	This is an unedited transcript. The statements within may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the speaker.
1	NEAL R. GROSS & CO., INC.
2	RPTS WALTER
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6	MARKUP OF:
7	H.R. 2666, NO RATE REGULATION OF
8	BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS ACT;
9	H.R. 1301, AMATEUR RADIO PARITY
10	ACT OF 2015; AND
11	H.R, SMALL BUSINESS BROADBAND
12	DEPLOYMENT ACT
13	THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2016
14	House of Representatives,
15	Subcommittee on Communications and
16	Technology,
17	Committee on Energy and Commerce,
18	Washington, D.C.
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22	The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in
23	Room 2123 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Greg Walden
24	[chairman of the subcommittee] presiding.

25 Members present: Representatives Walden, Latta, Shimkus, 26 Blackburn, Scalise, Lance, Guthrie, Olson, Pompeo, Kinzinger, 27 Bilirakis, Johnson, Long, Ellmers, Collins, Cramer, Upton (ex officio), Eshoo, Doyle, Welch, Yarmuth, Clarke, Loesback, Rush, 28 DeGette, Matsui, McNerney, Lujan, and Pallone (ex officio). 29 Staff present: Gary Andres, Staff Director; Will Batson, 30 31 Legislative Clerk, Energy and Power and Environment and the 32 Economy; Ray Baum, Senior Policy Advisor for Communications and Technology; Mike Bloomquist, Deputy Staff Director; Rebecca Card, 33 Assistant Press Secretary; Karen Christian, General Counsel; Andy 34 35 Duberstein, Press Secretary; Gene Fullano, Detailee, Telecom; Kelsey Guyselman, Counsel, Telecom; Grace Koh, Counsel, Telecom; 36 Tim Pataki, Professional Staff Member; David Redl, Chief Counsel, 37 Telecom; Charlotte Savercool, Professional Staff, Communications 38 and Technology; Dylan Vorbach, Legislative Clerk, Commerce, 39 40 Manufacturing, and Trade; Gregory Watson, Legislative Clerk, 41 Communications and Technology; Jen Berenholz, Minority Chief 42 Clerk; Christine Brennan, Minority Press Secretary; Elizabeth 43 Ertel, Minority Deputy Clerk; David Goldman, Minority Chief Counsel, Communications and Technology; Tiffany Guarascio, 44 45 Minority Deputy Staff Director and Chief Health Advisor; Jerry 46 Leverich, Minority Counsel; Lori Maarbjerg, Minority FCC Detailee; Tim Robinson, Minority Chief Counsel; and Ryan 47 Skukowski, Minority Policy Analyst. 48

49	Mr. Walden. The subcommittee will come to order. At the
50	conclusion of opening statements yesterday, the chair called up
51	H.R. 1301 and the bill was open for amendment at any point.
52	[The Bill H.R. 1301 follows:]
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This is an unedited transcript. The statements within may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the speaker. 55 Mr. Walden. Are there any bipartisan amendments to the 56 bill, H.R. 1301? 57 Are there any amendments to H.R. 1301? Mr. Kinzinger. Mr. Chairman? 58 59 Mr. Walden. If not, I now recognize the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Kinzinger. 60 61 Mr. Kinzinger. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike 62 the last word. 63 Mr. Walden. The gentleman is recognized. Mr. Kinzinger. Mr. Chairman, for nearly 3 decades, a large 64 65 segment of amateur radio operators have been prohibited from installing any form of functional antennas on their own homes due 66 67 to land use restrictions. For those of you who do not know, 68 amateur radio operators perform a number of vital functions to 69 help establish communications for our first responders during 70 disaster. When the rest of the communications infrastructure 71 goes down due to a disaster, it is hams that are able to patch 72 through communications for our first responders so that they are able to effectively communicate which is a vital life-saving 73 74 function. 75 As the FEMA director recently said, "I think there is a

tendency to believe we have done so much to build infrastructure and resiliency in all of our other systems that when everything else fails, amateur radio is oftentimes our last line of defense.

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When you need amateur radio, you really need them."

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80 It is important to note that when many of these regulations 81 were first put into place, land use restrictions throughout the country were much less pervasive. But over time, these areas have 82 become more and more prevalent which is not necessarily a bad thing 83 by any means. But just as we have done in our committee time and 84 85 again, it is good to look back at laws and regulations that were 86 put into place long ago to make sure that they are kept up to date 87 with the ever- evolving pace of innovation and change.

Over the past 30 years, while these other land use 88 89 restrictions have been in place, the flip side of this issue and the basis for this legislation is that FCC policy requiring 90 91 municipalities to reasonably accommodate the placement of 92 antennas for amateur radio use has worked wonderfully. Antenna height, configuration, and aesthetics have been subject to 93 94 municipal jurisdiction under the FCC's reasonable accommodation 95 policy.

96 The relationships that have been built on the basis of 97 cooperation following these standards between the licensees, land 98 use planners, and reasonable regulations, has resulted in a 99 process that retains the decision-making power to the 100 municipalities, while allowing amateur radio operators to have 101 the equipment necessary to effectively complete their functions. 102 This is exactly the model on which we put together this

103 legislation through a reasonable accommodations standard. There 104 is nothing in this legislation that would prohibit the review or 105 approval of amateur radio antennas before their placement or to prohibit them in certain common areas. However, I do 106 understand the concerns that have been brought forward by parties 107 impacted by this legislation. I would also like to thank those 108 109 parties for their willingness to come forward to reach a consensus 110 on this issue before we reach the full committee markup on the bill. 111

I understand some scheduling issues prevented us from having new language for today's markup, but it is my sincere hope that we will be able to work together to find a solution that works for everybody in this issue.

And this is something, Mr. Chairman, that I think is very indicative of this committee, is our ability on both sides to come together and work through issues. Sometimes as niche as this, but very important, and other times even bigger issues. So I appreciate both sides of the aisle willing to work together on this.

And I just want to make one more point. As a military pilot, with some of the new technology, I remember flying back in '06, '07 overseas and using amateur radio operators to pass messages. In some cases it was encoded messages that nobody understood what they meant, but they were passed to our command post which had

127 a mission status, or sometimes you can even in a very doomsday
128 scenario receive an encoded message from and through these
129 operators.

