

Statement of Representative Anna G. Eshoo
House Committee on Energy and Commerce
Full Committee Markup of H.R. 4596, H.R. 4583, H.R. 1268,
H.R. 2984, H.R. 3021, H.R. 3797, H.R. 4238, H.R. 4427,
H.R. 4444, H.R. 4557, H.R. 2080, H.R. 2081, H.R. 3447,
H.R. 4411, H.R. 4412, H.R. 4416, and H.R. 4434.
2123 Rayburn House Office Building
February 24, 2016

Mr. Chairman, thank you for calling this markup on several energy bills, including the *Energy Efficient Government Technology Act*, a bill I introduced last year with Rep. Kinzinger which will reduce the government's energy bill and save taxpayers money.

Today, the world generates more data in twelve hours than was generated in all of human history prior to 2003. These billions of gigabytes of data must be stored and processed at data centers which are the backbone of the 21st century economy, but they also can be highly energy inefficient. As the nation's largest landowner, employer, and energy user, the federal government should lead by example in improving the energy efficiency of its IT infrastructure and data centers.

The *Energy Efficient Government Technology Act* requires government agencies to implement best practices, purchase more energy efficient information and communications technologies, and submit to periodic evaluation of their data centers for energy efficiency. Importantly, the bill also requires government agencies to formulate specific performance goals and a means to calculate overall cost savings from improvements to energy efficiency.

The Department of Energy estimates that implementation of best practices alone could reduce the government's data center energy bill by 20 to 40 percent. And the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions found that widespread adoption of energy efficient information technologies could save the federal government over \$5 billion in energy costs through 2020.

The *Energy Efficient Government Technology Act* passed the House last Congress with 375 votes. It also passed the House again in this Congress as part of H.R. 8, and it is included in the Senate energy bill which is currently being debated. This noncontroversial, bipartisan bill has strong support from both industry and energy efficiency groups, and I urge my colleagues on the Committee to support it.

Finally, I'm so pleased we've reached a compromise on H.R. 4596, the *Small Business Broadband Deployment Act*. An informal survey of associations representing small broadband providers suggested that an exemption of the FCC's enhanced transparency rules for companies with 250,000 or fewer subscribers would adequately address the vast majority of their memberships.

The bipartisan amendment offered by Chairman Walden and Rep. Loeb sack reflects this data by protecting the nation's smallest ISPs while continuing to ensure that the majority of consumers receive the full set of benefits promised by the enhanced transparency rules. Importantly, broadband providers of all sizes will continue to be responsible for following the FCC's bright

line rules against blocking, throttling and paid prioritization as well as the transparency rules adopted by the FCC in 2010. For these reasons, I urge Members to support the Walden/Loebsack amendment and pass H.R. 4596 as amended.