

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
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June 2, 2025

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations
FROM: Committee Majority Staff
RE: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations Hearing on June 4, 2025

I. INTRODUCTION

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations will hold a hearing on Wednesday, June 4, 2025, at 10:15 a.m. (ET), in 2322 Rayburn House Office Building. The hearing is entitled, “Stopping Illegal Robocalls and Robotexts: Progress, Challenges, and Next Steps.”

II. WITNESSES

- **Joshua M. Bercu**, Executive Director, Industry Traceback Group, and Senior VP, USTelecom;
- **Sarah Leggin**, Vice President, Regulatory Affairs, CTIA;
- **Stephen Waguespack**, President, Institute for Legal Reform and Senior Vice President, U.S. Chamber Federation, State and Local Advocacy, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; and
- **Ben Winters**, Director of AI and Data Privacy, Consumer Federation of America.

III. BACKGROUND

A. Illegal Robocalls Continue to Plague U.S. Consumers

In April 2025, U.S. consumers received five billion robocalls, which translates to an average of 15 robocalls to each U.S. consumer.¹ According to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), illegal and spoofed robocalls are its biggest consumer complaint and its top consumer protection priority.² A robocall is “any telephone call that delivers a pre-recorded

¹ YouMail: Robocall Index, <https://robocallindex.com/> (last accessed May 23, 2025).

² U.S. Fed. Comm’n Comm’n, Consumer Guides: Stop Unwanted Robocalls and Texts, <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/stop-unwanted-robocalls-and-texts>.

message using an automatic (computerized) telephone dialing system” or “autodialer.”³ Robocalls can be legal and are used routinely for legitimate purposes, such as public service and emergency messages, to provide notice of school closures, and to remind consumers of medical appointments and upcoming payments. A large proportion of robocalls, however, are illegal and intended to scam, harass, or otherwise annoy consumers (see Figure 1).⁴

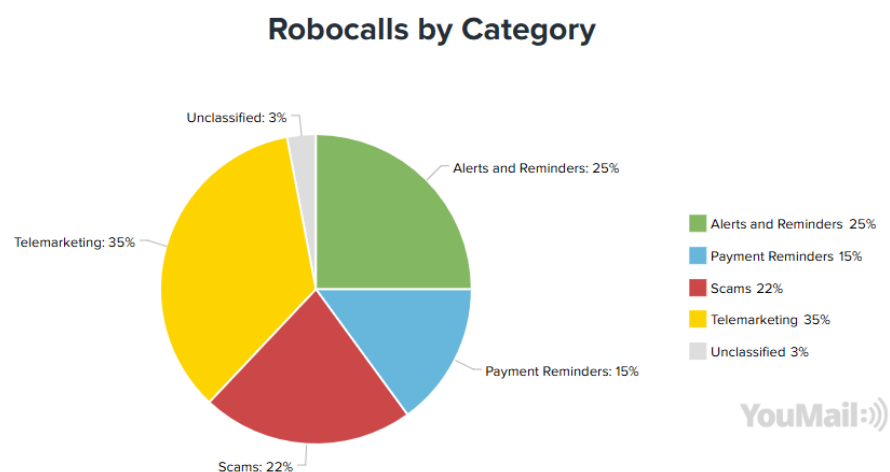


Figure 1: Robocalls by Category.⁵

As a result of these schemes, consumers have lost millions of dollars and been deceived into providing financial and other sensitive information or purchasing falsely advertised products.⁶ According to one consumer watchdog, scam robocalls and robotexts cost U.S. consumers \$25 billion in 2023.⁷

The FCC’s most common complaints are from consumers whose phone numbers are either being spoofed or whose calls are being mistakenly blocked or labeled as a possible scam

³ PATRICIA MOLONEY FIGLIOLA, CONG. RESEARCH SERV., R46311, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION: PROGRESS PROTECTING CONSUMERS FROM ILLEGAL ROBOCALLS (2020).