And lastly, they also do phone patches. If you want to call your mom back in Bloomington, Illinois, you can have these operators do a phone patch and do it through the radio. So personally, I have appreciated what they do from a very small perspective of just flying overseas with the military.

And again, Mr. Chairman, I just want to thank everybody
involved in helping to get this done. And I look forward to this
bill passing. I yield back.

138 Mr. Walden. I thank the gentleman for his good work on this139 legislation and his time.

140 Are there are other members? Yes. I now recognize the 141 gentlelady from California, Ms. Eshoo.

142 Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I want to thank 143 Mr. Kinzinger for his legislation. This is a bipartisan bill. 144 You have worked hard on it and it shows because there are over 145 a hundred cosponsors. So while we have some concerns about the 146 bill having impacts on homeowners associations, I appreciate 147 Chairman Walden saying that we will work this out, as you have 148 said, and so we are prepared to move this allow with a voice vote. So thank you for your work and I yield back. 149

Mr. Walden. The gentlelady yields back. I would move to

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151 strike the last word. I feel like I have to say something since 152 I am only one of the only licensed amateur radio operators in the 153 Congress. And I concur with what Mr. Kinzinger said. You know, it is not just in emergencies that amateur radio operators are 154 155 active. I know my own home town of Hood River, the radio amateurs 156 of the gorge are often active in helping with communications 157 during various community events, non-emergency events, the cross 158 channel swim, all kinds of bicycling competitions and all, 159 mountain biking and all, where they will be the communications 160 network to help facilitate safety in many cases for the runners 161 or the swimmers and all that kind of communication.

And then certainly when the lights go out and the power goes out and everything else goes down, many of these amateur radio operators then have their own generators. They have their own communication systems that are backed up by generators and perform that emergency communication.

And in addition to just the voice communication, as you probably know, one of the best ways to get through when everything else fails is old Morse Code, dot, dot, dot, dot. I mean you go through it and that can get through when nothing else can. And so I think this is really important.

And with today's technology and the different bands that amateur radio operators can operate on, you don't necessarily have to have a giant tower blocking everybody's view in a community

175 living situation. Literally, you can get a two-meter antenna 176 that is probably a foot high with a mag mount that you can put 177 on the roof or somewhere. The Supreme Court has stepped in in some of these cases for satellite communication. 178 There was a period of time when they tried to blanket, prohibit, little 179 satellite dishes in these home situations. And the Court came 180 181 in and said, you know, for television, you can't just have a 182 blanket ban. We think the same should apply to amateur radio. 183 Certainly, there can be some reasonable prohibitions, but a 184 blanket ban is probably -- shouldn't be legal. And (b) really 185 takes away an emergency communication tool that frankly in the 186 case of a tornado or a hurricane or a floor or something, people 187 of those homeowner associations may be glad they have got a ham 188 radio operator next door that can fire up their rig and communicate 189 and get a signal out when everything else fails.

190 So I congratulate the gentleman for his work on this 191 legislation. I encourage the parties who are still negotiating 192 out there. Get your work done, sooner rather than later, because 193 we intend to move this bill in full committee and get it across the House floor soon. So we appreciate the good-faith 194 195 negotiations that have gone on. We look forward to those coming 196 to a conclusion, sooner rather than later, because I think there 197 is common ground that can be achieved here, reached here. And I just think it is really important to get done. So with that, 198

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199	I would yield back the balance of my time.
200	Are there other members seeking recognition on the minority
201	side?
202	Are there other members on the Republican side seeking
203	recognition?
204	Seeing none, the question now occurs on forwarding H.R. 1301
205	to the full committee. All those in favor say aye.
206	Those opposed say nay.
207	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. And the bill
208	is favorably reported.
209	The chair now calls up H.R. 2661 committee and ask the Clerk
210	to report. I am sorry, 2666.
211	[The Bill H.R. 2666 follows:]
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This is an unedited transcript. The statements within may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the speaker. 214 The Clerk. H.R. 2666, to prohibit the Federal 215 Communications Commission from regulating the rates charged for 216 broadband internet access services. 217 Mr. Walden. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with and the bill will be open for amendment 218 219 at any point. So ordered. 220 Are there any bipartisan amendments to this legislation? 221 Seeing none, are there other amendments? 222 The chair recognizes the gentlelady from California.

223 Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment 224 at the desk.

[The amendment of Ms. Eshoo follows:]

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228	The Clerk. The amendment number, ma'am?
229	Ms. Eshoo. I think it is 1, Forbear 1.
230	Mr. Walden. Forbear 1. And do members of the committee
231	have copies of this amendment? Okay.
232	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 2666 offered by Ms. Eshoo.
233	"Strike Section 2 and insert the following: Section 2,
234	forbearance from applying rate regulations and certain other
235	requirements to broadband."
236	Mr. Walden. Without objection, the reading of the amendment
237	is dispensed with and the gentlelady is recognized for 5 minutes
238	in support of her amendment.
239	Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As I stated at last
240	month's legislative hearing, I don't support the FCC setting the
241	monthly recurring rate that consumers pay for broadband internet
242	access service. And I stated that very clearly and very firmly.
243	On the surface, that is what the no rate regulation of
244	Broadband Internet Access Act appears to do. Where we have a
245	problem is that in actuality, the bill is far broader and could
246	eviscerate the FCC's authority to protect consumers against truth
247	in billing practices and discriminatory data caps, to ensure that
248	broadband availability through USF and e-rate actually are
249	protected to address rate-related issues and merger reviews, to
250	ensure enforcement against paid prioritization, and other
251	essentially consumer protections.

252 I think that this is a reminder to all of us that the language 253 in bills is very, very important. Once bills become law, those 254 words walk into people's lives. So it is very important not only 255 to read them, but to understand what the impact of the words are. 256 Now, Mr. Chairman, in your October 27th statement before the 257 subcommittee, you asked the question and this is an important 258 question, what will happen with the new chairman? What if someone 259 pushes the FCC to walk back some of the forbearance they agreed 260 to as part of their Open Internet Order? This amendment offers an answer to that question by codifying 2.61 262 the forbearance approach used in the FCC's Open Internet Order. 263 This ensures that the forbearance used in the FCC's order cannot 264 be reversed by a future commission, the very concern that you and 265 other colleagues have raised time and time again. 266 During last month's legislative hearing, Mr. Chairman, 267 you reiterated that the purpose of the legislation is to "bind 268 future chairmen to live by the commitments that this 269 administration has made." 270 This amendment appropriately targets your intended goal 271 while ensuring that we don't undermine, either intentionally or 272 unintentionally, the FCC's authority and its fundamental mandate

to protect consumers. So for all of these reasons that I have
stated, I strongly urge my colleagues to support the amendment.
It is one page which is sometimes unusual, but it is straight

forward. It codifies the forbearance approach used in the Open Internet Order. And I think that it speaks to the goal that you have spoken to and which I have guoted.

