LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA
ONE HUNDRED FIFTH LEGISLATURE
SECOND SESSION

LEGISLATIVE BILL 856

Introduced by Morfeld, 46.
Read first time January 05, 2018
Committee: Transportation and Telecommunications

A BILL FOR AN ACT relating to telecommunications and technology; to amend sections 86-125 and 86-580, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska; to adopt the Internet Neutrality Act; to change requirements for communications providers under the Nebraska Telecommunications Regulation Act; to change provisions relating to financial assistance from the Nebraska Internet Enhancement Fund; to harmonize provisions; to provide an operative date; to provide severability; and to repeal the original sections.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,
Section 1. Sections 1 to 10 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the Internet Neutrality Act.

Sec. 2. The Legislature finds and declares that:

(1) The Internet enables users to communicate with one another with unprecedented speed and efficiency and has dramatically changed how people share and receive information. It is also a means of diverse and democratic political communication and is the marketplace of ideas. In many ways Internet rights are civil rights. The digital and Internet revolution has provided the most diverse, democratic, interactive, and participatory communications system that people have ever experienced. For Nebraskans, the Internet deserves as much First Amendment protection as traditional media. The role of government should be to maintain this unique and vast free speech zone;

(2) The Internet is one of the most important components of commerce in the state. Internet access and commerce not only provide for online access to business customers, but also provide a viable means for new businesses to compete against other established businesses. The open Internet guarantees that new and innovative businesses can and will provide products or services without interference or restriction from competitors that are affiliated or contract with Internet service providers. The Internet has provided small businesses the ability to market products or services to customers or consumers in a true global market and has created a means by which to reach international audiences at minimal costs. Net neutrality promotes innovation by preventing large companies from leveraging their market power to restrict competition from smaller, dynamic, web-based innovator companies; and

(3) Net neutrality is the principle that Internet service providers should treat online data equally by not (a) discriminating based on user or content or (b) limiting or restricting access to certain web sites, applications, or content. Net neutrality is the way that the Internet has always worked for the majority of Nebraska Internet users.
Sec. 3. For purposes of the Internet Neutrality Act:

(1) Broadband Internet access service means a mass-market retail service by wire or radio that provides the capability to transmit data to and receive data from all or 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. Broadband Internet access service includes any service that provides a functional equivalent of the service described in this subdivision or that is used to evade the protections set forth in the Internet Neutrality Act;

(2) Content, applications, and services means all traffic transmitted to or from end users of a broadband Internet access service, including traffic that may not fit clearly into any of these categories;

(3) Edge provider means any person or entity that provides any content, application, or service over the Internet and any person or entity that provides a device used for accessing any content, application, or service over the Internet;

(4) End user means any person or entity that uses a broadband Internet access service;

(5) Fixed broadband Internet access service means a broadband Internet access service that serves end users primarily at fixed endpoints using stationary equipment. Fixed broadband Internet access service includes fixed wireless services, fixed unlicensed wireless services, and fixed satellite services;

(6) Mobile broadband Internet access service means a broadband Internet access service that serves end users primarily using mobile stations;

(7) Paid prioritization means the management of a broadband Internet access service provider's network to directly or indirectly favor some traffic over other traffic, including through use of techniques such as traffic shaping, prioritization, resource reservation, or other forms of
preferential traffic management, either in exchange for monetary or other
consideration from a third party or to benefit an affiliated entity; and

(8) Reasonable network management means a network management
practice that has a primarily technical network management justification
but does not include other business practices. A network management
practice is reasonable if it is primarily used for and tailored to
achieving a legitimate network management purpose, taking into account
the particular network architecture and technology of the broadband
Internet access service.

Sec. 4. An Internet service provider shall not provide any fixed or
mobile broadband Internet access service that is not in full compliance
with the Internet Neutrality Act.

Sec. 5. Any Internet service provider that provides fixed or mobile
broadband Internet access service shall publicly disclose accurate
information regarding the network management practices, performance, and
commercial terms of its broadband Internet access service sufficient for
users of those services to be able to fully and accurately determine if
the service is in compliance with the Internet Neutrality Act.

Sec. 6. No Internet service provider that provides fixed or mobile
broadband Internet access service may block lawful content, applications,
services, or nonharmful devices, subject to reasonable network
management.

Sec. 7. No Internet service provider engaged in the provision of
fixed or mobile broadband Internet access service shall impair or degrade
lawful Internet traffic on the basis of content, application, or service
or use of a nonharmful device, subject to reasonable network management.

Sec. 8. No Internet service provider engaged in the provision of
fixed or mobile broadband Internet access service shall engage in paid
prioritization. A user of such service may waive the ban on paid
prioritization as to a particular broadband Internet access service only
if the Internet service provider demonstrates that the practice would
provide some significant public interest benefit and would not harm the
open nature of such service.