⁴ See generally Howard Packowitz, *Parents Told Livingston County High School is Safe after Robocall Threat*, 25 NEWS NOW (Mar. 14, 2025), <https://www.25newsnow.com/2025/03/15/parents-told-livingston-county-high-school-is-safe-after-robocall-threat/>; DO Staff, *DOs Receive Unwanted Robocalls from Company Urging Them to Consider an MD Degree*, THE DO (Dec. 4, 2024), <https://thedo.osteopathic.org/2024/12/dos-receive-unwanted-robocalls-from-company-urging-them-to-consider-an-md-degree/>; Nick Perry, *Company that Sent AI calls Mimicking Joe Biden to New Hampshire Voters Agrees to Pay \$1 Million Fine*, AP NEWS (Aug. 22, 2024), <https://apnews.com/article/joe-biden-artificial-intelligence-deceptive-phone-calls-33bab2049c12f952eb683a83039ddbba>.

⁵ YouMail: Robocall Index, <https://robocallindex.com/> (last accessed May 23, 2025).

⁶ U.S. GOV’T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, GAO-20-153, FAKE CALLER ID SCHEMES: INFORMATION ON FEDERAL AGENCIES’ EFFORTS TO ENFORCE LAWS, EDUCATE THE PUBLIC, AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL INITIATIVES (2019), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-153.pdf>.

⁷ TERESA MURRAY, U.S. PIRG EDUCATION FUND, RINGING IN OUR FEARS 2024 (2024), <https://pirg.org/edfund/resources/ringing-in-our-fears-2024/>.

call by a robocall blocking app or service.⁸ Spoofing is the practice of “utilizing misleading or inaccurate Caller ID information to disguise the identity of the calling party” (see Figure 2).⁹

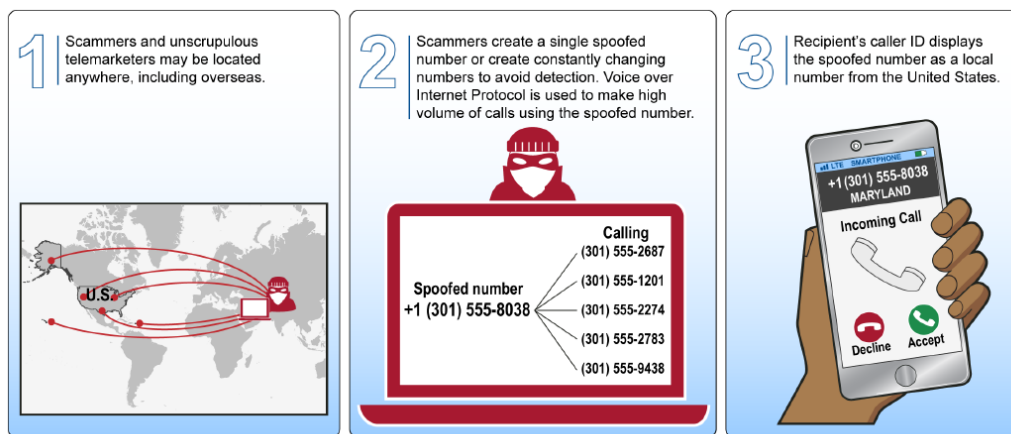


Figure 2: How Caller ID is Spoofed.¹⁰

Many times, spoofing accompanies robocalls. There are instances where spoofing can be legal, such as when doctors call patients on their personal mobile phones but choose to display their office numbers instead to protect their privacy, or when a women’s shelter chooses to conceal its number to protect its location information.¹¹ The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified three types of prevalent caller ID spoofing schemes: (1) scammers use spoofed numbers to trick consumers into providing their financial or personal information; (2) unscrupulous telemarketers use spoofing to generate telemarketing leads; and (3) people spoof numbers to harass others.¹² In recent years, there has been a growing trend in “neighbor spoofing,” a practice where a caller ID is “manipulated to display a phone number matching the area code and prefix (the first six digits) of the consumer’s phone number,” although as consumer awareness increases, scammers have begun adjusting their schemes to spoof the first four and five numbers.¹³

B. Legislative Initiatives and Agency Action to Combat Illegal Robocalls and Spoofing

The Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (TCPA) restricts telemarketing calls and regulates robocalls made through an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or

⁸ U.S. Fed. Comm’n Comm’n, Consumer Guides: Stop Unwanted Robocalls and Texts, <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/stop-unwanted-robocalls-and-texts>.