279 And does anyone -- do I have any time left? Let us see, 43 280 seconds. Anyone want to say anything? Mr. Doyle?

Mr. Doyle. I would just add just very briefly is that we hear a lot from people that we are trying to regulate the internet like a utility. The FCC Chairman Wheeler made it clear that that was not his intent and I think putting this -- codifying this into the bill should calm the fears of those who feel that that approach won't be taken by some future commission. So I support the amendment.

Mr. Walden. Will the gentleman yield? I just point out that it is -- I will take my own then. I move to strike the last word. Actually, under Title II it becomes a utility in effect, it becomes a common carrier. That is what it is. That was the change under that. And the purpose of the underlying bill is to prevent the FCC from regulating rates for broadband internet access service and I thought we had agreement on that.

This amendment asks us to accept the notion that the only way to regulate the rates for broadband is through tariffing and that is not the case. It is simply not true. These were issues, by the way, we were trying to work out in the negotiations until they were abruptly ended.

The amendment would codify the FCC's forbearance in the Open Internet Order. That is true. In that order, the FCC agreed that it would not use its tariffing authorities to regulate rates. However, it did not agree to not regulate rates or its enforcement of Section 201 and Section 202. So Sections 201 and 202 require that rates and charges for telecommunications services to be just and reasonable.

307 So this gets back to your argument about utilities and common 308 carrier. That leaves the FCC with considerable discretion to 309 decide what just and reasonable is. Now that means the FCC 310 retains the authority and as a result of reclassification can now 311 use it to regulate the rates for broadband. That is what happens 312 when you go down this path.

313 The amendment asks the subcommittee to accept that same 314 flawed premise the FCC does that the FCC cannot regulate rates 315 through enforcement. So what we don't want to do is create a 316 situation where okay, they can't tariff, but they can come back 317 after the fact and tell you you got it wrong. That creates the 318 uncertainty in the marketplace I don't think any of us would want is go ahead, be innovative, go out there, but then we are going 319 320 to second quess you after the fact. And that is what we are 321 concerned about on the Republican side is that that could happen.

322 Through a series of enforcement actions declaring rates 323 unjust or unreasonable, the Commission can achieve the same

324 outcome as an action to declare what constitutes a reasonable 325 rate. Defining what something is and defining what it isn't can 326 achieve the same thing. So we oppose the FCC's use of either 327 authority to regulate broadband rates and as such I reject this 328 amendment. After the fact regulation could be even more onerous 329 than a tariffing before the fact.

Now I also want to talk a bit about the issue of consumers because we all care deeply about making sure that consumers are treated fairly. There is nothing in this bill that would restrict the FCC's ability to enforce its truth in bill rules, rules that regulate the way providers present charges on bills.

And I would defer to counsel on that point to make sure I am accurate. Is there anything in this bill that would regulate, that would prevent the FCC from enforcing its truth in billing? Counsel. No.

Mr. Walden. So as the ranking member is well aware, the majority has been actively working with the minority to craft language that would prevent the FCC from abusing its authority while retaining the ability of the FCC to protect consumers from fraud and other bad acts. The amendment presents us, I think, with a false choice between an unfettered FCC or unfettered billing practices. And I think there are better ways to do this.

346 I would now recognize the gentleman from Illinois to -- well,
347 I will yield to him the remainder of my time and then he can seek

348 his own after we go to the minority side.

349 Mr. Kinzinger. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. You know, 350 look, I appreciate the discussion on this and I appreciate that everybody wants to get to the point seemingly where we codify to 351 an extent the FCC's inability to do this. I guess I am confused 352 353 a little bit because when we had the hearing, it seemed like there 354 was an opportunity to work together. I had heard that the staffs 355 of both sides were talking. We were kind of coming close to a 356 conclusion. And even as early as yesterday, I had heard that --357 you know, I am talking about hey, what is the markup going to be 358 like? Is it going to be long? Is it going to be guick? What is going on? And it is like well, yes, we are pretty close to 359 360 having a bipartisan agreement. And then it is like, bam, not any 361 more.

362 I quess I don't know. It seems like we have the same goals 363 here, but for some reason, we are fighting when I think we had 364 a real opportunity to work together. So I hope, you know, look, 365 I am going to vote against this amendment. It probably will fail. 366 I hope this doesn't discourage us from doing what this committee does best which is work together. For some reason, obviously, 367 368 this fell apart at the last minute and I quess I don't quite 369 understand why. But we will see.

370 And with that, Mr. Chairman, thank you. And I will yield371 back.

372 Mr. Walden. Reclaiming the final 14 seconds, I couldn't 373 agree more. I was deeply disappointed that the negotiations 374 abruptly ended and we were presented with amendments when we thought we were pretty close on these issues, so it is certainly 375 not what we intended. Perhaps on the way to full, we can address 376 the issues on this and the issues on the exemption for small 377 378 providers because I know there are members of this committee who 379 care deeply about the costs and burden on small ISPs of the FCC's disclosure regulations. And I intend to work with those members 380 381 on both sides of the aisle who want to work in that cooperative 382 spirit as we go on to full. I return the balance of my time. Are there other members seeking recognition on Ms. Eshoo's 383 384 amendment? 385 The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized. 386 Mr. Lujan. Mr. Chairman, a question to counsel. So as we 387 are having this conversation about what seems to be emphasizing 388 on the first page of the legislation, line four where it says "no 389 rate regulation of broadband in the internet access" in the title, I don't see a definition for that anywhere in here. 390 Can 391 you point me to the definition of rate regulation? 392 Counsel. There is no definition of rate regulation in the 393 bill. 394 Mr. Lujan. Is there a definition of rate regulation

395 anywhere?

396 Counsel. In the FCC's rules? No, there is not.
397 Mr. Lujan. Is there a definition of rate regulation in
398 Webster's Dictionary?

