hatch	302
4	Ashley Johnson	290
5	Charles Burling	290
6	Brooke Pauley	288
7	Richard Brown	288
8	John Gerlach	282
9	Shelia Davis	282
10	Stephen Pritchett	280
11	Lori Franco	278
12	Shayla Fritsche	278
13	Owen Love	275
14	Keith Hoadley	268
15	Bambi Rhoden	264
16	Heather Hollingsworth	264
17	Paula Arviso	264
18	Belinda Daniels	261
19	Allen Thompson	260
20	Richard Majors	256
21	Patricia Johnson	252
22	Chris Smith	251
23	James Davis	250
24	Diane Hetrick	249
25	Victoria Boring	243
26	Robert Rankin	242
27	Rosie Mills	236
28	Maribel Wells	233
29	Elizabeth Flores	232
30	Deloris Wright	231
31	Monique Gibson	231
32	Tyson McGee	226
33	Stacey Anderson	224
34	Virginia Lewis	224
35	Donald Harper	222
36	Patrick Gary	222
37	Sandra Watts	222
38	Adriana Amy	221
39	Coleen Simmons	221
40	Marvin Decker	221
41	Monique Harris	221
42	Clinton Miller	220
43	James Cates	220
44	Phyllis Mueller	220
45	Edward Carter	217
46	Rosa Johnson	217
47	David Smith	216

48	Kimberly Grimes	215
49	Janet Friesen	210
50	Martha McGee	210
51	Joan Johnson	209
52	Staci Hasler	203
53	Charles Callaghan	201
54	Larry Denson	201
55	Junior Murray	200
56	David Webster	196
57	James Zepeda	196
58	John Hill	196
59	Julius Jones	196
60	Mark Cardenas	196
61	Mary Rios	196
62	Shannon Cross	196
63	Anita Brumback	195
64	Brent Rutherford	195
65	Curtis Vasquez	195
66	Sammy Wade	195
67	Ashley Craig	194
68	Rebecca Williams	194
69	Alan Toney	188
70	Dwayne Carney	188
71	Kristina McGee	188
72	Neva Walston	178
73	Sally Kendrick	178
74	Rodney Natividad	177
75	Tara Green	177
76	Jeffrey Rand	175
77	Robbie Grant	170
78	Robert Kier	170
79	Susanne Taylor	170
80	Arthur Wilson	163
81	Joseph Hayes	162
82	Pablo Farley	161
83	Pearlie Derossett	160
84	Vern Christensen	160
85	Evan Bush	159
86	Robyn Roberts	158
87	James Walters	157
88	Leslie Strickland	154
89	Shirley Hammer	154
90	Al Garris	152
91	Nicholas Frawley	152
92	Bertie Trammell	151
93	Christina Brunson	151
94	Samantha Maloney	151
95	Steven Morales	151
96	Barbara Miller	149

97	Joshua Guthrie	149
98	Sean Jennings	144
99	Tanisha Tapp	143
100	William Hutchins	141
101	Kathleen Falcon	138
102	Rachel Westbrook	138
103	Colby Fletcher	137
104	Yvonne Mullen	137
105	Joseph Smith	136
106	Nadine Wilson	134
107	Sheri Love	134
108	John Smith	133
109	Aaron Morgan	130
110	Susan Dawson	128
111	Elaine Stein	126
112	Mildred Decker	126
113	Gail Box	125
114	Gerardo Lockett	123
115	Jeffery Ross	121
116	Timothy Baldwin	121
117	Heather Molyneux	120
118	Martin Roe	120
119	James Morris	117
120	Tim Stone	117
121	Donna Massey	116
122	Joanna Hansen	116
123	Joel Martinez	116
124	Mark Noble	116
125	Michael Kennedy	114
126	Eileen Taylor	113
127	Sue Dirksen	108
128	Carlos Gill	106
129	Mabel Lawrence	106
130	Ruth Davison	106
131	Shirley Weaver	106
132	Lisa Montes	105
133	Patrick Hall	105
134	Angelo Craig	104
135	Cheryl Reese	104
136	Billy McArthur	102
137	James Nasser	102
138	Russell Edmonds	102
139	Desirae Walker	100
	100+ Submissions	25,751
	2-99 Submissions	11,969
	Single Submission	17,728
	Total Submissions	55,448

Names of individuals who submitted over 100 comments to the FCC using Alaska as the address.

Top ten commenters used fake Alaskan addresses and are not registered voters in Alaska.

ID	1080745904124	Proceeding	17-108
Name of Filer	Marjorie Langston		
Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status	
Viewing Status	DISSEMINATED		Unrestricted
Date Received	Aug 7, 2017	Date Posted	Aug 8,
2017 Address	4478 Timbercrest	City	juneau
ZIP	Road	State	AK
Brief Comment	99801 I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely, Marjorie langston		
Name of Filer	Ambrose Allen		
Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status	DISSEMINATED
Viewing Status	Unrestricted		
Date Received	Aug 8, 2017	Date Posted	Aug 8,
2017 Address	4705 Veltri Drive	City	Nikolai
State	AK	ZIP	99691
Brief Comment	I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely Ambrose Allen		
ID	108080255800113	Proceeding	17-108
Name of Filer	john Hatch		
Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status	DISSEMINATED
Viewing Status	Unrestricted		
Date Received	Aug 8, 2017	Date Posted	Aug 8, 2017
Address	3337 Kidd Avenue	City	Craig
State	AK	ZIP	99921
Brief Comment	I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely, john Hatch		
ID	1080750252534	Proceeding	17-108
Name of Filer	Ashley johnson		
Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status	DISSEMINATED
Viewing Status	Unrestricted		
Date Received	Aug 7, 2017	Date Posted	Aug 8, 2017
Address	473 Veltri Drive	City	Anchorage
State	AK	ZIP	99501
Brief Comment	I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely, Ashley Johnson		

ID	10807465529759	Proceeding	17-108
Name of Filer	Charles Burling		
Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status	
Viewing Status	DISSEMINATED	Status	Unrestricted
Date Received	Aug 7, 2017	Date Posted	Aug 8,
2017 Address	3756 Jerry Toth Drive	City	Noatak
State	AK	ZIP	99761
Brief Comment	I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely, Charles Burling		
ID	10807109077110	Proceeding	17-108
Name of Filer	Brooke Pauley		
Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status	DISSEMINATED
Viewing Status	Unrestricted		
Date Received	Aug 7, 2017	Date Posted	Aug 8, 2017
Address	3479 Timbercrest	City	
		Wainwright Road	State
		AK	
ZIP	99782		
Brief Comment	I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely, Brooke Pauley		
ID	10717701911775	Proceeding	17-108
Name of Filer	Richard Brown		
Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status	DISSEMINATED
Viewing Status	Unrestricted		
Date Received	Jul 17, 2017	Date Posted	Jul 18, 2017
Address	4377 Timbercrest	City	
		Noorvik Road	State
		AK	
ZIP	99763		
Brief Comment	I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely, Richard Brown		
ID	10808217093040	Proceeding	17-108
Name of Filer	John Gerlach		
Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status	
Viewing Status	DISSEMINATED	Status	Unrestricted
Date Received	Aug 8, 2017	Date Posted	Aug 8,
2017 Address	1619 Blackwell Street	City	Red Devil
State	AK	ZIP	99656
Brief Comment	I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely, John Gerlach		

ID	1080738574465	Proceeding	17-108
Name of Filer	Shelia Davis		
Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status	DISSEMINATED
Viewing Status	Unrestricted		
Date Received	Aug 7, 2017	Date Posted	Aug 7, 2017
Address	1979 Timbercrest	City	Klukwan
ZIP	Road 99827	State	AK
Brief Comment	I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely, Shelia Davis		
ECFS Filing Detail			
1/24/2018	ID	10808026485021	Proceeding 17-108
	Name of Filer	Stephen Pritchett	
	Type of Filing	COMMENT	Filing Status DISSEMINATED
	Viewing Status	Unrestricted	
	Date Received	Date Posted	Aug 8, 2017
	Address	City	Kazakof Bay
	State	ZIP	99615
	Brief Comment	I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications Act. Sincerely, Stephen Pritchett	

Recurring Comments	
I am in favor of strong net neutrality under Title II of the Telecommunications	27,656
<p>Before leaving office, the Obama Administration rammed through a massive scheme that gave the federal government broad regulatory control over the internet. That misguided policy decision is threatening innovation and hurting broadband investment in one of the largest and most important sectors of the U.S. economy. I support the Federal Communications Commission's decision to roll back Title II and allow for free market principles to guide our digital economy.</p>	1,954
<p>As an Internet user, I'm asking the FCC to protect the net neutrality protections currently in place. The FCC should reject Chairman Ajit Pai's plan to give the ISP monopolies like Verizon, AT&T, and Comcast the authority to create Internet fast lanes, stripping users of the vital access and privacy safeguards we fought for and so recently won. I'm concerned about ISPs being allowed to discriminate against certain types of data or websites because users will have fewer options and a less diverse Internet. Thankfully, the existing Open Internet rules mean that Internet providers can't block or slow users' ability to see certain web services or engage in data discrimination by charging online services and websites more money to reach customers faster. That's the right kind of forward-looking approach to make sure competition in the Internet space is fair and benefits small businesses and consumers as well as larger players. Chairman Pai's proposal would transform ISPs into Internet gatekeepers with an effective veto right on innovation and expression. That's not the kind of Internet we want to pass on to future generations of technology users. This is a place that let me be introduced to a bunch of people who have helped me through hard times and helped me make job connections. Thanks for protecting Internet users like me by upholding the existing Title II net neutrality rules.</p>	1,389
<p>As a concerned taxpayer and consumer, I am writing to urge the FCC to set the internet free and remove the inappropriate, unnecessary and overly vast regulations currently holding back the full potential of the internet. Due to the grip of the utility-style regulations imposed under the previous Commission, taxpayers have been put at risk, the threat of new fees on consumer bills still looms large, investment in internet infrastructure has not realized its full potential, innovations have gone undeveloped and unrealized, and twenty years of the appropriate level of oversight of the internet has been reversed. We must dial-back the poorly conceived application of Title II in the Open Internet Order so that American taxpayers can benefit from an unrestrained and truly open internet that scales back the unlimited power of the government, protects consumers from new taxes and encourages future investment and endless innovations.</p>	1,119
<p>the FCC's Open Internet Rules (net neutrality rules) are extremely important to me. I urge you to protect them. Today's net neutrality rules require internet service providers, such as cable companies and other broadband providers, to treat all online traffic equally and allow users to visit any website and access any kind of content they want, whenever they want. Net neutrality rules have been working and these consumer protections should not be rolled back. Preserving strong, enforceable net neutrality rules is fundamental to a free and open internet, and I urge you to protect the existing net neutrality rules to ensure the internet continues to be accessible for all equally.</p>	2,146

December 12, 2017

The Honorable John Thune
Chairman
U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Bill Nelson
Ranking Member
U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Greg Walden
Chairman
Energy and Commerce Committee
2125 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Frank Pallone
Ranking Member
Energy and Commerce Committee
2125 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Thune, Chairman Walden, Ranking Member Nelson, and Ranking Member Pallone:

A free and open internet is vital to core American values. It affects the freedom to share our thoughts and opinions freely, the ability to organize, and the opportunity to innovate and create. The principle of net neutrality – that all data on the internet should be treated equally, and internet service providers (ISPs) should not discriminate or provide preference to any data, regardless of its source, content, or destination – is what has made the internet the great engine of free expression, organizing, and economic opportunity that it is today.

Unfortunately, a radical draft order proposed by Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Chairman Ajit Pai would silence everyone's voices and dismantle Americans' freedoms by rolling back rules that protect net neutrality, giving companies free rein to dismantle the open internet. This proposed order would allow ISPs to control what individuals see and do on the internet without strong oversight for consumers. It departs from 15 years of bipartisan agreement from FCC chairs that the agency has both the authority and the responsibility to protect consumers and competition in the broadband marketplace. This is nothing more than an attack on the rights and freedoms of all Americans, and a gift to already powerful corporations. It is especially damaging to individuals and communities that have historically struggled to share their stories.