⁹ PATRICIA MOLONEY FIGLIOLA, CONG. RESEARCH SERV., R46311, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION: PROGRESS PROTECTING CONSUMERS FROM ILLEGAL ROBOCALLS (2020).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ U.S. GOV’T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, GAO-20-153, FAKE CALLER ID SCHEMES: INFORMATION ON FEDERAL AGENCIES’ EFFORTS TO ENFORCE LAWS, EDUCATE THE PUBLIC, AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL INITIATIVES (2019), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-153.pdf>.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

prerecorded voice message.¹⁴ Section 227(e) of the TCPA, also known as the “Truth in Caller ID Act,” prohibits spoofing.¹⁵ Since its passage, the FCC adopted rules to implement the TCPA, such as maintaining company-specific do-not-call lists, curtailing call times for telemarketers, and requiring the display of caller ID information.¹⁶ Under the TCPA, the FCC also required that telemarketers obtain prior express written consent from consumers before robocalling them and that telemarketers provide consumers with an automated, interactive “opt-out” mechanism during each robocall.¹⁷ In 2003, the FCC, in coordination with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), established a national Do Not Call registry, which covers all telemarketers (with the exception of certain nonprofit organizations), and applies to both interstate and intrastate calls.¹⁸ The registry, which is administered by the FTC, stops unwanted live and robocall sales calls from legitimate businesses, but does not block calls from scammers.¹⁹

The TCPA provides a variety of enforcement mechanisms, including private rights of action for individuals.²⁰ In addition, the FCC, FTC, and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) take enforcement actions against violators, such as the imposition of fines and other legal penalties.²¹ While the FCC regulates communications, the FTC protects consumers from unfair and deceptive business practices, and the DOJ enforces federal consumer fraud statutes, among other laws.²² The FCC and FTC also manage consumer complaint databases, which compile complaints about unwanted calls, robocalls, and violations of the Do Not Call registry.²³

Additionally, the telecommunications industry has worked to implement call authentication technologies to verify caller ID information to reduce robocalls and illegal spoofing. The Secure Telephone Identity Revisited (STIR) protocol and the Signature-based Handling of Asserted Information Using toKENs (SHAKEN) framework, commonly referred to as STIR/SHAKEN, is an industry-developed call-authentication protocol which “provides a standards-based means for an originating provider to assert a calling number’s legitimacy, and provides a means for terminating providers to verify that the assertion itself is legitimate and trace the call back to its network entry point” (see Figure 3).²⁴

¹⁴ Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. 227 (TCPA).

¹⁵ Truth in Caller ID Act, 15 U.S.C. 227(e).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*; see also Do Not Call Implementation Act, 15 U.S.C. 6101.

¹⁹ U.S. Fed. Trade Comm’n, National Do Not Call Registry FAQs, <https://consumer.ftc.gov/articles/national-do-not-call-registry-faqs>.