Counsel. I don't have a Webster's Dictionary in front of me, so I can't answer that question for you. Sorry.

Mr. Lujan. Mr. Chairman, I think that is the question that 401 402 we have here is when you are defining no against something and 403 we don't know what that something is, that something could be anything. It is starting to sound like a Dr. Seuss book. 404 And 405 that is what I hope that we can get to the bottom of is what indeed 406 are we talking about? How do we isolate this? Because I think what we clearly see today is that on both sides on the aisle we 407 408 would agree with the decision from the FCC on no forbearance 409 associated with rates. I think that is what the essence of 410 Ranking Member Eshoo's amendment is.

411 And so there is more common ground than there is not, but 412 I think it is incumbently important that we identify and that we 413 define this so that there are assurances that when we talk about 414 consumer protections that we talk about ensuring that there is a responsibility to have truth in billing, so we all know what 415 416 we are paying on these bills, that they are desegregated, device 417 rental fees, fraudulent, inaccurate and contested charges. And then there is still a whole other question associated with paid 418 prioritization rule. Does that get included in what would be 419

defined under some as rate regulation which is a whole otherconversation I know that this committee is engaging in.

And so, Mr. Chairman, I hope that as we get through this that we are able to maybe find some commonality.

424 Mr. Walden. Would the gentleman yield because those are 425 really valid points.

426 Mr. Lujan. Absolutely.

427 Mr. Walden. And that is actually something that our staffs 428 were negotiating on until those negotiations abruptly ended with the definition of rate regulation. So we hope going forward we 429 430 can get that figured out. Second, as you know, having been a public utility commissioner yourself, like others around me, 431 432 there is a lot of case law that defines what rate regulation is 433 and what it is not. So I think we could get this. We thought 434 we were on a path to get this done and frankly, we were surprised 435 when we got the amendment.

Mr. Lujan. I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman. You know, as
a few of our colleagues who are in the room that are former utility
commissioners also know, is that every jurisdiction in the country
that operates under rate regulation has a different definition.
And so that is why it is important that we just -- that we clear
this up. I thank you for that and I yield back the balance of
my time.

443

Mr. Walden. I appreciate the gentleman's constructive

444 comments.

445 Are there other members seeking recognition on the 446 gentlelady's amendment?

447 Are there any on the Democratic side seeking comment on the 448 gentlelady's amendment?

Seeing none, I recognize the gentleman from North Dakota. 449 450 Mr. Cramer. Thank you, Chairman, and I thank the other side 451 for the amendment and for this discussion. I too was, as you know, 452 a regulator before coming to Congress, and the gentleman is exactly right. Each state jurisdiction might have a different 453 454 definition, but case law does, in fact, create definitions because it does create, obviously, precedent. And I think that is why 455 we should reject this amendment as a matter of fact. And we have 456 457 got to get back to the table of finding the appropriate definition.

458 If I have learned one thing in the short time I have been 459 in Congress, the 3 years I have been here, it is that we don't 460 generally err by restricting the regulatory agencies. If we err 461 in any way it is by giving them too much authority to set these things. People elect us to make these decisions to protect them, 462 not the FCC and frankly, many regulatory agencies. So I would 463 464 feel much more comfortable if we could get back to bipartisan 465 discussions with the experts on this committee about what rate regulation is as we go forward, rather than passing this amendment 466 which I think just doesn't clarify it nearly enough for my taste. 467

And frankly, codifying forbearance based on the regulatory agencies' forbearance is not what we ought to be doing. We ought to be setting the forbearance. We ought to be setting the restrictions and then they carry them out. Frankly, I think it would be a service to the regulator as well as to the regulated and more important and most importantly, to the consumer. So with that, I yield back.

475 Mr. Kinzinger. Will the gentleman yield?

476 Mr. Cramer. I would be happy to.

477 Mr. Kinzinger. You know, I agree with what you just said. 478 I guess my question, I am just having a hard time with why we are having to just kind of parse everything apart and minutiae. 479 Let 480 us just say they can't regulate rates, period. That is what the 481 FCC Chairman Wheeler said. I believe he really believes he 482 doesn't want to do it. And we are just saying as Congress that 483 makes laws, that determines things, we are just saying okay, cool, 484 we agree with you. We are just going to put it in law and make 485 sure it gets done. And I guess, I don't know, like I said, we 486 were really close yesterday and for some reason we are not now and hopefully, Mr. Chairman, we get there between now and full 487 committee, but hopefully, this is just a little hiccup. But I 488 489 will yield back to the gentleman. 490 Mr. Walden. Would the gentleman yield?

491 Mr. Kinzinger. I would.

492 Mr. Walden. I appreciate the conversation. I think we can 493 find common ground. In fact, Mr. Lujan's comments are really 494 helpful and we would be happy to work with you and your staff, given your vast experience on the Public Utility Commission to 495 496 work on these issues as we go forward to full to make sure we get 497 them right. I mean we learned a lot out of the hearings on the 498 bills. That is why we do them. We were prepared to make changes 499 and to get this correct, because we all want to get it correct. So in the spirit of that, Mr. Lujan, we would be happy to 500 501 work with you.

And Mr. Cramer, given your background as well, it would be great to have you in that discussion and your staff, more additionally. And so I think that would be good, because we do want to get this right.

The question I forgot to drill down a little bit on was the truth of billing issue. And I would defer to counsel a bit about this because this is important, too. I want to make sure that we have truth in billing going forward.

510 Can you tell us what is it, in terms of the FCC's ability 511 to enforce its truth in billing, do we do any violence to that 512 with the underlying bill?

513 Counsel. Mr. Chairman, the FCC's truth in billing rules 514 which are in Section 64-2401 of their rules delineate eight 515 specific things that they are meant to protect. And this is taken

516 from the FCC's website, all of which are about the presentation 517 of charges, not the rates themselves. One, provide a clear, 518 brief, non-misleading, plain language description of the service or services rendered to a company it has charged. Two, identify 519 the service provider associated with each charge. Three, clearly 520 and conspicuously identify any change in service provider. 521 Four, 522 contain full and non-misleading descriptions of charges. Five, 523 identify those charges for which failure to pay will not result 524 in disconnection of the customer's basic local service. Six, 525 provide a toll-free number for customers to call in order to lodge 526 a complaint or obtain information. Seven, place charges from 527 third parties that are not telephone companies in a distinct 528 section of the bill, separate from telephone company charges. 529 And eight, provide a separate subtotal for third party charges 530 in a separate bill section on a separate page. None of which deal 531 with the rate charged. Those are terms that address how those 532 are presented to the customer on their bill.