The current FCC rules—established in 2015 with the *Open Internet Order* and upheld in court—protect freedom of expression and an open marketplace for businesses to compete, free of interference from ISPs. These open internet protections are tremendously popular. They are supported by almost 80 percent of Americans in recent polling and also by millions of Americans who commented to the FCC and

called Congress to keep the rules in place. Since the 2015 net neutrality protections were adopted, we have seen continued innovation on the internet and increasing revenues and investments from ISPs. Under a free and open internet, everyone wins.

In his proposed order, Chairman Pai removes even the most basic protections for all content to be treated equally online. If the order passes on December 14, ISPs will be able to slow down or even block the content of websites for any reason, stifling free speech and skewing the marketplace.

Despite his rhetoric, since becoming chairman, Pai has steadily stood on the side of big companies and made it harder for all Americans to have access to a free and open internet, and created new obstacles for Americans to connect and communicate. He has set out to not only repeal net neutrality, but to cut aid to families in low-income communities in an assault on Lifeline. Under Pai's new policies, the digital divide will only deepen, innovative new businesses will struggle to compete, and the voices of millions will be silenced.

With the vote scheduled for December 14, we strongly urge Congress to stand up for the communities you serve by protecting net neutrality. Tell the FCC to pull the vote for this proposed order. A free and open internet protects a free and open society for all Americans—regardless of race, gender, faith, ability or disability, or socioeconomic status. These values are what make us Americans. We urge you to fight for your communities and our society.

We, the undersigned organizations, representing a diverse group of consumer, media, technology, library, arts, civil liberties, and civil rights advocates, artists, and musicians, urge you and your colleagues to support the current net neutrality rules in place, and tell the FCC to stop its proposed plan to end them.

Sincerely,

18MillionRising.org
A Herr Smith & EE Smith Library
Abel J. Morneau Memorial Library
Access Humboldt
Access Now
Access Sonoma Broadband
ADAPT Montana
Akaku Maui Community Media
Alice James Books
Allied Media Projects
Alternate ROOTS
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
American Civil Liberties Union
American Library Association
Appalshop, Inc.
Arts & Democracy
Association of College and Research Libraries
Association of Research Libraries
Association of University Presses
Barclay Public Library District

Black Women's Health Imperative
Boston Library Consortium
Butte Public Library
BYP100
Cahokia Public Library
Campaign for Youth Justice
Carlinville Public Library
CASH Music
CCTV Center for Media and Democracy
Center for Democracy & Technology
Center for Media Justice
Center for Rural Strategies
Center for Social Inclusion
Central Community High School #71
Charleston Carnegie Public Library
Clarke University
Coalition of Religious Publishing Associations
Color Of Change
Common Cause
Common Frequency
Courage Campaign
CreaTV San Jose
Daily Kos
Dayton Public Library
Defending Rights & Dissent
Demand Progress
Dignity and Power Now
Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund
Electronic Frontier Foundation
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
Engine
EveryLibrary
Faithful Internet
Fight for the Future
Forward Together
Frank Bertetti Benld Public Library
FREE Families Rally for Emancipation and Empowerment
Free Press Action Fund
Free Speech Coalition
Friends of the Earth
Future of Music Coalition
Galatia Public Library
Garrard Co Public Library
Girl Friday
Global Action Project
Government Information Watch
Harristown Public Library District
Hawarden Public Library

HealthHIV
Hollaback!
Homeowners Against Deficient Dwellings
Hope Welty Public Library
Illinois Heartland Library System
Illinois Library Association
Institute for Local Self-Reliance
International Documentary Association
Iowa Library Association
Iraq Veterans Against the War
Kingdom Access TV
LeadingAge
LitNet - The Literary Network
Mahomet Public Library District
Maine Library Association
Marion Carnegie Library
Martinez Street Women's Center
Mason City Public Library District
May First/People Link
Media Access Project
Media Action Center
Media Alliance
Media Mobilizing Project
Memorial Health System Professional Library
Michigan Library Association
Minnesota Library Association
Mississippi Valley Library District
Mobile Beacon
NARAL Pro-Choice America
Nashville Public Library
National Association of Consumer Advocates
National Coalition Against Censorship
National Coalition for LGBT Health
National Consumer Law Center, on behalf of its low-income clients
National Hispanic Media Coalition
National Juvenile Justice Network
National Organization for Women
Native Public Media
New America's Open Technology Institute
New Mexico Library Association
New Progressive Alliance
Oakland Privacy
Online Policy Group
Open Access Connections
Open MIC (Open Media and Information Companies Initiative)
OpenMedia
Oregon State University Libraries & Press
Orinda Progressive Action Alliance

PEN America
People Demanding Action
Popular Resistance
Progressive Technology Project
Prometheus Radio Project
Public Citizen
Public Justice Center
Public Knowledge
Race Forward
Rick Warren Memorial Public Library District
Rights4Girls
Robinson High School Library
RootsAction.org
RYSE Youth Center
Savvy System Designs
Smithton Public Library District
Society of American Archivists
Somos Un Pueblo Unido
South Carolina Small Business Chamber of Commerce
Southwest Organizing Project
St. Ambrose University Library
St. Paul Neighborhood Network
Stinson Memorial Public Library District
The Authors Guild
The Greenlining Institute
The Harry Potter Alliance
The People's Press Project
The Tully Center for Free Speech
Tri-City Public Library
United Church of Christ, OC Inc.
United Plant Savers
United Spinal Association
Urbana-Champaign Independent Media Center
Venice Public Library
Voqal
Wedsworth Memorial Library
WFNU Frogtown Community Radio
Williamsburg (Iowa) Public Library
Women In Media & News
Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press
Women's Media Center
Woodhull Freedom Foundation
World Wide Web Foundation
Worthington Libraries
Writers Guild of America West
Young Women United

Jacob Gerrish

From: Sarah Knudsen [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 7:28 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Sarah Knudsen [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sarah Knudsen

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Palmer AK. 99645

Thank you

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Brandon Wood [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:43 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Brandon Wood [redacted]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Brandon Wood

[redacted]
[redacted] Anchorage, AK 99504 I have worked in the IT field in Alaska for 14 years, and I strongly believe in a free and open internet. I was deeply saddened when it was repealed nationally. Please vote to preserve it here in Alaska.

--
This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Dolores Tuck <wordpress@alaska.gov>
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 9:35 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Dolores Tuck <wordpress@alaska.gov>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dolores Tuck

~~wordpress@alaska.gov~~
~~1234567890~~

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Edward Cullinane <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 8:44 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Edward Cullinane <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Edward Cullinane

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Anchorage, AK 99502

--
This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Dehrich Schmidt-Chya <[REDACTED]@akhouse.org>
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 8:21 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Dehrich Schmidt-Chya <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dehrich Schmidt-Chya

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], AK 99615

Thank you for protecting net neutrality

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Reginald Peratrovich [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 8:20 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Reginald Peratrovich [redacted]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Reginald Peratrovich

[redacted]
8500 Rebel Ridge Drive Anchorage Alaska 99504

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Josephine Dawson [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 7:25 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Josephine Dawson <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Josephine Dawson
dawskimo@gmail.com
[REDACTED], Juneau, AK. 99801

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Thea Lawton <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 6:52 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Thea Lawton <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Thea Lawton

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Diane Bigelow <[REDACTED]@akhouse.org>
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 6:35 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Diane Bigelow <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Diane Bigelow

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage AK

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Anna Jesse Harrison <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 5:53 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Anna Jesse Harrison <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Anna Jesse Harrison

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Please support net neutrality in Alaska.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Marilyn Volz [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 5:35 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Marilyn Volz <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Volz

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage, AK 99504

Protect net neutrality

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Tammie Stoops <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 4:57 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Tammie Stoops <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Tammie Stoops

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Alaska 99501

This is important!

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Martha Jo Roberts <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 10:19 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Martha Jo Roberts <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Martha Jo Roberts

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Fairbanks 99712

The internet should be treated like the utility it is, with open and free access to everyone.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Robert Dean Haave <[redacted]>
Sent: Saturday, February 3, 2018 10:53 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Robert Dean Haave <[redacted]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Robert Dean Haave

[redacted]
[redacted], AK 99508

Our country was founded on freedom and equality and all her citizens afforded equal liberty and justice. It is what makes America great and why I am so proud to live here. Restricting, limiting or ending net neutrality flies in the face of these concepts. We do not need to make America great again she is great but we do need to make sure that she maintains the course that made it so. Her citizens are her greatest treasure and her greatest defenders. We must maintain net neutrality for ourselves and for future generations. Thank you Senators Kawasaki and Begich for your hard work and efforts on maintaining net neutrality

--
This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Dianne K Shibe <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Saturday, February 3, 2018 8:46 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Dianne K Shibe <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dianne K Shibe

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Wasilla AK 99654

Thank you for supporting the public with your fight for net neutrality.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Laurence Irving <[REDACTED]@llhawaii.gov>
Sent: Saturday, February 3, 2018 7:01 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Laurence Irving <[REDACTED]@llhawaii.gov>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Laurence Irving

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Fairbanks AK 99701

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Amy Lujan <[REDACTED]@akhouse.org>
Sent: Friday, February 2, 2018 3:39 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Amy Lujan <[REDACTED]@akhouse.org>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Amy Lujan

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Juneau AK 99801

In order for Alaskans to be competitive in the global economy we need to have the best internet service possible. Please enforce net neutrality in our state!

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Ryan Nelson <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday, February 2, 2018 1:14 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Ryan Nelson <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ryan Nelson

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Fairbanks ak 99709

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Heidi James Frost <[redacted]@[redacted].org>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2018 9:45 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Heidi James Frost <frostletters@live.com>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
[redacted]

531 East 10th Avenue 99501

I believe the passage of HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 is the only fair and equitable thing to do.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Kelsey Ebert <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2018 9:17 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Kelsey Ebert [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

1001 Boniface pky 17N
An open internet is essential.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Kasey Casort <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2018 8:29 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Kasey Casort <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kasey Casort

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], AK 99709

I support access to the Internet as a right that should be afforded to all American citizens. I do not believe that corporations should control who has access to the Internet, because this will exacerbate existing inequalities. Thank you for proposing this bill, I support it wholeheartedly and will be paying close attention to who votes for and against it!

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Tina Bredehoft <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2018 6:20 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Tina Bredehoft [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Tina Bredehoft

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]etchikan

Please protect the end users of the internet. It is no longer a luxury and giant corporations are being give free reign to take advantage any way they want due to the failure of the FCC to protect us. Protect us from the FCC!!!!

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: SANTA CLAUS <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2018 6:23 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: SANTA CLAUS <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
SANTA CLAUS

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] North Pole, AK 99705

As a member of the Screen Actors Guild - American Federation of Television and Radio Artists and the Writers Guild of America West, a former university lecturer and law enforcement agency administrator, I have depended on unrestricted internet access for many years. I don't believe in censorship or restricted access to information, except to protect children from harm. I support net neutrality and Alaska HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, AND SB 160 and ask that you do the same. Thank you.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Melinda Smodey <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2018 7:32 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Melinda Smodey [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Melinda Smodey

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Please support net neutrality

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Jack Smodey <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2018 7:44 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Jack Smodey [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jack Smodey

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage, Alaska

As a web developer, I do not want Internet Providers to have the power to restrict the use of certain websites much in the same way I wouldn't want the electric utility to restrict the use of certain light bulbs. Thank you for your representation. My colleagues and I will be watching this legislation with great interest.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Rixa Evershed <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2018 7:54 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Rixa Evershed <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Rixa Evershed

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] North Pole, AK 99705

I support keeping net neutrality for Alaska wholeheartedly! Information should be accessible in cost for all!
Sincerely, Rixa Evershed

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Adriana Gutierrez <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2018 8:17 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Adriana Gutierrez <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Adriana Gutierrez
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Save net neutrality!