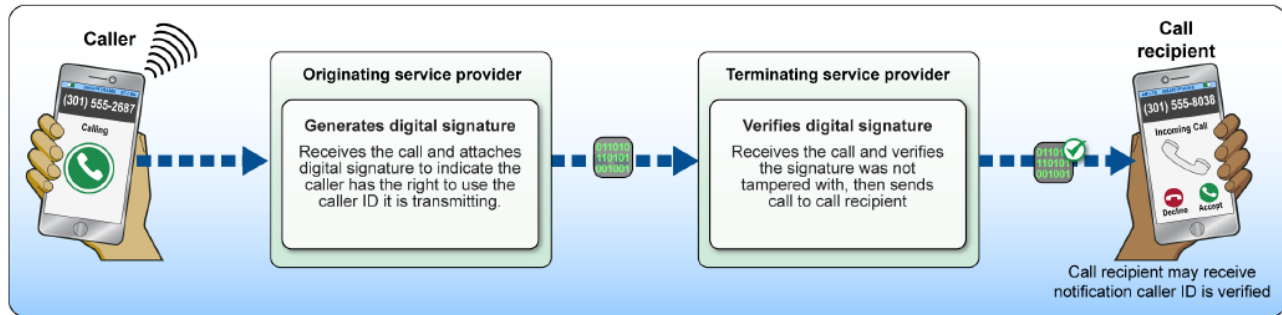
²⁰ Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. 227 (TCPA).

²¹ U.S. GOV’T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, GAO-20-153, FAKE CALLER ID SCHEMES: INFORMATION ON FEDERAL AGENCIES’ EFFORTS TO ENFORCE LAWS, EDUCATE THE PUBLIC, AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL INITIATIVES (2019), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-153.pdf>.

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ S. COMM. ON COM., SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION, TELEPHONE ROBOCALL ABUSE CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT AND DETERRENCE ACT, S. REP. NO. 116-41, at 5 (1st Sess. 2019).



Source: GAO analysis of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions information. | GAO-20-153

*Figure 3: Schematic Representation of STIR/SHAKEN Framework Used to Verify Caller ID Information.*²⁵

Many telecom industry providers, including major U.S. carriers like AT&T (Call Protect), T-Mobile (Scam Shield), and Verizon (Call Filter), have developed free technologies to block unwanted spam and robocalls, along with other specialized features, such as personal block lists, which are available for a fee.²⁶

In 2019, Congress passed the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence (TRACED) Act, which directed the FCC to require voice service providers to implement STIR/SHAKEN and provided the FCC with authority to issue additional civil and criminal penalties under the TCPA.²⁷

In accordance with the TRACED Act, the FCC mandated that all voice service providers implement STIR/SHAKEN to the Internet Protocol (IP) portions of their networks by July 2021.²⁸ Providers with non-IP networks were asked to upgrade to IP technology or develop non-IP authentication solutions.²⁹ In addition, the FCC requires all providers—including voice service providers, gateway providers (U.S.-based intermediate providers that receive calls directly from a foreign originating or intermediate provider), and intermediate providers that receive unauthenticated calls directly from originating providers—to implement robocall mitigation programs and file these plans along with their STIR/SHAKEN compliance certifications in the Robocall Mitigation Database.³⁰ Generally, voice service providers must be included in the Database to operate in the U.S.³¹

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ AT&T, Stop Unwanted Calls with Call Protect, <https://www.att.com/support/article/u-verse-voice/KM1235421/>; T-Mobile, Scam Shield App, <https://www.t-mobile.com/benefits/scam-shield>; Verizon, Call Filter, <https://www.verizon.com/solutions-and-services/add-ons/protection-and-security/call-filter/#features>.

²⁷ Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act, Pub. L. No. 116-105, 133 Stat. 3274 (2019) (TRACED Act).

²⁸ U.S. Fed. Commc'n Comm'n, Combating Spoofed Robocalls with Caller ID Authentication, <https://www.fcc.gov/call-authentication>.

²⁹ U.S. FED. COMM'C'N COMM'N, REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ROBOCALLS AND TRANSMISSION OF MISLEADING OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION (2020), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-368957A1.pdf>.

³⁰ U.S. Fed. Commc'n Comm'n, Combating Spoofed Robocalls with Caller ID Authentication, <https://www.fcc.gov/call-authentication>.

³¹ U.S. Fed. Commc'n Comm'n, Robocall Response Team: Combating Scam Robocalls & Robotexts, <https://www.fcc.gov/spoofed-robocalls>.