Mr. Walden. I yield back to the gentleman from North Dakota.
Mr. Cramer. I yield the balance of my time to Mrs. Ellmers.
Mr. Walden. The gentleman yields back. Well, actually, we
need to go to this side. Have you already spoken on this?
Mr. Doyle, you can seek your own time and yield back.
Mr. Doyle. I move to strike the last word.
Mr. Walden. The chair recognizes the gentleman from

540 Pennsylvania.

541 Mr. Doyle. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will yield to my 542 friend.

543 Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Doyle. This is a worthy discussion. And the reason why I have raised the issue of the 544 broadness of the bill and whether it -- I would like to think 545 546 that it is unintentional in its broadness, what it can sweep up. 547 Now the whole issue of -- just take this issue, limiting 548 consumer protection actions such as truth in billing. Now because a bill is a rate, then that word becomes operative at the 549 550 FCC. They would then be prohibited from doing anything with rates, the way the bill is drafted. So that is why we are raising 551 paid prioritization. I listed them out in my statement relative 552 553 to the amendments that I have offered.

A point of clarification to all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. My staff was never presented with an offer that included a definition of rate regulation. So we worked right up until yesterday, but there was not an offer that was placed on the table. So we want to work together. I told Mr. Kinzinger, when he first offered his bill, that I was very hopeful that we could work something out.

561 Now I would like to ask the counsel how do you define rate 562 regulation?

563 Counsel. I don't know.

564 Ms. Eshoo. You don't. Okay, well, I think therein lies the 565 problem because while the FCC may not be actually regulating 566 rates, they examine them and so again, the language is so broad that it sweeps up, as the chairman said, we all care intensely 567 568 about these consumer protections that have been put into place. And that is what is at risk. That is what I want to say and I 569 570 will yield back. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me and 571 I will yield back.

572 Mr. Doyle. Thank you and before I yield to Mr. Lujan, look, we want to work together to get this done. I think what Mr. 573 574 Kinzinger said is pretty much the same thing as what Ms. Eshoo is saying is that there is an attempt to codify what the FCC is 575 576 The FCC chairman said he doesn't want to regulate rates saving. 577 and he intends not to do that. So you guys are saying well, we 578 want to make sure he doesn't do it or any future FCC chairman does 579 it, so we want to put that into statute. FCC chairman also said 580 in the Open Internet Order that he wants to forbear a huge part 581 of Title II. And so we are saying well, let us put that into --582 let us codify that also so that no future FCC chairman can go back and try to regulate the internet under the sections of Title II 583 584 that the chairman says we want forbearance on.

585 So I think we are both talking about a mechanism to do what 586 you have a concern about and what we have a concern about. Now 587 there is some dispute over how broadly this rate regulation is

written and whether or not it will have protections for paid prioritization and throttling and some other things. But I think these are things we can work out. And I think we are both saying the same thing basically. We are both expressing the desire to put in statute those things that the current FCC is saying they are going to do anyway, so that it binds a future Commission. And I will yield to Mr. Lujan.

Mr. Lujan. Thank you very much, Mr. Doyle. And Mr. 595 596 Chairman, I just think we need to be cautious when we are looking 597 at even the FCC's approach with the rulemaking with trying to make 598 a delineation from charges and rates because inherently there are charges within the rates. You just have to look at interstate 599 600 charges that are commingled within the rates and you start to 601 disaggregate those on the bill, when we talk about truth in 602 billing, it is all the same.

603So again, that is why it is so important when we look at this604to delineate what, in fact, when we talk about the forbearance605of rates and the ability to look at charges and how those relate606to the rates. And so let us just be careful as we look at that.607Thank you, Mr. Doyle. I yield back my time.

608 Mr. Walden. The gentleman yields back. Members on this 609 side, I recognize the gentlelady from North Carolina. Would she 610 yield to me --

Mrs. Ellmers. Yes, absolutely.

612 Mr. Walden. I just want to point out I think we have a real 613 discrepancy here in terms of the staff communication because our 614 staff was in communication with yours Friday afternoon, yesterday afternoon, on this topic, on this topic. So they were discussing 615 616 this topic, not that there was no discussion. Mrs. Ellmers. I didn't say there was no discussion, Mr. 617 618 Chairman. I said that there wasn't an offer from you. We tried. 619 And we didn't get to where we wanted to. Mr. Walden. Well, there is a difference between we didn't 620 get to where you wanted to and no offer, because my understanding 621 622 is there was language. We have counsel here. 623 Counsel. My understand as of late yesterday, the ranking 624 member had asked us to seek technical assistance from the Federal 625 Communications Commission on trying to find a way to tailor the 626 language. To date, the majority staff has not received any 627 technical assistance in writing from the FCC. 628 Mr. Walden. I know they were working on that for 3 days and 629 not getting response. I yield back to the gentlelady. 630 Mrs. Ellmers. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I just briefly want to say that I think we again as we are having this 631 632 conversation, I think that it is important to note that we are 633 all in agreement, that we certainly want to make this process better, but it does look like we have got these technical issues 634 that need to be worked out. 635

636 And to the gentlelady's amendment, I believe it nullifies 637 everything that we are trying to achieve, so we kind of get back 638 to the same place again. And I am encouraged to know that we are all talking about the importance of consumers and transparency, 639 especially when we have had that discussion before and we found 640 ourselves in a place dealing with the FCC where transparency is 641 642 sometimes important and sometimes it is not. So this is very good 643 moving forward to me and I hope that we can work this out. I can't 644 support the gentlelady's amendment, but it is good to know that 645 we are all thinking on the same terms when it comes to our 646 consumers. So thank you. If anyone wants any of my time, they 647 are welcome to it. I will yield back then. 648 Mr. Walden. The gentlelady yields back. Are there members 649 on the minority side that wish to weigh in on this topic any 650 further? 651 Are there members on the Republican side seeking 652 recognition? Seeing none, if there is no discussion, the vote 653 occurs on the amendment. 654 All those in favor shall signify by saying aye. 655 Those opposed, nay. 656 Why don't we just go ahead and have the clerk call the roll 657 because I think we are going to end up there anyway. So the clerk will just call the roll. 658 659 The Clerk. Mr. Latta.