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Molly O'Scannell <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 1:47 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Molly O'Scannell [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Molly O'Scannell

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Forrest Dunbar <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:24 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Forrest Dunbar [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Forrest Dunbar

[REDACTED]
4 [REDACTED], Anchorage, AK 99508

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Carol Joan Davis <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:30 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Carol Joan Davis [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Carol Joan Davis

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Fairbanks, AK 99701

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Emmy Zartman <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:34 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Emmy Zartman [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Emmy Zartman

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Thank you for trying to protect Alaskans by preserving Net Neutrality.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: David Bates <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:34 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: David Bates [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Bates

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Fairbanks AK 99701

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: K. Michele Vasquez <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:36 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: K. Michele Vasquez [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

K. Michele Vasquez

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Soldotna, AK 99669

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Sharon Waisanen <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:41 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Sharon Waisanen [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sharon Waisanen

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Soldotna, 99669

Please support a free and open internet.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Ryan Astalos <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:42 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Ryan Astalos [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ryan Astalos

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Rep. Scott Kawasaki

From: Michael garner <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:47 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Michael garner [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michael garner

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Wasilla Ak 99654

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature, I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Seth C. Yerrington <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:50 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Seth C. Yerrington [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Seth C. Yerrington

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Anchorage, AK 99508

An ISP is most properly classified as a common carrier utility and regulated as such. It's in the significant public interest to restore the conditions in place before the FCC's recent decision to abdicate their regulatory authority and undo Net Neutrality.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: SANTA CLAUS <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 4:51 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: SANTA CLAUS [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
SANTA CLAUS

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] North Pole AK 99705

If you'd like to watch a couple of minutes of an entertaining net neutrality primer, prepared by Burger King, please visit: <https://youtu.be/ltzy5vRmN8Q> . Thanks.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Timothy Slade <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:02 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Timothy Slade [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Timothy Slade

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage AK 99501

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Celia Cash <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:03 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Celia Cash [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Celia Cash

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Chelsea Tremblay <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:06 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Chelsea Tremblay [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Chelsea Tremblay

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Petersburg AK 99833

Net neutrality is essential for a future Alaska that includes open, accessible internet. Thank you to the state for taking up this essential issue.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Denise Trujillo <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:13 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Denise Trujillo <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Denise Trujillo

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage 99508

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Shaun Hanley <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:15 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Shaun Hanley [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Shaun Hanley

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage AK

--
This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Cherie Rains <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:17 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Cherie Rains [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Cherie Rains

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Please for once listen to We the People! Stand by Alaska... the State you represent!!!

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Elizabeth M Shull <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:28 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Elizabeth M Shull <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth M Shull

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage, AK 99504

—
This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Mercedes Curran <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:41 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Mercedes Curran [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mercedes Curran

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Come on...you can't actually think that having this stranglehold on the internet from FCC is beneficial in ANY sort of capacity. Fight for our rights as US citizens. This type of control is disturbing. Do the right thing.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Mike Burnham <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:42 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Mike Burnham [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mike Burnham
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Net neutrality was violated several times before these protections were initially applied. Now that they have been removed there is no reason not to expect neutrality to be violated again. We do not need to wait for an Alaskan ISP to cross the line, we should make it clear what the rules are.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Kristin Shea <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:46 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Kristin Shea [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kristin Shea

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Keep the internet free and open. Allow Americans the right to choose.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Cheryll Athorp <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:51 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Cheryll Athorp <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Cheryll Athorp

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] AK 99901

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Katherine Beatty <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 5:58 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Katherine Beatty [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Katherine Beatty

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

please dont change the internet....low cost and everyone should have access to it....

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Samuel Johns <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 6:00 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Samuel Johns [REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Samuel Johns

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage AK 99503

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Erin Binek <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 6:09 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Erin Binek [redacted] >
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Erin Binek

[redacted signature]

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Stephanie Horine <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 6:18 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Stephanie Horine [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Horine

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Anchorage, 99516

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Miriam Dunbar <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 6:33 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Miriam Dunbar <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Miriam Dunbar

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Cordova, AK 99574

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Barbara Shangin <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 6:41 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Barbara Shangin <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Shangin

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Claudia Sutton <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 7:22 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Claudia Sutton [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Claudia Sutton

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Juneau AK 99801

Please support the bills for net neutrality.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Lawrence Simmons <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 7:36 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Lawrence Simmons [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lawrence Simmons

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

--
This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Thomas Tallant <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 8:43 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Thomas Tallant <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Thomas Tallant

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage, AK 99508

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Elaine O'Brien <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 8:58 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Elaine O'Brien [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Elaine O'Brien

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Kodiak, AK

Please do what is right and put People before Party!!

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Theresa Henry <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 9:31 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Theresa Henry <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Theresa Henry

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Anchorage, AK 99501

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Sarah Drummond <wordpress@akhouse.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 10:36 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Sarah Drummond [REDACTED]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sarah Drummond

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Anchorage 99509

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Katherine B Walters [mailto:k.walters@alaska.gov] >
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 11:17 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Katherine B Walters [mailto:k.walters@alaska.gov]
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Katherine B Walters

[Redacted]
[Redacted] Valdez, AK

It is so important for individuals to have the same access to the space and speed on the internet. We need to keep information and facts equally accessible to all.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Anne E. Garrett <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 11:34 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Anne E. Garrett <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Garrett

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage

--
This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Riley Newman <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2018 4:48 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Riley Newman <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Riley Newman

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Laura Oden <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2018 8:17 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Laura Oden <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Laura Oden

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

I am reaching out to express my opinion on the FCC reversal of Net Neutrality. I am very glad there is a move here locally to address this reversal. If we can't undo the damage on the federal level, I encourage you to protect us on the state level.

Net Neutrality was a good thing for Alaskans. We have far too little competition for the argument that reversing Net Neutrality here will benefit Alaskans. In fact, I believe the opposite is true. I am not a fan of putting more power, money and influence into the hands of a tiny number of businesses in Alaska that control the internet here. Alaskans have suffered enough with the few overpowering the many. A free and open internet is essential.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Jacqueline Fowler <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2018 8:29 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Jacqueline Fowler <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Fowler

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Juneau

Please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Bruce Bookman <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2018 10:46 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Bruce Bookman <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bruce Bookman

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Anchorage AK

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Jim Farrell <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2018 11:48 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Jim Farrell <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jim Farrell

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Fairbanks, Ak. 99701

Please stand-up for us the citizens and protect NET NEUTRALITY PROTECTIONS.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Malena marvin <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2018 1:40 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: Malena marvin <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Malena marvin

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Thanks in advance to all AK legislators who lean in to this important issue. Net neutrality is the cornerstone of the values we hold dear as a nation: liberty and equality.

Malena Marvin

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: David Hart <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2018 3:19 PM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

From: David Hart <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Hart

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 99508

Please stand with your constituents instead of large Outside companies.
Thank you.

--
This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: Joanne Kell <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 9:34 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: Joanne Kell <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Joanne Kell

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Anchorage Ak 99508

I am very much in support of this bill.

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)

Jacob Gerrish

From: David Adkins-Brown <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 8:31 AM
To: Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Jacob Gerrish
Subject: Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI Net Neutrality form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

From: David Adkins-Brown <[REDACTED]>
Subject: [your-subject]

Message Body:

Dear Members of the Alaska State Legislature,

I'm writing in support of net neutrality in Alaska. I support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160 to enforce net neutrality in Alaska and urge Congress to reverse the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order eliminating net neutrality protections.

The FCC should not deny U.S. citizens the right to access a free and open internet. Reversing net neutrality is an unfair business practice that allows Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block websites, slow internet traffic, and engage in paid prioritization. Alaskans' right to free speech, free press, and free association are threatened when large ISPs control what information can be shared over the internet and what websites can be visited.

Alaska Legislators, please support HJR 31, HB 277, SJR 12, and SB 160. Alaska businesses and families should not be denied access to a free and open internet for communication and commerce. Thank you.

Sincerely,

David Adkins-Brown

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] anchorage alaska 99508

--

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Representative SCOTT KAWASAKI (http://akhouse.org/rep_kawasaki)



Pew Research Center

Internet & Technology

MENU

RESEARCH AREAS

SEARCH

NOVEMBER 29, 2017

Public Comments to the Federal Communications Commission About Net Neutrality Contain Many Inaccuracies and Duplicates

Fully 57% of comments used temporary or duplicate email addresses, and seven popular comments accounted for 38% of all submissions

BY PAUL HITLIN ([HTTP://WWW.PEWRESEARCH.ORG/STAFF/PAUL-HITLIN/](http://www.pewresearch.org/staff/paul-hitlin/)), KENNETH OLMSTEAD ([HTTP://WWW.PEWINTERNET.ORG/AUTHOR/KOLMSTEAD/](http://www.pewinternet.org/author/kolmstead/)) AND SKYE TOOR ([HTTP://WWW.PEWINTERNET.ORG/AUTHOR/STOOR/](http://www.pewinternet.org/author/stoor/))

Correction: This report initially noted that 450,000 comments were submitted to the FCC during its previous open comment period on net neutrality. That data point was based only on the initial comment period, spanning Feb. 9-July 18, 2014. The FCC subsequently reopened the comment period through Sept. 15, 2014, and the report now reflects the total number of comments received during the entirety of the 2014 public comment period. In addition, a reference to John Oliver in a sentence referring to the most popular pro-net-neutrality comment has been removed. Pew Research Center has issued a statement (<http://www.pewresearch.org/2017/11/30/our-response-to-concerns-raised-about-our-analysis-of-the-fccs-net-neutrality-public-comments/>) regarding concerns raised about this analysis.

For the second time in less than four years, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is considering regulations regarding net neutrality – the principle that internet service providers must treat all data the same, regardless of the origin or purpose of that data. Opponents of net neutrality regulations argue that ISPs should have the right to prioritize traffic and charge for their services as they wish. Meanwhile, supporters of net neutrality suggest that so-called fast lanes are anti-competitive and would prevent start-ups and smaller companies from competing with more well-established companies that can afford to pay for prioritized web traffic.

From April 27 to Aug. 30, 2017, the FCC allowed members of the public to formally submit comments on the subject. In total, 21.7 million comments were submitted electronically and posted online for review. This figure dwarfs the number received during the initial comment period (<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/09/05/what-drove-spike-in-public-comments-on-net-neutrality-likely-a-comedian/>) when the FCC last accepted comments on this topic in 2014, as well as the nearly four million total submissions (<https://www.fcc.gov/news-events/blog/2014/10/22/fcc-releases-open-internet-reply-comments-public>) received during the entirety of the comment process that year.¹ Net neutrality regulations underpin the digital lives of many Americans, yet it is challenging to survey the public on such an inherently complex and technical subject. For this reason, Pew Research Center set out to analyze the opinions of those who had taken the time to submit their thoughts to the FCC.

feedback

However, the Center's analysis of these submissions finds that the comments present challenges to anyone hoping to understand the attitudes of the concerned public regarding net neutrality. It also highlights the ways in which individuals and groups are using modern digital tools to engage in the long-standing practice of speaking out in order to influence government policy decisions. Among the most notable findings:

- **Many submissions seemed to include false or misleading personal information.** Some 57% of the comments utilized either duplicate email addresses or temporary email addresses created with the intention of being used for a short period of time and then discarded. In addition, many individual names appeared thousands of times in the submissions. As a result, it is often difficult to determine if any given comment came from a specific citizen or from an unknown person (or entity) submitting multiple comments using unverified names and email addresses.
- **There is clear evidence of organized campaigns to flood the comments with repeated messages.** Of the 21.7 million comments posted, 6% were unique. The other 94% were submitted multiple times – in some cases, hundreds of thousands of times. In fact, the seven most-submitted comments (six of which argued against net neutrality regulations) comprise 38% of all the submissions over the four-month comment period.
- **Often, thousands of comments were submitted at precisely the same moment.** On nine different occasions, more than 75,000 comments were submitted at the very same second – often including identical or highly similar comments. Three of these nine instances featured variations of a popular pro-net-neutrality message, while the others promoted several different anti-net-neutrality statements.