The TRACED Act also required the FCC “to establish a registration process for the registration of a single consortium that conducts private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls.”³² In July 2020, the FCC first selected USTelecom – the Broadband Association’s Industry Traceback Group (ITG) as the single registered consortium to conduct private-led traceback efforts, and has re-designated USTelecom’s ITG each year since.³³ The ITG collaborates with providers across wireline, wireless, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), and cable services; and with U.S. federal and state law enforcement agencies, including the FCC, FTC, DOJ, Social Security Administration (SSA), and states attorneys general offices “in identifying voice service providers and their customers responsible for illegal robocalls.”³⁴

C. Ongoing Challenges in the Fight Against Illegal Robocalls and Spoofing

Despite legislative measures and increased agency enforcement actions, rapid technological advancements have proliferated illegal and scam robocalls, which continue to burden U.S. consumers. Since voice service providers migrated to IP networks, the overall accuracy and reliability of caller ID information presented to the call recipient has decreased.³⁵ This is because IP-based systems lack the built-in authentication controls of legacy copper networks, making it easier and cheaper to place calls, including long distance and international calls, and to spoof caller ID information, by allowing free downloads of software that enable computers to function as routers or allowing individual callers to choose the number they want to display, complicating efforts to verify a caller’s identity.³⁶ In addition, auto-dialers may be programmed and coupled with IP-based voice services, such as VoIP, to deliver millions of calls in a short time period, enabling telemarketers and scammers to make high volumes of calls from anywhere in the world.³⁷ The FCC has also stated that the use of VoIP by domestic and foreign robocallers to route calls has made it harder for U.S. law enforcement to conduct tracebacks.³⁸ As a result, a significant number of robocalls are foreign originating, which presents “one of the most vexing challenges facing” the FCC.³⁹

Implementing STIR/SHAKEN to ensure caller ID verification has had its share of challenges, particularly for non-IP based providers. Although most IP-based providers, including major U.S. phone carriers have implemented STIR/SHAKEN, illegal actors have been able to pass through these barriers because of older non-IP, wireline technology that is incompatible with

³² TRACED Act § 13(a).

³³ Industry Traceback Group, About, <https://tracebacks.org/about/>; U.S. Fed. Commc’n Comm’n, Report and Order, DA 20-785 (2020), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-20-785A1.pdf>.

³⁴ Industry Traceback Group, About, <https://tracebacks.org/about/>.

³⁵ U.S. GOV’T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, GAO-20-153, FAKE CALLER ID SCHEMES: INFORMATION ON FEDERAL AGENCIES’ EFFORTS TO ENFORCE LAWS, EDUCATE THE PUBLIC, AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL INITIATIVES (2019), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-153.pdf>.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ U.S. FED. COMM’N COMM’N, REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ROBOCALLS AND TRANSMISSION OF MISLEADING OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-378593A1.pdf>.

³⁹ U.S. FED. COMM’N COMM’N, REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ROBOCALLS AND TRANSMISSION OF MISLEADING OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-378593A1.pdf>.

STIR/SHAKEN.⁴⁰ This is especially problematic among small and intermediate providers and gateway providers.⁴¹ Despite the FCC granting multiple deadline extensions over the past four years, these providers have not completed their transitions to IP networks, which has delayed their implementation of STIR/SHAKEN, generating a loophole exploited by robocallers to scam consumers.⁴²

The risk of overregulation—stemming from increased agency enforcement actions and litigation—further compounds these issues. The private rights of action under the TCPA have led to a proliferation of litigation, including class-action lawsuits, often targeting legitimate businesses over minor or technical violations instead of penalizing bad actors responsible for placing illegal robocalls.⁴³ This has created a rewarding environment for plaintiff’s lawyers without improving consumer privacy or reducing the numbers of illegal robocalls.⁴⁴ Although the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Facebook v. Duguid*, which narrowly interpreted the definition of an “automated telephone dialing system,” proved favorable to reduce liability exposure for businesses using automated calling technologies, greater action is required to ebb the tide of abusive litigation (see Figure 4).⁴⁵

