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Context, Courts and Commissions: The 6th Circuit Got Net Neutrality Wrong

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In issuing a temporary stay of the Federal Communications Commission 2024 Net

Íje :X •ÍeIn 23MCP No. 185No. 247000, 2024 WL 36504168 (6th Cir. Aug. 1, 2024) (quotes cleaned up and internal quotations omitted). But, the court mistakenly

The Supreme Court has explained that a critical component of application of the major questions

particular focus

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technology, by determining, for example, that database services, like Dow Jones News, are telecommunications services.³

This history of Commission action was expressly recognized by Congress in 1996. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 is best understood as codifying an existing regulatory dichotomy between two types of services: voice and video. See, e.g., *Telecom. Ass'n of the U.S. v. FCC*, 525 U.S. 233 (2000), at 247-48, 258, 261-62, 265-66, 270-71, 274-75, 278-79, 281-82, 284-85, 288-89, 291-92, 294-95, 297-98, 300-01, 303-04, 306-07, 309-10, 312-13, 315-16, 318-19, 321-22, 324-25, 327-28, 330-31, 333-34, 336-37, 339-40, 342-43, 345-46, 348-49, 351-52, 354-55, 357-58, 360-61, 363-64, 366-67, 369-70, 372-73, 375-76, 378-79, 381-82, 384-85, 387-88, 390-91, 393-94, 396-97, 399-400, 402-03, 405-06, 408-09, 411-12, 414-15 (1996) (Conf. Rep.).

Strikingly, the industry parties attacking the FCC action have taken the same position, telling the courts that the 1996 Act is best understood as codifying an existing regulatory dichotomy between two types of services: voice and video. See, e.g., *Telecom. Ass'n of the U.S. v. FCC*, 525 U.S. 233 (2000), at 247-48, 258, 261-62, 265-66, 270-71, 274-75, 278-79, 281-82, 284-85, 288-89, 291-92, 294-95, 297-98, 300-01, 303-04, 306-07, 309-10, 312-13, 315-16, 318-19, 321-22, 324-25, 327-28, 330-31, 333-34, 336-37, 339-40, 342-43, 345-46, 348-49, 351-52, 354-55, 357-58, 360-61, 363-64, 366-67, 369-70, 372-73, 375-76, 378-79, 381-82, 384-85, 387-88, 390-91, 393-94, 396-97, 399-400, 402-03, 405-06, 408-09, 411-12, 414-15 (1996) (Conf. Rep.). Although the Petitioners use this history to debate the appropriate meaning of the statutory definitions, it really goes to the heart of the Commission's mission: to police the line between telecommunications and information services.

Congress understood that this law would need to survive great change. The first web browser and the commercialization of the Internet were still recent events when Congress in Section 706 expressly encouraged the deployment of advanced telecommunications capability like those over which consumers can reach the Internet. Section 706.

And change the technologies did: In 1996, the dominant form of home internet access was over-dial-up copper telephony lines and the common speed was 56,000 bits per second (56k). That is so quaint that it has become a phrase for the old days of dial-up and VHS tapes in 1998 GENERATION 56 (Netflix 2021).

In 2015, the FCC upped the definition of broadband to 25 megabits per second (25 Mbps), and again to 100 Mbps in 2024, speeds of 1 gigabit (a billion bits per second) are widely available. A file that would have taken around 3.5 days to download over 56k can today be downloaded in about 32 seconds.

³The petitioners rely on the political and economic significance of the application of Title II to argue that Congress could not have intended this exercise of regulatory authority. Brief at 21-22, but Congress in 1996 clearly understood the social importance of the coming Internet. See legislative language H.R. REP. NO. 10445838 (elementary schools) (1996) (“... the [Internet] is a political dispute as to whether informational resources for our citizens will be available to all...”).
⁴Mike Murphy, *From dial-up to 5G: a complete guide to logging on to the internet* QUARTZ (October 29, 2019), <https://qz.com/1705375/a-complete-guide-to-the-evolution-of-the-internet/>