The Center conducted its analysis by downloading all the comments from the FCC's publicly available API (<https://www.fcc.gov/reports-research/developers>) . All data and comments used in this report are stored on the FCC's site and are freely available to the public. Researchers then used various data analysis techniques to summarize the comments and to look for duplicates or invalid information. Most notably, the Center utilized a measure of textual similarity to determine the share of highly similar comments that were submitted multiple times.² Full details of the contents of this dataset and the techniques used in this analysis can be found in the methodology (<http://www.pewinternet.org/2017/11/29/net-neutrality-comments-methodology/>) at the end of this report.

Many submissions contained false or misleading personal information

Collecting large-scale data from the public is always challenging. It is difficult to ensure that a person online is indeed who they claim to be, and falsification of someone's personal information can be accomplished with relatively minimal effort. The Center's analysis finds evidence that many people did not reveal their true identities when submitting comments to the FCC. Some of these instances may have been accidental, but in many cases patterns in the comments indicate those submitting the comments intentionally entered false or misleading personal information.

Many common names – as well as other words – appeared thousands of times as “authors” of comments

The most common “name” included as an author was not, in fact, a name. In nearly 17,000 instances, the name of the commenter filing their views on the FCC site was written as “Net Neutrality” (this term also appeared as the author of more than 5,000 comments in lower-case form). “The Internet” also appeared as the name in almost 7,500 submissions. Of the top 15 names that appeared in the FCC submissions, eight included the common last names of “Smith” or “Johnson,” and four were not names at all.

These submissions often featured email addresses that were nonfunctional, frequently repeated, or disposable

Thousands of submissions to FCC featured duplicate 'names'

Top 15 most-common names provided on posts submitted to the FCC's net neutrality comment website

	Name listed on the FCC's comment site	Number of submissions
1	Net Neutrality	16,983
2	The Internet	7,470
3	Pat M	5,910
4	net neutrality	5,153
5	John Smith	3,997
6	John Johnson	3,133
7	Smith	3,121
8	Michael Smith	2,708
9	Mary Johnson	2,635
10	James Smith	2,625
11	David Smith	2,576
12	Robert Smith	2,442
13	17-108	2,439
14	Michael Williams	2,237
15	MyNameJeff	2,167

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of online submissions to the FCC's net neutrality public comment form from April 27 to Aug. 30, 2017.

"Public Comments to the Federal Communications Commission About Net Neutrality Contain Many Inaccuracies and Duplicates"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

(http://www.pewinternet.org/2017/11/29/public-comments-to-the-federal-communications-commission-about-net-neutrality-contain-many-inaccuracies-and-duplicates/pi_2017-11-29_net-neutrality-comments_0-01/) In theory, the process for submitting a comment to the FCC included a validation technique to ensure the email address submitted with each comment came from a legitimate account. The submission form clearly states that all information submitted, including names and addresses, would be publicly available via the FCC site (<https://www.fcc.gov/rulemaking/most-active-proceedings>).

However, the Center's analysis shows that the FCC site does not appear to have utilized this email verification process on a consistent basis. According to this analysis of the data from the FCC, only 3% of the comments definitively went through this validation process. In the vast majority of cases, it is unclear whether any attempt was made to validate the email address provided.

As a result, in many cases commenters were able to use generic or bogus email addresses and still have their comments accepted by the FCC and posted online. For instance, the email address *example@example.com* appeared in 7,513 comments, making it the most common email address to appear. The email address *john_oliver@yahoo.com* (television host John Oliver advocated on his show (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=92vuuZt7wak>) for net neutrality earlier this year) was also used in 1,002 comments. All told, the Center's analysis identified 1.4 million email addresses that appeared multiple times in the comments.

Additionally, in 9,190 cases the email address supplied did not contain the "@" character necessary to serve a functioning email account. Moreover, 10% of the comments submitted did not include an email address at a

feedback

Along with using duplicate or potentially fraudulent addresses, the Center’s analysis finds more than 8 million submissions included email addresses from temporary email accounts designed to disappear within hours and leave no trace of email exchanges behind.³ Taken together, some 57% of the comments submitted to the FCC either utilized a temporary email address or an email address that was also included with at least one other comment.

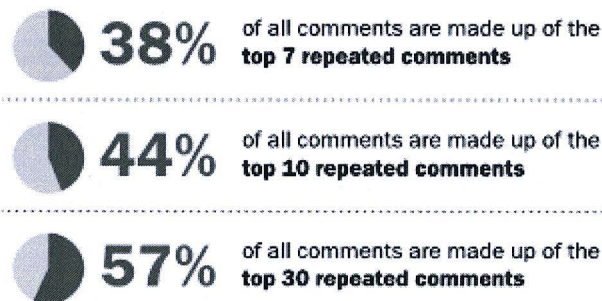
Many submissions highlight organized efforts to influence the commentary period

The Center’s analysis of these data suggests the net neutrality comment period was marked by several organized efforts aimed at conveying the public’s feelings on this subject.

Some 6% of the comments posted were unique submissions. Six of the seven most-common submissions in the remaining 94% argued against net neutrality and can be traced back to websites of a handful of organizations

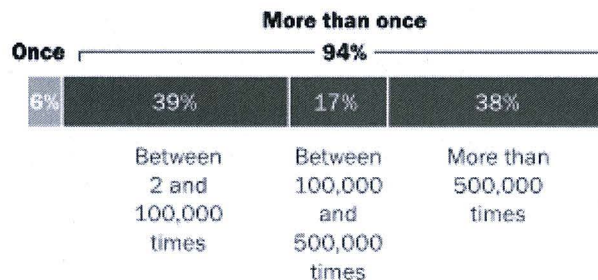
Small number of FCC net neutrality comments made up a large portion of the total submitted

% of FCC net neutrality comments in each group



Most appeared more than once; only 6% of comments were unique

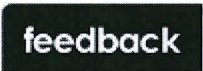
% of FCC net neutrality comments that appeared ...



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of online submissions to the FCC’s net neutrality public comment form from April 27 to Aug. 30, 2017.

“Public Comments to the Federal Communications Commission About Net Neutrality Contain Many Inaccuracies and Duplicates”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER



This analysis finds that 6% of the 21.7 million comments were submitted a single time. The remaining 94% were each submitted multiple times, in some cases numbering in the thousands. In fact, five comments were submitted more than 800,000 times each. Taken together, these seven comments alone account for more than 8 million submissions, representing 38% of the total over the entirety of the comment period.

The single comment submitted more times than any other was a pro-net-neutrality statement that appeared 2.8 million times, accounting for 13% of all submissions. At the same time, seven of the top 10 comments argued *against* net neutrality and encouraged the FCC to roll back Title II regulations.⁴ The seven most-popular anti-net-neutrality posts made up 27% of all the comments submitted, while the three most-popular comments in favor of net neutrality made up 17% of the total submitted.

Whether they argued for or against net neutrality, the text of many of the top comments can be traced back to a small number of organizations. For example, the single most-popular comment was a pro-net-neutrality statement that appeared as a submission form on the website [battleforthenet.com](https://www.battleforthenet.com/) (<https://www.battleforthenet.com/>). Similarly, the wording for three popular comments opposing net neutrality (representing the second-, sixth- and ninth-most submitted overall) appeared on the website for an organization known as the Taxpayers Protection Alliance (<http://www.tpaaction.org/>). Combined, the text from these three suggested comments appeared in almost 2.4 million submissions, making up 11% of the total.

The seven most-prevalent comments to the FCC were submitted more than 500,000 times each, and six opposed net neutrality regulations

Seven most-common submissions to the FCC's net neutrality comment form

Beginning of common text	Number of times submitted
1 The FCC's Open Internet Rules (net neutrality rules) are extremely important to me. I urge you to protect them. I don't want ISPs to have the power to block websites, slow them down, give some sites an advantage over others, or split the Internet into "fast lanes" for companies that pay and "slow lanes" for the rest. Now is not the time to let giant ISPs censor what we see and do online. Censorship by ISPs is a serious problem. Comcast has throttled Netflix, AT&T blocked FaceTime, Time Warner Cable throttled the popular game League of Legends and Verizon admitted it will introduce fast lanes for sites that pay – and slow lanes for everyone else – if the FCC lifts the rules. This hurts consumers and businesses large and small ...	2,803,359
2 In 2015 Chairman Tom Wheeler's Federal Communications Commission (FCC) imposed restrictive Title II utility-style regulations under the guise of an open internet. Not only have these regulations inhibited innovation in the internet ecosystem, they hurt taxpayers and consumers by expanding the regulatory reach of the FCC and limiting investment in internet infrastructure. We cannot allow this revolutionary tool to be bogged down with excessive government interference. It is past time for the FCC, an agency that is funded by American taxpayers, to free the internet of burdensome regulations ...	1,306,644
3 Before leaving office the Obama Administration rammed through a massive scheme that gave the federal government broad regulatory control over the internet. That misguided policy decision is threatening innovation and hurting broadband investment in one of the largest and most important sectors of the U.S. economy. I support the Federal Communications Commission's decision to roll back Title II and allow for free market principles to guide our digital economy.	1,270,140
4 The current FCC regulatory scheme known as "Title II" represents an unprecedented increase in government control over the internet. Such over-regulation is hurting our economy and suffocating innovation. I support Chairman Pai's plan to return to a commonsense regulatory framework that allows for the internet to grow without useless government interference. The internet has flourished for decades without the heavy hand of government over-regulation. Its time we return to what works.	898,633
5 The unprecedented regulatory power the Obama Administration imposed on the internet is smothering innovation, damaging the American economy and obstructing job creation. I urge the Federal Communications Commission to end the bureaucratic regulatory overreach of the internet known as Title II and restore the bipartisan light-touch regulatory consensus that enabled the internet to flourish for more than 20 years ...	818,832
6 As a concerned taxpayer and consumer I am writing to urge the FCC to set the internet free and remove the inappropriate, unnecessary and overly vast regulations currently holding back the full potential of the internet. Due to the grip of the utility-style regulations imposed under the previous Commission, taxpayers have been put at risk, the threat of new fees on consumer bills still looms large, investment in internet infrastructure has not realized its full potential, innovations have gone undeveloped and unrealized, and twenty years of the appropriate level of oversight of the internet has been reversed ...	657,018
7 The Obama-era FCC regulations known as "Title II" enable the federal government to exert an extraordinary and unnecessary amount of regulatory control over the internet. This bureaucratic overreach impedes innovation, stifles investment and continues to create economic uncertainty for one of the largest sectors of the U.S. economy ...	525,007

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of online submissions to the FCC's net neutrality public comment form from April 27 to Aug. 30, 2017. "Public Comments to the Federal Communications Commission About Net Neutrality Contain Many Inaccuracies and Duplicates"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In many instances, thousands of comments were submitted simultaneously – down to the second.

feedback

Other research (<http://www.zdnet.com/article/a-bot-is-flooding-the-fccs-website-with-fake-anti-net-neutrality-comments/>) has suggested that some share of the FCC comments may have been submitted in bulk using automated processes, such as organized bot campaigns. The Center’s analysis finds support for this argument, based on the fact that many comments were submitted at precisely the same instant. The FCC assigned a precise timestamp to each comment as it was submitted, and an analysis of those timestamps shows that on numerous occasions, thousands of posts were submitted at exactly the same time – a sign that these submissions were likely automated.

On more than 100 different occasions, 25,000 or more comments were submitted to the FCC at the same precise second. And on nine different occasions, 75,000 messages or more were posted simultaneously. The three most numerous of these nine moments featured variations of the most popular pro-net-neutrality message. The remaining six included several different anti-net-neutrality statements.

More than 75,000 net neutrality comments were submitted simultaneously on nine different occasions

Number of FCC net neutrality comments

	Date	Time (EDT)	Number of comments
1	July 19	2:57:15 p.m.	475,482
2	July 17	4:53:08 p.m.	129,281
3	July 17	4:39:21 p.m.	90,673
4	May 28	8:23:51 p.m.	90,458
5	May 24	7:18:04 p.m.	86,237
6	May 18	8:34:00 p.m.	86,237
7	May 24	7:09:20 p.m.	81,837
8	May 18	8:53:00 p.m.	80,479
9	May 23	6:12:57 p.m.	76,512

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of online submissions to the FCC’s net neutrality public comment form from April 27 to Aug. 30, 2017.