Year	2020	Pre- Duguid 2021	April 1, 2021	Post- Duguid 2021	2022	2023
Total TCPA Cases	2,427	569	Facebook v. Duguid Decided	1,051	1,428	1,534
TCPA Class Actions	1,257	259		557	746	878
TCPA Class Actions as % Total Cases	51.8%	45.5%		52.9%	52.2%	57.2%

*The numbers in this chart are based on data pulled from Lex Machina’s database of federal civil litigation complaints that are filed under 47 U.S.C. § 227. Data pulled on March 21, 2024.

Figure 4: Federal TCPA Cases, 2020-2023.⁴⁶

D. The Rise in Illegal Robotexts and AI-Generated Phone Calls and Texts

As the numbers of robocalls placed to U.S. consumers began to decrease due to increased regulatory action by the FCC and its partners, consumers’ phones were flooded by spam and

⁴⁰ Allen Cone, *FCC Seeks to Stop Robocalls Passing through Caller ID Authentication in Older Technology*, UPI (Apr. 28, 2025), https://www.upi.com/Top_News/US/2025/04/28/FCC-ending-robocalls-older-technology-nonIP/3051745874691/.

⁴¹ Press Release, U.S. Fed. Comm’n Comm’n, FCC Proposes Closing the Non-IP Network Loophole Exploited by Robocallers to Scam Consumers (Apr. 28, 2025), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-411101A1.pdf>

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *What You Need to Know about the Telephone Consumer Protection Act*, U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INST. FOR LEGAL REFORM (June 3, 2024), <https://instituteforlegalreform.com/what-you-need-to-know-about-the-telephone-consumer-protection-act/>.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

scam robotexts. Robotext complaints have increased 500-fold; between 2015 and 2022, robotext complaints skyrocketed from 3,300 to 18,900 per year.⁴⁷ According to the FTC, “reported losses to text scams have skyrocketed, even as the number of reports declined” (see Figure 5).⁴⁸