660	<u>Mr. Latta.</u> No.
661	The Clerk. Mr. Barton.
662	[No response.]
663	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus.
664	<u>Mr. Shimkus.</u> No.
665	The Clerk. Mrs. Blackburn.
666	<u>Mrs. Blackburn.</u> No.
667	The Clerk. Mr. Scalise.
668	<u>Mr. Scalise.</u> No.
669	The Clerk. Mr. Lance,
670	Mr. Lance. No.
671	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie,
672	Mr. Guthrie. No.
673	The Clerk. Mr. Olson.
674	<u>Mr. Olson.</u> No.
675	The Clerk. Mr. Pompeo.
676	<u>Mr. Pompeo.</u> No.
677	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger.
678	<u>Mr. Kinzinger.</u> No.
679	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis.
680	<u>Mr. Bilirakis.</u> No.
681	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson.
682	<u>Mr. Johnson.</u> No.
683	The Clerk. Mr. Long.

684	<u>Mr. Long.</u> No.
685	The Clerk. Mrs. Ellmers.
686	Mrs. Ellmers. No.
687	The Clerk. Mr. Collins.
688	<u>Mr. Collins.</u> No.
689	The Clerk. Mr. Cramer.
690	<u>Mr. Cramer.</u> No.
691	The Clerk. Chairman Upton.
692	The Chairman. No.
693	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo.
694	<u>Ms. Eshoo.</u> Aye.
695	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle.
696	<u>Mr. Doyle.</u> Yes.
697	The Clerk. Mr. Welch.
698	<u>Mr. Welch.</u> Yes.
699	The Clerk. Mr. Yarmuth.
700	<u>Mr. Yarmuth.</u> Yes.
701	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke.
702	<u>Ms. Clarke.</u> Yes.
703	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack.
704	Mr. Loebsack. Yes.
705	The Clerk. Mr. Rush.
706	[No response.]
707	The Clerk. Ms. DeGette.

708	<u>Ms. DeGette.</u> Aye.
709	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield.
710	[No response.]
711	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui.
712	<u>Ms. Matsui.</u> Yes.
713	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney.
714	<u>Mr. McNerney.</u> Aye.
715	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan.
716	<u>Mr. Lujan.</u> Yes.
717	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone.
718	[No response.]
719	The Clerk. Chairman Walden.
720	Mr. Walden. Walden votes no. Clerk will report the
721	results.
722	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote there were 17 ayes,
723	and 10 nays. I am sorry, there were 17 nays and 10 ayes.
724	Mr. Walden. Seventeen nays, 10 ayes. The amendment is
725	we don't want to give false hope over on this left side of the
726	aisle. The amendment is not agreed to. Are there further
727	amendments to the legislation?
728	Ms. Matsui. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.
729	[The amendment of Ms. Matsui follows:]
730	
731	*********INSERT 4*******

732	Mr. Walden. The chair recognizes wait a minute, the clerk
733	which amendment is it, Ms. Matsui?
734	Ms. Matsui. It is COMB3, C-O-M-B 3.
735	Mr. Walden. Okay. I ask the clerk to report.
736	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 2666 offered by Ms. Matsui.
737	Mr. Walden. Actually, Mr. Rush, the vote had closed and we
738	have moved on to another amendment, but we appreciate it.
739	You have reported the amendment, right?
740	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 2666 offered by Ms. Matsui.
741	At the end of the following Section 3, Rules of Construction.
742	Mr. Walden. Without objection, the reading of the amendment
743	is dispensed with and the gentlelady is recognized for 5 minutes
744	in support of her amendment.
745	Ms. Matsui. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, like
746	my Republican colleagues, I have no interest in seeing the FCC
747	get into business of regular consumer broadband rates, but I am
748	concerned and I expressed it at the hearing that as written, H.R.
749	2666 may be overly broad and goes far beyond what we all agree
750	on and could undermine important consumer protections.
751	Like millions of Americans, and many of my own constituents
752	in Sacramento, who made their voices heard last year, I am a strong
753	supporter of the free and open internet. And I am especially
754	concerned about the potential for paid prioritization schemes to
755	create fast and slow lanes on the internet. We need the FCC to

756 be able to act so that the internet remains a vibrant platform 757 for innovation and free speech.

This bill would go further than just harming net neutrality. I believe it could also impact other FCC protections we all agree on like universal service support for infrastructure deployment and to connect low-income consumers and schools and libraries. It could also prevent the FCC from going after fraud like cramming on consumers' monthly phone bills.

My amendment is simple. It would preserve the FCC'sauthority to address these key consumer protections.

Our Republication colleagues tell us their only goal with this legislation is to block the FCC from regulating broadband rates. If that is truly the case, they should have no problem supporting this amendment.

I urge all my colleagues to support my amendment and I yield to anyone on my side who wishes to speak. If not, I yield back. Mr. Walden. The gentlelady yields back the balance of her time. I would move to strike the last word, unfortunately, in opposition to the amendment. I appreciate the gentlelady's comments on this amendment.

The amendment, while there are some provisions, I think we could find agreement on in your amendment, Ms. Matsui, especially as it relates to universal service and a few things, we think some of the language on the consumer protections may be a little overly

broad. There are a couple other places that we would like to have
those discussions with you on. But some of these are issues that
were raised at our legislative hearing.

783 There were issues that I actually referenced in my opening 784 statement that we are interested in addressing. We were actively 785 again working with the ranking member's staff and the FCC to try 786 and work through these issues. And while we don't agree 100 787 percent on every provision, I want to make that clear, put forward 788 in the amendment, I do believe that there is room for compromise 789 here. I have always believed that. In fact, I thought we were 790 headed down that path until we started getting paper.

791 We are happy to continue working toward a solution that 792 achieves our dual goals, preventing harmful rate regulation while 793 still protecting consumers. And again, our concern on this side 794 is you can say you can't regulate rates, but if we leave the door 795 open for the Commission to come back after the fact and say the 796 rates you charged were inappropriate or whatever, then you 797 effectively have the worst kind of rate regulation at that point 798 because then people have gone out, they have done their business, 799 everything else, and then you have a bureaucracy a few blocks away, second quessing what happened. And so that creates real 800 801 uncertainty in the marketplace as we see it. With that, I reluctantly oppose your amendment, but would again extend the 802 olive branch to continue working forward with your staff or others 803

804 who want to work constructively with us.