“Public Comments to the Federal Communications Commission About Net Neutrality Contain Many Inaccuracies and Duplicates”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

(http://www.pewinternet.org/2017/11/29/public-comments-to-the-federal-communications-commission-about-net-neutrality-contain-many-inaccuracies-and-duplicates/pi_2017-11-29_net-neutrality-comments_o-04/) In the most prolific example, 475,482 comments were submitted on July 19 at precisely 2:57:15 p.m. EDT. Almost all of those comments were pro-net neutrality and offered variations of text that appeared on the site battleforthenet.com (<https://www.battleforthenet.com/>). In some cases, the only difference was the name of the submitter: the same text was “signed” 286 times by “Andrew,” 265 times by “Michael” and 235 times by “Ryan,” among other names.

A deeper analysis of these simultaneous comments highlights several variations in how they were submitted. In some cases, the comments were highly similar but with minor variations. The 86,237 comments submitted at precisely 7:18:04 p.m. on May 24 offer an example of this approach. No two were exactly the same, but all featured consistent patterns. Most began with variations of a similar theme, such as: “Dear [FCC Chairman] Mr. Pai, I am a voter worried about regulations on the Internet,” “Dear Chairman Pai, I am a voter worried about Title 2 and net neutrality,” or “Dear Commissioners: I’m concerned about Internet regulation and net neutrality.”

feedback

The body of these comments also featured similar phrases. One post charged, “Obama’s policy to take over the web is a betrayal of net neutrality. It reversed a free-market policy that functioned supremely well for decades with both parties’ backing.” While another stated, “The previous administration’s policy to control the Internet is a betrayal of the open Internet. It disrupted a free-market system that functioned fabulously smoothly for decades with bipartisan approval.”

In other cases, the content of these simultaneous submissions was entirely identical. On May 28 at exactly 8:23:51 p.m. EDT, the FCC received 90,458 comments with this exact message: “Title II is a Depression-era regulatory framework designed for a telephone monopoly that no longer exists. It was wrong to apply it to the Internet and the FCC should repeal it and go back to the free-market approach that worked so well.” Indeed, this example was not an isolated incident. The Center identified at least five separate occasions when the exact same text was submitted more than 24,000 times at precisely the same moment.

On at least five occasions, more than 24,000 exactly identical net neutrality comments were submitted to the FCC in a single second

Number of FCC net neutrality comments

	Date	Time (EDT)	Number of submissions	Beginning of comment text
1	July 17	4:53:08 p.m.	120,425	The FCC's Open Internet Rules (net neutrality rules) are extremely important to me. I urge you to protect them ...
2	May 28	8:23:51 p.m.	90,458	Title II is a Depression-era regulatory framework designed for a telephone monopoly that no longer exists. It was wrong to apply it to the Internet and the FCC should repeal it and go back to the free-market approach that worked so well.
3	July 17	4:39:21 p.m.	84,731	The FCC's Open Internet Rules (net neutrality rules) are extremely important to me. I urge you to protect them ...
4	May 26	3:25:35 p.m.	74,810	Obama's Net Neutrality order was the corrupt result of a corrupt process controlled by Silicon Valley special interests. It gives some of the biggest companies in the world a free ride at the expense of consumers and should be immediately repealed!
5	May 18	8:53:00 p.m.	24,163	In 2015, wealthy leftist billionaires and powerful Silicon Valley monopolies took the internet out of the hands of the people and placed it firmly under the thumb of the federal government, monopolies like Google and global billionaires like George Soros.

Note: Data here only include matches with a cosine similarity value of 1 on a scale of 0-1.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of online submissions to the FCC's net neutrality public comment form from April 27 to Aug. 30, 2017. "Public Comments to the Federal Communications Commission About Net Neutrality Contain Many Inaccuracies and Duplicates"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Off-topic comments

Some comments submitted to the FCC had nothing to do with net neutrality and appeared to be attempts by users to further complicate the data collection:

- At least 34 comments included references to Bee Movie, some of which contained portions of the movie's script.
- Fully 108 comments had more non-alphanumeric characters – such as equal signs (=) or ampersands (&) – than alphanumeric characters.
- Others consisted entirely of short messages without a clear meaning, such as: “get a hobby,” “Democracy,” “cat videos,” “google it,” “SAD!” and “!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!”

Of course, the fact that many comments were submitted at precisely the same time does not mean the organization or webpage where the text first appeared was responsible for automating or standardizing those submissions. It is possible a third party used the text and submitted these comments on its own. Nor is there anything inherently wrong or sinister about bulk filing of comments. This analysis simply highlights the scale at which digital tools are being brought to bear in the long-standing practice of commenting on proposed government rules.

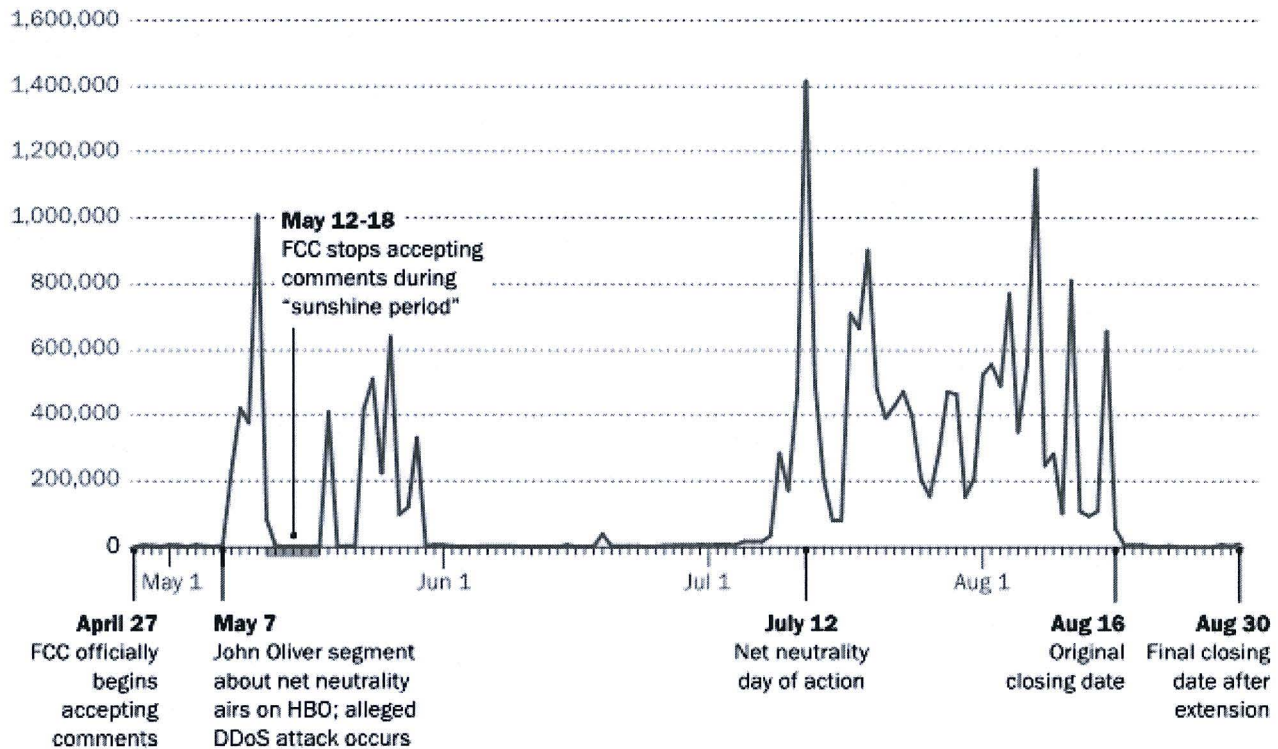
The comment period was marked by bursts of intense activity and long stretches of inactivity with few submissions

feedback

During the four-month period in which the FCC accepted comments on net neutrality, an average of 172,246 posts were submitted per day. But the comment period featured several long stretches with few submissions, punctuated by bursts of intense activity.

FCC net neutrality comment period marked by bursts of intense activity, long periods of inactivity

Number of comments per day, April 27-Aug. 30, 2017



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of online submissions to the FCC's net neutrality public comment form. "Public Comments to the Federal Communications Commission About Net Neutrality Contain Many Inaccuracies and Duplicates"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The comment period officially opened on April 27, and only 453 comments were submitted on that day. On Sunday, May 7, two major events occurred that coincided with a significant increase in submissions. That evening, comedian John Oliver broadcasted a nearly 20-minute segment (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=92vuuZt7wak>) on his HBO show Last Week Tonight defending net neutrality and encouraging his viewers to submit comments supporting his position. The last time the FCC considered net neutrality in 2014, a Pew Research Center analysis showed (<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/09/05/what-drove-spike-in-public-comments-on-net-neutrality-likely-a-comedian/>) that John Oliver's program also led to a spike in the number of comments submitted.

Also on May 7, the FCC issued a news release (<https://www.fcc.gov/document/statement-fcc-cio-denial-service-attack-fcc-comment-system>) stating that a distributed denial of service attack (DDoS) occurred against the electronic filing system. Some critics have questioned whether an actual DDoS attack occurred, noting that the FCC did not provide documentation (https://gizmodo.com/fcc-now-says-there-is-no-documented-analysis-of-the-cyb-1797073113?utm_campaign=socialflow_gizmodo_twitter&utm_source=gizmodo_twitter&utm_medium=socialflow) regarding the attack following a Freedom of Information Act request

feedback



PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

NET NEUTRALITY SURVEY - QUESTIONNAIRE -

Fielded by: Nielsen Scarborough
Sample size: 1,077 registered voters

Fielding Dates: Dec 6 – 8, 2017
Margin of Error: +/- 3%

Q1-Q12: Withheld for future release

A proposal we would like you to consider calls for changing the regulations for Internet Service Providers. The proposal is to reverse a set of existing regulations known as 'net neutrality.'

Here is the current situation. Internet Service Providers (or ISPs) are companies like Verizon or Comcast that give customers' access to the internet. Under the current regulations, ISPs are required to:

- provide customers access to all websites on the internet.
- provide equal access to all websites without giving any websites faster or slower download speeds.

ISPs are not allowed to:

- charge websites to provide faster download speed for those who visit their website
- charge customers, who use the internet, an extra fee to visit specific websites

The proposal is to remove these regulations. However, ISPs would be required to disclose any variation in download speeds or blocking any websites.

Here are arguments for and against the proposal:

Q13: These rules restricting ISPs are unnecessarily heavy-handed and stifle innovation. There is little evidence that restrictive rules are required, but there is evidence that they are holding back the development of the internet in the United States, which is lagging behind other developed countries'. Companies with websites do not have access to the cutting-edge download speeds that could upgrade the quality of their services. It is time to free up ISPs to bring internet service in the US to a whole new level. If ISPs can do this, they can also provide lower cost internet service for other consumers and provide internet service to more areas. As long as ISPs are required to disclose any variation in download speeds or website blocking, the market will make sure that the ISPs do not overreach.

How convincing do you find this argument?

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Refused / Don't know
National	16.8%	31.1%	47.9%	22.0%	29.0%	51.0%	1.1%
GOP	20.1%	38.6%	58.7%	22.7%	17.0%	39.7%	1.7%
Dem.	15.6%	19.3%	34.9%	24.2%	40.2%	64.4%	0.8%
Indep.	12.2%	44.3%	56.5%	14.6%	28.2%	42.8%	0.7%

Q14: This proposal is basically giving ISPs a license to steal from consumers. Even though they do not create websites themselves they could charge their consumers for access without any of it going to the websites. The ISPs would become like cable companies charging ever-higher fees for access. This would drive up costs for consumers and make it harder for websites to get the necessary traffic to be profitable. While the big website companies could pay to provide faster download speeds, it would give them a leg up, driving their smaller competitors out of business. ISPs could block access to websites for any reason they choose—for political reasons or to block any criticism of their service. Many ISP's provide content, and they could block access to their competitors. All of this would undermine innovation on the internet and hamper economic growth while enriching the ISPs.

How convincing do you find this argument?