Sec. 9. No Internet service provider engaged in the provision of
fixed or mobile broadband Internet access service shall unreasonably
interfere with or unreasonably disadvantage (1) the ability of users of
such services to select, access, or use broadband Internet access
service, lawful content, application, or service, or devices of their
choice or (2) the ability of edge providers to make lawful content,
application, service, or devices available to users of such service.
Reasonable network management shall not be considered a violation of this
section.

Sec. 10. Nothing in the Internet Neutrality Act supersedes any
obligation or authorization or limits the ability of a provider of fixed
or mobile broadband Internet access service to address the needs of
emergency communications or law enforcement, public safety, or national
security authorities consistent with or as permitted by applicable law.
Nothing in the Internet Neutrality Act prohibits reasonable efforts by a
fixed or mobile provider of broadband Internet access service to address
copyright infringement or other unlawful activity.

Sec. 11. Section 86-125, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is
amended to read:

86-125 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 86-124:
(1) All communications providers providing service in Nebraska shall
file a registration form with and pay a registration fee to the Public
Service Commission. A communications provider which provides such service
prior to August 1, 2007, and which continues to provide such service on
and after August 1, 2007, shall register with the commission no later
than January 1, 2008. Any communications provider which begins to provide
service in Nebraska on or after August 1, 2007, shall register with the
commission prior to providing such service;
(2) The commission shall prescribe the registration form to be filed
pursuant to this section. Communications providers as defined in subdivision (8)(a) of this section shall provide:

(a) The name, address, telephone number, and email address of a contact person concerning the Nebraska Telecommunications Universal Service Fund Act and related surcharges, if applicable;

(b) The name, address, telephone number, and email address of a contact person concerning the Telecommunications Relay System Act and related surcharges, if applicable;

(c) The name, address, telephone number, and email address of a contact person concerning the Enhanced Wireless 911 Services Act and related surcharges, if applicable; and

(d) The name, address, telephone number, and email address of a contact person concerning consumer complaints and inquiries;

(3) Communications providers as defined in subdivision (9)(b) (8)(b) of this section shall provide the commission with the name, address, telephone number, and email address of a person with managerial responsibility for Nebraska operations;

(4) The communications provider shall submit a registration fee at the time of submission of the registration form. The commission shall set the fee in an amount sufficient to cover the costs of administering the registration process but not to exceed fifty dollars;

(5) The communications provider shall keep the information required by this section current and shall notify the commission of any changes to such information within sixty days after the change;

(6) The communications provider shall ensure that all Internet service it offers, or any Internet service provider it hosts or accommodates in the provision of its Internet service, is in compliance with the Internet Neutrality Act;

(7) The commission may administratively fine pursuant to section 75-156 any communications provider which violates this section;

(8) This section applies to all communications providers
providing service in Nebraska except for those communications providers otherwise regulated under the Nebraska Telecommunications Regulation Act; and

(9) For purposes of this section, communications provider means any entity that:

(a) Uses telephone numbers or Internet protocol addresses or their functional equivalents or successors to provide information of a user's choosing by aid of wire, cable, wireless, satellite, or other like connection, whether part of a bundle of services or offered separately, (i) which provides or enables real-time or interactive voice communications and (ii) in which the voice component is the primary function; or

(b) Provides any service, whether part of a bundle of services or offered separately, used for transmission of information of a user's choosing regardless of the transmission medium or technology employed, that connects to a network that permits the end user to engage in electronic communications, including, but not limited to, service provided directly (i) to the public or (ii) to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public.

Sec. 12. Section 86-580, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

86-580 (1) The Public Service Commission shall establish an application process through which any county or municipality in the state may apply for financial assistance from the Nebraska Internet Enhancement Fund. The process shall allow the county or municipality to obtain a service provider for broadband or other advanced telecommunications services in an exchange or other area defined by the county or municipality where such telecommunications services are to be delivered at rates of service agreed upon between the service provider and county or municipality. The application shall state the projected cost, identify the service provider, describe the process for selection of the service

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provider, list terms and considerations of any agreement between the applicant and the service provider, and include other information as required by the commission.

(2) The commission shall not provide assistance unless (a) the service provider is an eligible service provider of telecommunications, video, Internet, or other related services as determined by rule and regulation of the commission, and (b) the applicant can provide matching funds of at least twenty-five percent of the total projected cost, and (c) the service provider ensures that any Internet service provider it utilizes is in compliance with the Internet Neutrality Act.

(3) The commission shall establish a system to prioritize applications. Highest priority shall be given to applicants based on high-cost factors, including population scarcity and location remoteness. Other factors, including financial need, may be considered by the commission as deemed necessary.

(4) Funds for financial assistance to counties and municipalities may be distributed by the commission on and after January 1, 2002. Funds committed for future use are deemed to be used in the year committed.

Sec. 13. This act becomes operative on January 1, 2019.

Sec. 14. If any section in this act or any part of any section is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the declaration shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions.

Sec. 15. Original sections 86-125 and 86-580, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, are repealed.