805 Are there any members on the Republican side seeking time? 806 I will yield back the balance of mine.

807 Are there members on the Democratic side? The chair 808 recognizes the gentlelady from California, Ms. Eshoo.

Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank Ms. Matsui for offering this amendment and I think that it is a reiteration of what our concerns are on this side. I understand full well that the majority has never supported net neutrality. And so whatever is around it is a huge rub. We agree.

We agree on this side and that is why I think -- you know, we can get to yes and I think that we are in a position to do that if, in fact, we don't want the rate regulation. You have spoken about don't use the internet and treat it as a public utility. That has been the charge. We are saying forbear, but don't allow harm to be done in the areas where consumers are protected.

Now there is a real problem because there is not a definition of rate regulation. And yet, these words walk into the very principles and specifics where consumers are protected. And Ms. Matsui's amendment is very clear about those areas.

So I think that if there is a real sincerity here, then we can come together on it. But what she has in her amendment are very important things. You are saying you don't want those harms. So I think the majority has to come up with a way to guarantee

828 that there are not going to be those harms, but this whole area 829 that is gray, other than precedent and law that has established 830 it, is on the books and is operational.

Again, I want to thank her for offering this because it casts a very bright light on some of the most essential elements of consumer protection. They are not small things. And if those go awry by very broad language, then we are damaging all of our constituents, not just Democratic constituents, all of our constituents. So I thank the gentlewoman for offering the amendment. It is a very important one.

838 Mr. Walden. The gentlelady returns the balance of her time. 839 The chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Latta.

840 Mr. Latta. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I move 841 to strike the last word and yield to the chairman.

842 Mr. Walden. I thank the gentleman. I just want to clarify 843 for the record, more than a year ago, I and others on this side 844 put forward a net neutrality bill. So to say that we have never 845 supported it is a misnomer, is not accurate. What we don't 846 support was common carriage. We didn't think we ought to treat 847 the internet as a utility under Title II because it would cause 848 all kinds of other problems which we are now trying to address 849 in some respect because the Federal Trade Commission lost all of 850 its authority when the FCC reclassified the internet as a Title II common carrier. 851

852Our legislation prohibited blocking. Our legislation853prohibited throttling. Our legislation prohibited paid854prioritization. We have legislation to do that. We would855welcome your support of it. We had the disclosure from the 2010856order in there. What we didn't support was common carriage857regulation because we think the greatness of the internet has been858the lack of federal regulatory involvement in the internet.

859 Everybody praises the internet for all the good things that 860 it has done and it has. The expansion of education and jobs and economy, the biggest expansion of knowledge in the world. 861 Think 862 about medical advances, everything. And it has all virtually been done with no FCC second quessing what happens. And if we 863 864 don't make the right decisions here, some FCC will come back at 865 some time and say we are not really going to forbear against 866 everything Tom Wheeler wanted to forbear against. Maybe we will 867 make some changes. So I think we can find some agreement maybe 868 on forbearance here.

And they are going to come back and say well, you know, we are not going to rate regulate. Well, we said we weren't. But we will come back after the fact and we will question whether you got it right not and then we will penalize you like only Washington bureaucracies can penalize people with vengeance. And who do you appeal to? The same people that penalized you. How fair is that? And so unfortunately, we were very close, I felt, in the

negotiations here to address the issues that Ms. Matsui and others
have raised and then for some reason we get papered with
amendments. So going to full, we will work on these with anyone
that wants to work in good faith with us.

We sent out 3 weeks ago concepts. The staffs have been negotiating. I don't know what the heck went wrong. I just tell you. There was a way to get this done. Unfortunately, the minority took a different path.

884

I now recognize the gentleman from Illinois.

885 Mr. Kinzinger. Yes, just a couple of seconds, Mr. Chairman, 886 I appreciate that. I just want to add on to that. Again, I don't 887 know why this negotiation, so to speak, fell apart. I mean I think 888 a lot of what we are talking about is correct. I think we are 889 close. And maybe this is inside baseball to talk about, but it 890 is -- you know, when you are trying to get a bipartisan agreement 891 and you are doing that kind of staff to staff, member to member 892 level and you are close there, and all of a sudden somebody comes 893 out and says you know what, I know we are close, but instead we 894 are just going to drop a couple of amendments with a take it or 895 leave it approach. I think that is bad faith, maybe. And I think 896 we can get there.

Look, I am not saying this is done, this is over, this is
but I think in the discussion we are having, Mr. Chairman, I
think we are close. It is like we are kind of talking past each

# 900Other. We are there and we were there talking about the901negotiations, but now all of a sudden we are debating amendments902to this bill that we probably could have come to real bipartisan903agreements on.904But anyway, I guess I don't understand the process, so we

905 will just press forward and hope we can do this on the way to full 906 committee.

907 Mr. Walden. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

908 Mr. Latta. Mr. Chairman?

909 Mr. Walden. It is Mr. Latta's time.

910 Mr. Latta. Well, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say that 911 the discussion we are having here on the two amendments and the 912 discussions that were going on between the staffs, I fully 913 recommend that we go forward because the staffs have been talking 914 and up to late last -- sounds like late yesterday. And I hope 915 that those discussions can continue as we go to full committee 916 on the bill. And with that, I yield back.

917 Mr. Walden. The gentleman yields back the balance of his 918 time.

919 Mr. Yarmuth. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.
920 Mr. Walden. Yes, the chair recognizes gentleman from
921 Kentucky.

922 Mr. Yarmuth. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to 923 yield to the ranking member.

924 Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Yarmuth. I want to make something very clear here. I would like to invite all members 925 926 that haven't been to my office to drop by one day. There is a wall and Cannon has very wide walls and the ceilings are very high. 927 And that is the wall of pride in my legislative life because there 928 are over 40 bills there that have been signed into law by three 929 930 presidents, all bipartisan bills. And I have served on this 931 committee since January of 1995, the beginning of my second term. 932 So I think my work product is proof that I can and others 933 can and have worked in a bipartisan way.