	Very convincing	Somewhat convincing	Total convincing	Somewhat unconvincing	Very unconvincing	Total unconvincing	Refused / Don't know
National	45.5%	29.9%	75.4%	11.1%	11.9%	23.0%	1.6%
GOP	39.2%	32.6%	71.8%	14.8%	10.6%	25.4%	2.8%
Dem.	53.9%	23.9%	77.8%	7.9%	13.4%	21.3%	0.9%
Indep.	38.6%	39.0%	77.6%	10.4%	11.4%	21.8%	0.7%

Q15: So, in conclusion, do you favor or oppose the proposal to give Internet Service Providers the freedom to:

- provide websites the option to give their visitors the ability to download material at a higher speed, for a fee, while providing a slower download speed for other websites
- block access to certain websites
- charge their customers an extra fee to gain access to certain websites

Provided these practices are disclosed to customers.

	Favor	Oppose	Refused/Don't know
National	15.5%	82.9%	1.6%
GOP	21.0%	75.4%	3.6%
Dem.	11.0%	88.5%	0.5%
Indep.	14.0%	85.9%	0.1%

Q16-Q19: Withheld for future release

BUSINESS INSIDER

Thursday's big net neutrality vote could drastically change the internet — here's what it means for you

EMMA FIERBERG, COREY PROTIN AND STEVE KOVACH
DEC. 13, 2017, 4:54 PM

00:03 / 02:56

Net neutrality is likely going to be repealed by the FCC. Here's why that could be a big problem for anyone who pays a cable or wireless carrier bill. Following is a transcript of the video.

Steve Kovach: The FCC is getting ready to repeal net neutrality rules that were put in place in 2015. Net neutrality is the concept that all traffic on the internet should be treated the same. That means your internet provider can't suddenly decide to slow down YouTube or Netflix because they're not paying enough.

It also means they can't charge you more to access certain services. Everything has to be a level playing field. It means prices are stable and you get the content you want no matter who your internet provider is.

Without net neutrality rules, internet providers are free to charge you more for services they deliver over their pipes. It puts big players like Google and Amazon that can afford to have such services delivered at a huge advantage, and prevents the little guys from being able to afford to do the same.

So, you're probably wondering if net neutrality is so great and it's only been on the books for about 2 years, why does the FCC want to get rid of it all of a sudden? FCC chairman Ajit Pai, the Trump appointee who's running the FCC, put forth a proposal that will repeal the net neutrality rules.

Pai argues that by repealing these rules, the telecom companies will have to be transparent about their offering so if they decide to charge more for one service, it will be up to the customer to decide whether or not to buy it.

But it's easy to remain skeptical. When was the last time your cable provider or wireless carrier was transparent with you? There are tons of examples out there of internet providers and telecom companies abusing their power with content delivered over the internet.

Let's rewind back to 2014 when Comcast got caught slowing down the connection of Netflix streaming. Then there's AT&T which started a sponsored data program which meant apps could pay money to AT&T so they wouldn't suck up your data plan if you use them — giving them an unfair advantage. That's hardly a level playing field.

The net neutrality rules put in place in 2015 largely addressed these problems to make sure all traffic would be treated equally. Now it's going away.

There's also a notion coming out from the FCC that repealing the rules will foster more competition. But that ignores the reality of internet connections here in the United States. Over half of US customers only have access to one broadband provider, and the vast majority only have two options. That's not competition. That's localized monopolies.

The bottom line here is the repeal of net neutrality is likely to commoditize the internet, meaning ISPs and carriers will be able to charge you more for the services they deliver over the internet. That's great news for the telecom companies and internet providers that have been charging you exorbitant amounts for your internet connections over the years, but it's bad news for you.

This video was originally published December 8, 2017.

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)
)
Restoring Internet Freedom) WC Docket No. 17-108

DECLARATORY RULING, REPORT AND ORDER, AND ORDER

Adopted: December 14, 2017

Released: January 4, 2018

By the Commission: Chairman Pai and Commissioners O’Rielly and Carr issuing separate statements;
Commissioners Clyburn and Rosenworcel dissenting and issuing separate statements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Para.
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. BACKGROUND	6
III. ENDING PUBLIC-UTILITY REGULATION OF THE INTERNET	20
A. Reinstating the Information Service Classification of Broadband Internet Access Service	21
1. Scope	21
2. Broadband Internet Access Service Is an Information Service Under the Act	26
3. Other Provisions of the Act Support Broadband’s Information Service Classification	58
B. Reinstating the Private Mobile Service Classification of Mobile Broadband Internet Access Service	65
C. Public Policy Supports Classifying Broadband Internet Access Service As An Information Service	86
1. Title II Regulation Imposes Substantial Costs on the Internet Ecosystem	88
2. Utility-Style Regulation of Broadband Is a Solution in Search of a Problem	109
3. Pre-Existing Consumer Protection and Competition Laws Protect the Openness of the Internet	140
D. Restoring the Information Service Classification is Lawful and Necessary	155
E. Effects on Regulatory Structures Created by the <i>Title II Order</i>	162
1. Ending Title II Regulation of Internet Traffic Exchange	163
2. Forbearance	174
3. Returning Broadband Privacy Authority to the FTC	181
4. Wireline Infrastructure	185
5. Wireless Infrastructure	187
6. Universal Service	192
7. Preemption of Inconsistent State and Local Regulations	194
8. Disability Access Provisions	205
9. Continued Applicability of Title III Licensing Provisions	206
IV. A LIGHT-TOUCH FRAMEWORK TO RESTORE INTERNET FREEDOM	207
A. Transparency	209
1. History of the Transparency Rule	211
2. Refining the Transparency Rule	215
3. Authority for the Transparency Rule	232
B. Bright-Line and General Conduct Rules	239
1. Transparency Leads to Openness	240

2. Costs of Conduct Rules Outweigh Benefits	246
3. The Record Does Not Identify Authority for Comprehensive Conduct Rules	267
C. Enforcement	297
V. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS	304
VI. ORDER	324
A. Denial of INCOMPAS Petition to Modify Protective Orders	324
B. Denial of NHMC Motion Regarding Informal Consumer Complaints	339
VII. PROCEDURAL MATTERS	344
A. The Administrative Record	344
B. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis	346
C. Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis	347
D. Congressional Review Act	349
E. Data Quality Act	350
F. Accessible Formats	351
VIII. ORDERING CLAUSES	352
APPENDIX A – Final Rules	
APPENDIX B – Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis	

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Over twenty years ago, in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, President Clinton and a Republican Congress established the policy of the United States “to preserve the vibrant and competitive free market that presently exists for the Internet . . . unfettered by Federal or State regulation.”¹ Today, we honor that bipartisan commitment to a free and open Internet by rejecting government control of the Internet. We reverse the Commission’s abrupt shift two years ago to heavy-handed utility-style regulation of broadband Internet access service and return to the light-touch framework under which a free and open Internet underwent rapid and unprecedented growth for almost two decades. We eliminate burdensome regulation that stifles innovation and deters investment, and empower Americans to choose the broadband Internet access service that best fits their needs.

2. We take several actions in this Order to restore Internet freedom. First, we end utility-style regulation of the Internet in favor of the market-based policies necessary to preserve the future of Internet freedom. In the 2015 *Title II Order*, the Commission abandoned almost twenty years of precedent and reclassified broadband Internet access service as a telecommunications service subject to myriad regulatory obligations under Title II of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Act).² We reverse this misguided and legally flawed approach and restore broadband Internet access service to its Title I information service classification. We find that reclassification as an information service best comports with the text and structure of the Act, Commission precedent, and our policy objectives. We thus return to the approach to broadband Internet access service affirmed as reasonable by the U.S. Supreme Court.³ We also reinstate the private mobile service classification of mobile broadband Internet access service and return to the Commission’s definition of “interconnected service” that existed prior to 2015. We determine that this light-touch information service framework will promote investment and innovation better than applying costly and restrictive laws of a bygone era to broadband Internet access service. Our balanced approach also restores the authority of the nation’s most experienced cop on the privacy beat—the Federal Trade Commission—to police the privacy practices of Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

¹ 47 U.S.C. § 230(b)(2). See generally Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 151 *et seq.*) (1996 Act).

² See *Protecting and Promoting the Open Internet*, WC Docket No. 14-28, Report and Order on Remand, Declaratory Ruling, and Order, 30 FCC Rcd 5601 (2015) (*Title II Order*).

³ See *Nat’l Cable & Telecomms. Ass’n v. Brand X Internet Servs.*, 545 U.S. 967 (2005) (*Brand X*).

3. Next, we require ISPs to be transparent. Disclosure of network management practices, performance, and commercial terms of service is important for Internet freedom because it helps consumers choose what works best for them and enables entrepreneurs and other small businesses to get technical information needed to innovate. Individual consumers, not the government, decide what Internet access service best meets their individualized needs. We return to the transparency rule the Commission adopted in 2010⁴ with certain limited modifications to promote additional transparency, and we eliminate certain reporting requirements adopted in the *Title II Order* that we find to be unnecessary and unduly burdensome.

4. Finally, we eliminate the Commission's conduct rules. The record evidence, including our cost-benefit analysis, demonstrates that the costs of these rules to innovation and investment outweigh any benefits they may have. In addition, we have not identified any sources of legal authority that could justify the comprehensive conduct rules governing ISPs adopted in the *Title II Order*. Lastly, we find that the conduct rules are unnecessary because the transparency requirement we adopt, together with antitrust and consumer protection laws, ensures that consumers have means to take remedial action if an ISP engages in behavior inconsistent with an open Internet.

5. Through these actions, we advance our critical work to promote broadband deployment in rural America and infrastructure investment throughout the nation, brighten the future of innovation both within networks and at their edge, and move closer to the goal of eliminating the digital divide.

II. BACKGROUND

6. Since long before the commercialization of the Internet, federal law has drawn a line between the more heavily-regulated common carrier services like traditional telephone service and more lightly-regulated services that offer more than mere transmission. More than fifty years ago, the Commission decided *Computer I*, the first of a series of decisions known as the *Computer Inquiries*,⁵ which, in combination, created a dichotomy between "basic" and "enhanced" services.⁶ In 1980's *Second Computer Inquiry*, the Commission established that basic services offered "pure transmission capability over a communications path that is virtually transparent in terms of its interaction with customer supplied information"⁷ and were "regulated under Title II of the [Communications] Act."⁸ Enhanced services, by contrast, were "any offering over the telecommunications network which is more than a basic transmission service. In an enhanced service, for example, computer processing applications are used to act on the content, code, protocol, and other aspects of the subscriber's information."⁹ Unlike basic services, the Commission found that "enhanced services should not be regulated under the Act."¹⁰

7. Just two years later, the federal courts would draw a similar line in resolving the government's antitrust case against AT&T. The Modification of Final Judgment (MFJ) of 1982 distinguished between "telecommunications services," which Bell Operating Companies could offer when

⁴ See *Preserving the Open Internet; Broadband Industry Practices*, GN Docket No. 09-191, WC Docket No. 07-52, Report and Order, 25 FCC Rcd 17905, 17972-80, 17981, paras. 124-35, 137 (2010) (*Open Internet Order*).

⁵ *Regulatory and Policy Problems Presented by the Interdependence of Computer and Communication Services*, Notice of Inquiry, 7 FCC 2d 11 (1966).

⁶ *Amendment of Section 64.702 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations (Second Computer Inquiry)*, Docket No. 20828, Final Decision, 77 FCC 2d 384, 420, para. 97 (1980) (*Computer II Final Decision*).

⁷ *Id.* at 420, para. 96.

⁸ *Id.* at 428, para. 114.

⁹ *Id.* at 420, para. 97.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 428, para. 114.