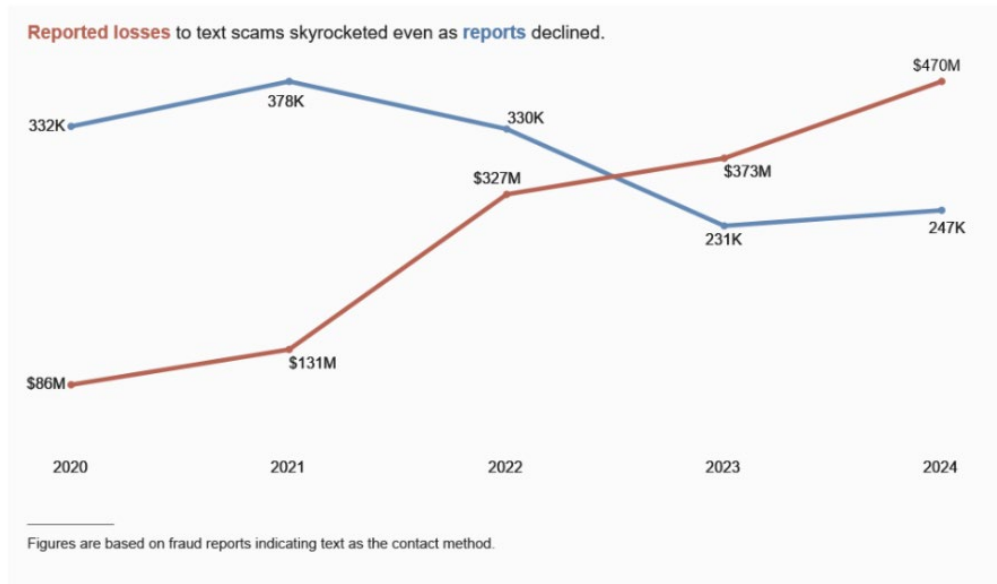


Figure 5: Text Scams: Reported Losses to Reports, 2020-2024.⁴⁹

Robotexts pose a unique problem because, unlike robocalls, text messages cannot be hung-up on, provide fewer clues of a scam, are harder to ignore and, therefore, are almost always immediately read by the recipient.⁵⁰ In addition, they often include links to phishing websites or other websites that install malware on consumers’ phones, which consumers instinctively click.⁵¹ In March 2023, the FCC adopted its first regulations specifically targeting scam robotexts, by requiring “mobile service providers to block certain robotext messages that are highly likely to be illegal.”⁵² The FCC has since adopted and proposed additional rules to protect consumers from illegal robotexts.⁵³ At the same time, industry actors have taken steps, such as issuing principles and best practices in wireless messaging and launching new programs, such as robotext tracing, to protect consumers from unwanted messages while enabling innovation.⁵⁴

⁴⁷ Press Release, U.S. Fed. Comm’n Comm’n, FCC Adopts Its First Rules Focused on Scam Texting (Mar. 16, 2023), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391800A1.pdf>.

⁴⁸ U.S. Fed. Trade Comm’n, Consumer Protection Data Spotlight: Top Text Scams of 2024, <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/data-visualizations/data-spotlight/2025/04/top-text-scams-2024>.

⁴⁹ U.S. Fed. Trade Comm’n, Consumer Protection Data Spotlight: Top Text Scams of 2024, <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/data-visualizations/data-spotlight/2025/04/top-text-scams-2024>.

⁵⁰ Press Release, U.S. Fed. Comm’n Comm’n, FCC Adopts Its First Rules Focused on Scam Texting (Mar. 16, 2023), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391800A1.pdf>.

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ U.S. FED. COMM’N COMM’N, REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ROBOCALLS AND TRANSMISSION OF MISLEADING OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION (2024), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-408475A1.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Sarah Leggin, *Wireless Industry Achieves Milestones in Tracing Robotexts.*, CTIA (Sep. 16, 2024), <https://www.ctia.org/news/wireless-achieves-milestone-in-tracing-texts>.

The persisting problem of illegal robocalls and robotexts is exacerbated by the rise in the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. AI-generated scams by phone and text, using deep fakes and voice clones, are on the rise and the FCC and its partners must now address this emerging threat.⁵⁵ In November 2023, the FCC launched an investigation to better understand how to protect consumers from unwanted and illegal phone calls and texts using AI technologies.⁵⁶ In August 2024, the FCC proposed first-of-its-kind rules to protect consumers from AI-generated robocalls and robotexts.⁵⁷ As the FCC grapples with the changing technological landscape affecting consumer communications, questions remain about how best to regulate AI technologies while balancing the harms of speculative regulation and providing support for U.S. innovation and leadership.⁵⁸

E. Prior Committee Activity

During the First Session of the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a legislative hearing which considered a number of bills to stop unwanted robocalls.⁵⁹ The Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce held a hearing during the Second Session of the same Congress on robocall scams prevalent during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁶⁰ In the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce held a hearing that considered legislation to transform the FTC, which addressed the problem of robocalls.⁶¹

In June 2023, the First Session of the 118th Congress, the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held an oversight hearing of the FCC with FCC Chairwoman Rosenworcel and Commissioners Carr, Starks, and Simington that discussed the FCC's efforts to stop scam robocalls and robotexts.⁶² In November 2023, the Subcommittee on Communications

⁵⁵ Kolawole Samuel Adebayo, *AI Scam Calls are Getting Smarter. Here's How Telecoms are Fighting Back*, FAST COMPANY (May 8, 2025), <https://www.fastcompany.com/91330173/ai-scam-calls-are-getting-smarter-heres-how-telecoms-are-fighting-back>; Joe Hernandez, *That Panicky Call From a Relative? It Could Be a Thief Using a Voice Clone*, *FTC Warns*, NPR (Mar. 22, 2023), <https://www.npr.org/2023/03/22/1165448073/voice-clones-ai-scams-ftc>.