“actually regulated by tariff,”¹¹ and “information services,” including “data processing and other computer-related services”¹² and “electronic publishing services,”¹³ which Bell Operating Companies (BOCs) were prohibited from offering under the terms of that court decision.¹⁴ The Telecommunications Act of 1996’s (the 1996 Act) “information service” definition is based on the definition of that same term used in the MFJ, which governed the Bell Operating Companies after the breakup of the Bell system.¹⁵

8. In the 1996 Act, intended to “promote competition and reduce regulation,”¹⁶ Congress drew a line between lightly regulated “information services” and more heavily regulated “telecommunications services.”¹⁷ It also found that the “Internet and other interactive computer services have flourished, to the benefit of all Americans, with a minimum of government regulation”¹⁸ and declared it the policy of the United States to “promote the continued development of the Internet and other interactive computer services and other interactive media” and “to preserve the vibrant and competitive free market that presently exists for the Internet and other interactive computer services, unfettered by Federal or State regulation.”¹⁹ The 1996 Act went on to define “interactive computer service” to include “any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the Internet”²⁰

9. For the next 16 years, the Commission repeatedly adopted a light-touch approach to the Internet that favored discrete and targeted actions over pre-emptive, sweeping regulation of Internet service providers. In the 1998 *Stevens Report*, the Commission comprehensively reviewed the Act’s definitions as they applied to the emerging technology of the Internet and concluded that Internet access service was properly classified as an information service.²¹ The *Stevens Report* also found that subjecting Internet service providers and other information service providers to “the broad range of Title II constraints,” would “seriously curtail the regulatory freedom that the Commission concluded in *Computer II* was important to the healthy and competitive development of the enhanced-services industry.”²²

¹¹ *U.S. v. Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.*, 552 F. Supp. 131, 228-29 (D.D.C. 1982) (*MFJ Initial Decision*), *aff’d sub nom. Maryland v. U.S.*, 460 U.S. 1001 (1983).

¹² *Id.* at 179.

¹³ *Id.* at 180.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 228.

¹⁵ *Implementation of the Non-Accounting Safeguards of Section 271 and 272 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended*, CC Docket No. 96-149, First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 11 FCC Rcd 21905, 21954, para. 99 (1996) (*Non-Accounting Safeguards Order*); *see also, e.g.*, H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 104-458 at 126 (Jan. 31, 1996) (“‘Information service’ and ‘telecommunications’ are defined based on the definition used in the Modification of Final Judgment.”); *see also Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, CC Docket No. 96-45, Report to Congress, 13 FCC Rcd 11501, 11514, para. 28 (1998) (*Stevens Report*) (citing *MFJ Initial Decision*, 552 F. Supp. at 226-32).

¹⁶ Preamble, Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996).

¹⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 153(24), (53).

¹⁸ 47 U.S.C. § 230(a)(4).

¹⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 230(b)(1), (2).

²⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 230(f)(2).

²¹ *Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, CC Docket No. 96-45, Report to Congress, 13 FCC Rcd 11501, 11536, para. 73 (1998) (*Stevens Report*).

²² *Id.* at 11524, para. 46.

10. In the 2002 *Cable Modem Order*, the Commission classified broadband Internet access service over cable systems as an “interstate information service,”²³ a classification that the Supreme Court upheld in June 2005 in the *Brand X* decision.²⁴ There was no dispute that at least some of the elements of Internet access met the definition of “information services,” and the Court rejected claims that “[w]hen a consumer goes beyond those offerings and accesses content provided by parties other than the cable company” that “consumer uses ‘pure transmission.’”²⁵ To the contrary, the Court found “reasonable” “the Commission’s understanding of the nature of cable modem service”—namely, that “[w]hen an end user accesses a third party’s Web site” that user “is equally using the information service provided by the cable company that offers him Internet access as when he accesses the company’s own Web site, its e-mail service, or his personal Web page,” citing as examples the roles of Domain Name System (DNS) and caching.²⁶

11. In 2004, then-FCC Chairman Michael Powell announced four principles for Internet freedom to further ensure that the Internet would remain a place for free and open innovation with minimal regulation.²⁷ These four “Internet freedoms” include the freedom to access lawful content, the freedom to use applications, the freedom to attach personal devices to the network, and the freedom to obtain service plan information.²⁸

12. In the 2005 *Wireline Broadband Classification Order*, the Commission classified broadband Internet access service over wireline facilities as an information service.²⁹ At the same time, the Commission also unanimously endorsed the four Internet freedoms in the *Internet Policy Statement*.³⁰ The *Internet Policy Statement* announced the Commission’s intent to “incorporate [these] principles into its ongoing policymaking activities” in order to “foster creation, adoption and use of Internet broadband content, applications, services and attachments, and to ensure consumers benefit from the innovation that comes from competition.”³¹

²³ See *Inquiry Concerning High-Speed Access to the Internet Over Cable & Other Facilities; Internet Over Cable Declaratory Ruling; Appropriate Regulatory Treatment for Broadband Access to the Internet Over Cable Facilities*, GN Docket No. 00-185, CS Docket No. 02-52, Declaratory Ruling and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 17 FCC Rcd 4798, 4802, para. 7 (2002) (*Cable Modem Order*).

²⁴ *Brand X*, 545 U.S. 967.

²⁵ *Id.* at 998.

²⁶ *Id.* at 998-1000.

²⁷ Michael K. Powell, Chairman, FCC, Preserving Internet Freedom: Guiding Principles for the Industry, Remarks at the Silicon Flatirons Symposium (Feb. 8, 2004), https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-243556A1.pdf (*Powell Speech*).

²⁸ *Id.* at 5.

²⁹ See *Appropriate Framework for Broadband Access to the Internet Over Wireline Facilities et al.*, CC Docket Nos. 02-33, 01-337, 95-20, 98-10, WC Docket Nos. 04-242, 05-271, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 20 FCC Rcd 14853 (2005) (*Wireline Broadband Classification Order*), *aff’d Time Warner Telecom, Inc. v. FCC*, 507 F.3d 205 (3d Cir. 2007).

³⁰ *Appropriate Framework for Broadband Access to the Internet over Wireline Facilities et al.*, GN Docket No. 00-185, CC Docket Nos. 02-33, 01-33, 98-10, 95-20, CS Docket No. 02-52, Policy Statement, 20 FCC Rcd 14986 (2005) (*Internet Policy Statement*).

³¹ *Id.* at 14988, para. 5. The Commission did this, for example, by incorporating such principles in its rules governing certain wireless spectrum. See *Service Rules For the 698-746, 747-762 and 777-792 MHz Bands et al.*, WT Docket No. 06-150 et al., Second Report and Order, 22 FCC Rcd 15289, 15361, 15365, paras. 194, 206 (2007).

13. In the 2006 *BPL-Enabled Broadband Order*, the Commission concluded that broadband Internet access service over power lines was properly classified as an information service,³² and in the 2007 *Wireless Broadband Internet Access Order*, the Commission classified wireless broadband Internet access service as an information service, again recognizing the “minimal regulatory environment” that promoted the “ubiquitous availability of broadband to all Americans.”³³ The Commission also found that “mobile wireless broadband Internet access service is not a ‘commercial mobile radio service’ as that term is defined in the Act and implemented in the Commission’s rules.”³⁴

14. In the 2008 *Comcast-BitTorrent Order*, the Commission sought to directly enforce federal Internet policy that it drew from various statutory provisions consistent with the *Internet Policy Statement*, finding certain actions by Comcast “contravene[d] . . . federal policy” by “significantly imped[ing] consumers’ ability to access the content and use the applications of their choice.”³⁵ In 2010, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit rejected the Commission’s action, holding that the Commission had not justified its action as a valid exercise of ancillary authority.³⁶

15. In response, the Commission adopted the 2010 *Open Internet Order*, where once again the Commission specifically rejected Title II-based heavy-handed regulation of broadband Internet access service.³⁷ Instead, the *Open Internet Order* relied on, among other things, newly-claimed regulatory authority under section 706 of the Telecommunications Act to establish no-blocking and no-unreasonable-discrimination rules as well as a requirement that broadband Internet access service providers “publicly disclose accurate information regarding the network management practices, performance, and commercial terms of its broadband Internet access services.”³⁸

16. In 2014, the D.C. Circuit vacated the no-blocking and no-unreasonable-discrimination rules adopted in the *Open Internet Order*, finding that the rules impermissibly regulated broadband Internet access service providers as common carriers,³⁹ in conflict with the Commission’s prior determination that broadband Internet access service was not a telecommunications service and that mobile broadband Internet access service was not a commercial mobile service.⁴⁰ The D.C. Circuit nonetheless upheld the transparency rule,⁴¹ held that the Commission had reasonably construed section

³² See *United Power Line Council’s Petition for Declaratory Ruling Regarding the Classification of Broadband over Power Line Internet Access Service as an Information Service*, WC Docket No. 06-10, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 21 FCC Rcd 13281 (2006) (*BPL-Enabled Broadband Order*).

³³ See *Appropriate Regulatory Treatment for Broadband Access to the Internet Over Wireless Networks*, Declaratory Ruling, 22 FCC Rcd 5901, 5902, para. 2 (2007) (*Wireless Broadband Internet Access Order*).

³⁴ *Id.* at 5916, para. 41.

³⁵ *Formal Complaint of Free Press and Public Knowledge Against Comcast Corporation for Secretly Degrading Peer-to-Peer Applications; Broadband Industry Practices; Petition of Free Press et al. for Declaratory Ruling that Degrading an Internet Application Violates the FCC’s Internet Policy Statement and Does Not Meet an Exception for “Reasonable Network Management*, File No. EB-08-IH-1518, WC Docket No. 07-52, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 23 FCC Rcd 13028, 13052, 13054, paras. 43, 45 (2008) (*Comcast-BitTorrent Order*).

³⁶ *Comcast Corp. v. FCC*, 600 F.3d 642 (D.C. Cir. 2010) (*Comcast*). Among other things, the court held that section 706 of the 1996 Act could not serve as the source of direct authority to which the Commission’s action was ancillary because the Commission was bound in *Comcast* by a prior Commission determination that section 706 did not constitute a direct grant of authority. *Id.* at 658-59.

³⁷ *Open Internet Order*, 25 FCC Rcd at 17972-80, 17981, paras. 124-35, 137.

³⁸ *Id.* at 17992 (Appendix A).

³⁹ *Verizon v. FCC*, 740 F.3d 623, 655-58 (D.C. Cir. 2014) (*Verizon*).

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 650.

⁴¹ *Id.* at 635-42.

706 of the Telecommunications Act as a grant of authority to regulate broadband Internet access service providers, and suggested that no-blocking and no-unreasonable-discrimination rules might be permissible if Internet service providers could engage in individualized bargaining.⁴²

17. Later that year, the Commission embarked yet again down the path of rulemaking, proposing to rely on section 706 of the 1996 Act to adopt enforceable rules using the D.C. Circuit's "roadmap."⁴³ But in November 2014, then-President Obama called on the FCC to "reclassify consumer broadband service under Title II of the Telecommunications Act."⁴⁴ Three months later, the Commission shifted course and adopted the *Title II Order*, reclassifying broadband Internet access service from an information service to a telecommunications service,⁴⁵ and reclassifying mobile broadband Internet access service as a commercial mobile service.⁴⁶ The Commission also adopted three bright-line rules prohibiting blocking, throttling, and paid-prioritization, as well as a general Internet conduct standard and "enhancements" to the transparency rule.⁴⁷ In 2016, a divided panel of the D.C. Circuit upheld the *Title II Order* in *United States Telecom Association v. FCC*, concluding that the Commission's classification of broadband Internet access service was permissible under *Chevron* step two.⁴⁸ The D.C. Circuit denied petitions for rehearing of the case *en banc*,⁴⁹ and petitions for *certiorari* remain pending with the Supreme Court.⁵⁰

18. In May 2017, we adopted a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Internet Freedom NPRM)*,⁵¹ in which we proposed to return to the successful light-touch bipartisan framework that promoted a free and open Internet and, for almost twenty years, saw it flourish. Specifically, the *Internet Freedom NPRM* proposed to reinstate the information service classification of broadband Internet access service. The *Internet Freedom NPRM* also proposed to reinstate the determination that mobile broadband Internet access service is not a commercial mobile service.⁵² To determine how to best honor the Commission's commitment to ensuring the free and open Internet, the *Internet Freedom NPRM* also proposed to re-evaluate the Commission's existing rules and enforcement regime to analyze whether *ex ante* regulatory

⁴² See, e.g., *id.* at 657 (quoting *Cellco Partnership v. FCC*, 700 F.3d 534, 549 (D.C. Cir. 2012)).

⁴³ *Protecting and Promoting the Open Internet*, WC Docket No. 14-28, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 29 FCC Rcd 5561 (2014) (*2014 Notice*).

⁴⁴ President Obama, Statement on Net Neutrality (Nov. 10, 2014), <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/11/10/statement-president-net-neutrality>.

⁴⁵ *Title II Order*, 30 FCC Rcd 5601.

⁴⁶ *Id.* at 5778, para. 388.

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 5607-09, paras. 15-24.

⁴⁸ *United States Telecom Ass'n v. FCC*, 825 F.3d 674 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (*USTelecom*).

⁴⁹ *United States Telecom Ass'n v. FCC*, 855 F.3d 381, 382 (D.C. Cir. 2017) (Srinivasan, J., and Tatel, J., concurring in the denial of rehearing *en banc*) (stating that "[e]n banc review would be particularly unwarranted at this point in light of the uncertainty surrounding the fate of the FCC's Order").

⁵⁰ See Petition for Writ of Certiorari, *Berninger v. FCC*, 825 F.3d 674 (No. 17-498); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, *AT&T v. FCC*, 825 F.3d 674 (No. 17-499); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, *American Cable Ass'n v. FCC*, 825 F.3d 674 (No. 17-500); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, *CTIA-The Wireless Ass'n v. FCC*, 825 F.3d 674 (No. 17-501); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, *NCTA-The Internet & Television Ass'n v. FCC*, 825 F.3d 674 (No. 17-502); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, *TechFreedom v. FCC*, 825 F.3d 674 (No. 17-503); Petition for Writ of Certiorari, *United States Telecom Ass'n v. FCC*, 825 F.3d 674 (No. 17-504)..

⁵¹ *Restoring Internet Freedom*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 4434 (2017) (*Internet Freedom NPRM*).

⁵² *Id.* at 4453, para. 55.

intervention in the market is necessary.⁵³ Specifically, the *Internet Freedom NPRM* proposed to eliminate the Internet conduct standard and the non-exhaustive list of factors intended to guide application of that rule.⁵⁴ It also sought comment on whether to keep, modify, or eliminate the bright-line conduct and transparency rules.⁵⁵

19. The *Internet Freedom NPRM* prompted more comments than any other rulemaking in the Commission's history. Between release of the *Internet Freedom NPRM* and the close of the comment period on August 30, 2017, more than 22 million comments were filed in our Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS), with even more submissions lodged during the *ex parte* period.⁵⁶ The Commission is grateful to all commenters who engaged the legal and public policy questions presented by this important rulemaking.

III. ENDING PUBLIC-UTILITY REGULATION OF THE INTERNET

20. We reinstate the information service classification of broadband Internet access service, consistent with the Supreme Court's holding in *Brand X*.⁵⁷ Based on the record before us, we conclude that the best reading of the relevant definitional provisions of the Act supports classifying broadband Internet access service as an information service. Having determined that broadband Internet access service, regardless of whether offered using fixed or mobile technologies, is an information service under the Act, we also conclude that as an information service, mobile broadband Internet access service should not be classified as a commercial mobile service or its functional equivalent. We find that it is well within our legal authority to classify broadband Internet access service as an information service, and reclassification also comports with applicable law governing agency decisions to change course. While we find our legal analysis sufficient on its own to support an information service classification of broadband Internet access service, strong public policy considerations further weigh in favor of an information service classification. Below, we find that economic theory, empirical data, and even anecdotal evidence also counsel against imposing public-utility style regulation on ISPs. The broader Internet ecosystem thrived under the light-touch regulatory treatment of Title I, with massive investment and innovation by both ISPs and edge providers, leading to previously unimagined technological developments and services. We conclude that a return to Title I classification will facilitate critical broadband investment and innovation by removing regulatory uncertainty and lowering compliance costs.

A. Reinstating the Information Service Classification of Broadband Internet Access Service

1. Scope

21. We continue to define "broadband Internet access service" as a mass-market⁵⁸ retail service by wire or radio that provides the capability to transmit data to and receive data from all or

(Continued from previous page)

⁵³ *Id.* at 4458, para. 70.

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 4458, para. 72.

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 4460, para. 76, 4461-64, paras. 80-91.

⁵⁶ Initial comments on the *Internet Freedom NPRM* were due on July 17, 2017. Reply comments were originally due on August 16, 2017, but the Commission granted a two-week extension until August 30, 2017, to allow parties "additional time to analyze the technical, legal, and policy arguments raised by initial commenters [and] provide the Commission with more thorough comments, ensuring that the Commission has a complete record on which to develop its decisions." *FCC Extends Restoring Internet Freedom Reply Deadline to Aug. 30*, WC Docket No. 17-108, Order, 32 FCC Rcd 6535, 6535-36, para. 2 (WCB 2017).

⁵⁷ *Brand X*, 545 U.S. at 980.

⁵⁸ By mass market, we mean services marketed and sold on a standardized basis to residential customers, small businesses, and other end-user customers such as schools and libraries. "Schools" would include institutions of higher education to the extent that they purchase these standardized retail services. For purposes of this definition,

(continued....)

substantially all Internet endpoints, including any capabilities that are incidental to and enable the operation of the communications service, but excluding dial-up Internet access service.⁵⁹

22. The term “broadband Internet access service” includes services provided over any technology platform, including but not limited to wire, terrestrial wireless (including fixed and mobile wireless services using licensed or unlicensed spectrum), and satellite. For purposes of our discussion, we divide the various forms of broadband Internet access service into the two categories of “fixed” and “mobile.” With these two categories of services—fixed and mobile—we intend to cover the entire universe of Internet access services at issue in the Commission’s prior broadband classification decisions,⁶⁰ as well as all other broadband Internet access services offered over other technology platforms that were not addressed by prior classification orders. We also make clear that our classification finding applies to all providers of broadband Internet access service, as we delineate them here, regardless of whether they lease or own the facilities used to provide the service.⁶¹ “Fixed” broadband Internet access service refers to a broadband Internet access service that serves end users primarily at fixed endpoints using stationary equipment, such as the modem that connects an end user’s home router, computer, or other Internet access device to the Internet.⁶² The term encompasses the delivery of fixed broadband over any medium, including various forms of wired broadband services (e.g., cable, DSL, fiber), fixed wireless broadband services (including fixed services using unlicensed spectrum), and fixed satellite broadband services. “Mobile” broadband Internet access service refers to a broadband Internet access service that serves end users primarily using mobile stations.⁶³ Mobile broadband Internet access includes, among other things, services that use smartphones or mobile-network-enabled tablets as the primary endpoints for connection to the Internet.⁶⁴ The term also encompasses mobile satellite broadband services.

23. As the Commission found in 2010, broadband Internet access service does not include services offering connectivity to one or a small number of Internet endpoints for a particular device, e.g., connectivity bundled with e-readers, heart monitors, or energy consumption sensors, to the extent the service relates to the functionality of the device.⁶⁵ To the extent these services are provided by ISPs over last-mile capacity shared with broadband Internet access service, they would be non-broadband Internet access service data services (formerly specialized services). As the Commission found in both 2010 and 2015, non-broadband Internet access service data services do not fall under the broadband Internet access

“mass market” also includes broadband Internet access service purchased with the support of the E-rate and Rural Healthcare programs, as well as any broadband Internet access service offered using networks supported by the Connect America Fund (CAF), but does not include enterprise service offerings or special access services, which are typically offered to larger organizations through customized or individually negotiated arrangements. *See Open Internet Order*, 25 FCC Rcd at 17932, para. 45; *Title II Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5745-46, para. 336 & n.879.

⁵⁹ 47 CFR § 8.11(a); *Open Internet Order*, 25 FCC Rcd at 17932, para. 44; *id.* at 17935, para. 51 (finding that the market and regulatory landscape for dial-up Internet access service differed from broadband Internet access service).

⁶⁰ *See Wireless Broadband Internet Access Order*, 22 FCC Rcd at 5909-10, paras. 19, 22; *Cable Modem Order*, 17 FCC Rcd at 4818-19, para. 31; *Wireline Broadband Classification Order*, 20 FCC Rcd at 14860, para. 9; *BPL-Enabled Broadband Order*, 21 FCC Rcd 13281; *Title II Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5746, para. 337.

⁶¹ As the Supreme Court observed in *Brand X*, “the relevant definitions do not distinguish facilities-based and non-facilities-based carriers.” *Brand X*, 545 U.S. at 997.

⁶² *Open Internet Order*, 25 FCC Rcd at 17934, para. 49; *Title II Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5683, para. 188.

⁶³ *See* 47 U.S.C. § 153(34); *Open Internet Order*, 25 FCC Rcd at 17934, para. 49.

⁶⁴ We note that “public safety services” as defined in section 337(f)(1) would not meet the definition of “broadband Internet access service” subject to the rules herein given that “such services are not made commercially available to the public by the provider” as a mass-market retail service. 47 U.S.C. § 337(f)(1).

⁶⁵ *See Open Internet Order*, 25 FCC Rcd at 17933, para. 47, n.149.

service category.⁶⁶ Such services generally are not used to reach large parts of the Internet; are not a generic platform, but rather a specific applications-level service; and use some form of network management to isolate the capacity used by these services from that used by broadband Internet access services.⁶⁷ Further, we observe that to the extent ISPs “use their broadband infrastructure to provide video and voice services, those services are regulated in their own right.”⁶⁸

24. Broadband Internet access service also does not include virtual private network (VPN) services, content delivery networks (CDNs), hosting or data storage services, or Internet backbone services (if those services are separate from broadband Internet access service), consistent with past Commission precedent.⁶⁹ The Commission has historically distinguished these services from “mass market” services, as they do not provide the capability to transmit data to and receive data from all or substantially all Internet endpoints.⁷⁰ We do not disturb that finding here.

25. Finally, we observe that to the extent that coffee shops, bookstores, airlines, private end-user networks such as libraries and universities, and other businesses acquire broadband Internet access service from an ISP to enable patrons to access the Internet from their respective establishments, provision of such service by the premise operator would not itself be considered a broadband Internet access service unless it was offered to patrons as a retail mass market service, as we define it here.⁷¹ Likewise, when a user employs, for example, a wireless router or a Wi-Fi hotspot to create a personal Wi-Fi network that is not intentionally offered for the benefit of others, he or she is not offering a broadband Internet access service under our definition, because the user is not marketing and selling such service to residential customers, small business, and other end-user customers such as schools and libraries.

2. Broadband Internet Access Service Is an Information Service Under the Act

26. In deciding how to classify broadband Internet access service, we find that the best reading of the relevant definitional provisions of the Act supports classifying broadband Internet access service as an information service. Section 3 of the Act defines an “information service” as “the offering of a capability for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, utilizing, or making available information via telecommunications, and includes electronic publishing, but does not include any use of any such capability for the management, control, or operation of a telecommunications system or the management of a telecommunications service.”⁷² Section 3 defines a “telecommunications service,” by contrast, as “the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.”⁷³ Finally, section 3 defines “telecommunications”—used in each of the prior two definitions—as “the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user’s choosing,

⁶⁶ *Id.* at 17965-66, paras. 112-13; *Title II Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5696, para. 207; *see also* Illinois DoIT Comments at 1-2 (“We believe it is important to highlight this distinction between BIAS and non-BIAS data services to allow development of innovative business models that address consumer needs, that are not met through a standard BIAS offering.”).

⁶⁷ *Title II Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5697, para. 209.

⁶⁸ Cox Comments at 33.

⁶⁹ *Open Internet Order*, 25 FCC Rcd at 17933, para. 47.

⁷⁰ *Id.* Consistent with past Commissions, we note that the transparency rule we adopt today applies only so far as the limits of an ISP’s control over the transmission of data to or from its broadband customers.

⁷¹ *See Open Internet Order*, 25 FCC Rcd at 17935, para. 52. Although not bound by the transparency rule we adopt today, we encourage premise operators to disclose relevant restrictions on broadband service they make available to their patrons. *See id.* at 17936, para. 163.

⁷² 47 U.S.C. § 153(24).

⁷³ 47 U.S.C. § 153(53).