⁵⁶ Press Release, U.S. Fed. Commc'n Comm'n, FCC Launches Effort to Better Understand AI's Impact on Robocalls and Robotexts (Nov. 15, 2023), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-398481A1.pdf>.

⁵⁷ Press Release, U.S. Fed. Commc'n Comm'n, FCC Proposes First-of-their-Kind AI-Generated Robocall and Robotext Rules (Aug. 7, 2024), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-404567A1.pdf>.

⁵⁸ U.S. Fed. Commc'n Comm'n, Implications of Artificial Intelligence Technologies on Protecting Consumers from Unwanted Robocalls and Robotexts, CG Docket No. 23-362, Statement of Commissioner Brendan Carr (Aug. 7, 2024), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-24-84A3.pdf>.

⁵⁹ *Legislating to Stop the Onslaught of Annoying Robocalls Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Energy & Comm., Subcomm. on Commc'n & Tech.*, 116th Congress (2019), <https://www.congress.gov/event/116th-congress/house-event/109357>.

⁶⁰ *Consumers Beware: Increased Risks During the COVID-19 Pandemic Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Energy & Com., Subcomm. on Consumer Protection and Com.*, 116th Cong. (2020), <https://www.congress.gov/116/chrg/CHRG-116hhrg55506/CHRG-116hhrg55506.pdf>.

⁶¹ *Transforming the FTC: Legislation to Modernize Consumer Protection Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Energy & Com., Subcomm. on Consumer Protection and Com.*, 117th Congress (2021), <https://www.congress.gov/117/chrg/CHRG-117hhrg52433/CHRG-117hhrg52433.pdf>.

⁶² *Oversight of the Federal Communications Commission Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Energy & Com., Subcomm. on Commc'n & Tech.*, 118th Congress (2023), <https://www.congress.gov/118/chrg/CHRG-118hhrg57494/CHRG-118hhrg57494.pdf>.

and Technology held two hearings that briefly considered the issue of robocalls.⁶³ The Subcommittee's hearing in July 2024 on the FCC's Fiscal Year 2025 Budget, during the Second Session of the 118th Congress, also touched on robocalls.⁶⁴

IV. KEY QUESTIONS

The hearing may include discussion around the following key questions:

- How has the TRACED Act changed the landscape of illegal robocalls in the U.S.? What challenges remain, and is there need for further Congressional action?
- How widely has the STIR/SHAKEN call authentication framework been implemented?
- What are the challenges of implementing the STIR/SHAKEN call authentication framework and other provisions of the TRACED Act to foreign-originated robocalls?
- What measures have industry partners developed to address the growing problem of illegal robotexts?
- How can the FCC and its enforcement partners respond to emerging threats such as AI-generated phone calls and text messages?
- How do we adequately balance enforcement actions against illegal actors while protecting legitimate informational communications from U.S. businesses and organizations?

V. STAFF CONTACTS

If you have any questions regarding this hearing, please contact Majority Committee staff at (202) 225-3641.

⁶³ See *Leveraging AI to Enhance American Communications Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Energy & Com., Subcomm. on Comm'n & Tech.*, 118th Congress (2023), <https://www.congress.gov/event/118th-congress/house-event/116588>; Hearing Memorandum, *Oversight of President Biden's Broadband Takeover Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Energy & Com., Subcomm. on Comm'n & Tech.*, 118th Congress (2023), https://d1dth6e84htgma.cloudfront.net/11_30_23_FCC_Oversight_Hearing_Memo_0ea890396d.pdf.

⁶⁴ *The Fiscal Year 2025 Federal Communications Commission Agency Budget Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Energy & Com., Subcomm. on Comm'n & Tech.*, 118th Congress (2024), <https://energycommerce.house.gov/events/communications-and-technology-subcommittee-hearing-the-fiscal-year-2025-federal-communications-commission-agency-budget>.