934 We couldn't come to an agreement on this. And it is 935 unfortunate. I think that it is a slight to suggest that we throw 936 paper around when we offer amendments. An amendment is an idea. 937 And while we may not agree on the idea that is being put forward, 938 we debate them, and sometimes that leads to something else. One 939 thing can led to another. But I don't think that we should get 940 into an area where we start diminishing each other for offering 941 amendments. I offered an amendment. It codifies. There is 942 nothing stronger than a statute. The President of the United States cannot create a statute. It is only the Congress. 943

944 So what Congresswoman Matsui has offered, what I have 945 offered, we have offered in good faith. The staffs negotiated 946 in good faith. From your side and our side. So let us just turn 947 the volume down and be respectful of these vehicles that are given

948 to us not only as members of this committee, but as members of 949 Congress. 950 And I want to put that out there because this wasn't anything 951 cute to Sunday, Mr. Chairman. And I say that with all sincerity 952 and with all respect to all of my colleagues. And I thank Mr. 953 Yarmuth for yielding and I yield back. 954 Mr. Yarmuth. I thank the ranking member and I yield back, 955 Mr. Chairman. 956 Mr. Walden. The gentleman yields back the balance of his 957 time. Are there other members seeking recognition on either 958 side? If not, we are prepared to vote on the amendment. If there 959 is no further discussion. All those in favor -- we will go ahead 960 and call the roll. 961 Those in favor of the Matsui amendment will vote aye. 962 Those opposed, no. 963 And the clerk will call the roll. 964 The Clerk. Mr. Latta. 965 Mr. Latta. No. 966 The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes no. Mr. Barton. 967 [No response.] 968 The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus. 969 Mr. Shimkus. No. 970 The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes no. Mrs. Blackburn. 971 Mrs. Blackburn. No. 972 The Clerk. Mrs. Blackburn votes no. Mr. Scalise.

42

973	[No response.]
974	The Clerk. Mr. Lance,
975	Mr. Lance. No.
976	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes no. Mr. Guthrie,
977	<u>Mr. Guthrie.</u> No.
978	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes no. Mr. Olson.
979	<u>Mr. Olson.</u> No.
980	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes no. Mr. Pompeo.
981	<u>Mr. Pompeo.</u> No.
982	The Clerk. Mr. Pompeo votes no. Mr. Kinzinger.
983	<u>Mr. Kinzinger.</u> No.
984	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes no. Mr. Bilirakis.
985	<u>Mr. Bilirakis.</u> No.
986	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes no. Mr. Johnson.
987	<u>Mr. Johnson.</u> No.
988	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes no. Mr. Long.
989	<u>Mr. Long.</u> No.
990	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes no. Mrs. Ellmers.
991	Mrs. Ellmers. No.
992	The Clerk. Mrs. Ellmers votes no. Mr. Collins.
993	<u>Mr. Collins.</u> No.
994	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes no. Mr. Cramer.
995	Mr. Cramer. No.
996	The Clerk. Mr. Cramer votes no. Chairman Upton.
997	<u>The Chairman.</u> No.

II

998	The Clerk. Chairman Upton votes no. Ms. Eshoo.
999	<u>Ms. Eshoo.</u> Aye.
1000	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes aye. Mr. Doyle.
1001	<u>Mr. Doyle.</u> Yes.
1002	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes aye. Mr. Welch.
1003	Mr. Welch. Yes.
1004	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes aye. Mr. Yarmuth.
1005	<u>Mr. Yarmuth.</u> Yes.
1006	The Clerk. Mr. Yarmuth votes aye. Ms. Clarke.
1007	<u>Ms. Clarke.</u> Yes.
1008	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes aye. Mr. Loebsack.
1009	<u>Mr. Loebsack.</u> Yes.
1010	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes aye. Mr. Rush.
1011	<u>Mr. Rush.</u> Yes.
1012	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes aye. Ms. DeGette.
1013	<u>Ms. DeGette.</u> Aye.
1014	The Clerk. Ms. DeGette votes aye. Mr. Butterfield.
1015	[No response.]
1016	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui.
1017	<u>Ms. Matsui.</u> Yes.
1018	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes aye. Mr. McNerney.
1019	<u>Mr. McNerney.</u> Aye.
1020	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes aye. Mr. Lujan.
1021	<u>Mr. Lujan.</u> Yes.
1022	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes aye. Mr. Pallone.
	44

	45
1023	[No response.]
1024	The Clerk. Chairman Walden.
1025	<u>Mr. Walden.</u> Walden votes no.
1026	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes no.
1027	Mr. Walden. The clerk will correctly report the total.
1028	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman on that vote, there were 11 ayes
1029	and 16 nays.
1030	Mr. Walden. Eleven ayes, 16 nays, the amendment is not
1031	agreed to.
1032	Are there further amendments to this legislation? Seeing
1033	none, the question now occurs on forwarding H.R. 2666 to the full
1034	committee. All those we will go ahead and do a roll call on
1035	this as well.
1036	Those in favor will vote aye.
1037	Those opposed, no.
1038	The clerk will call the roll.
1039	The Clerk. Mr. Latta.
1040	<u>Mr. Latta.</u> Aye.
1041	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes aye. Mr. Barton.
1042	[No response.]
1043	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus.
1044	<u>Mr. Shimkus.</u> Aye.
1045	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes aye. Mrs. Blackburn.
1046	<u>Mrs. Blackburn.</u> Aye.
1047	The Clerk. Mrs. Blackburn votes aye. Mr. Scalise.

II

1048	[No response.]
1049	The Clerk. Mr. Lance,
1050	Mr. Lance. Aye.
1051	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes aye. Mr. Guthrie,
1052	<u>Mr. Guthrie.</u> Aye.
1053	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes no. Mr. Olson.
1054	<u>Mr. Olson.</u> Aye.
1055	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes aye. Mr. Pompeo.
1056	<u>Mr. Pompeo.</u> Aye.
1057	The Clerk. Mr. Pompeo votes aye. Mr. Kinzinger.
1058	<u>Mr. Kinzinger.</u> Aye.
1059	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes aye. Mr. Bilirakis.
1060	<u>Mr. Bilirakis.</u> Aye.
1061	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes aye. Mr. Johnson.
1062	<u>Mr. Johnson.</u> Aye.
1063	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes aye. Mr. Long.
1064	<u>Mr. Long.</u> Aye.
1065	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes aye. Mrs. Ellmers.
1066	Mrs. Ellmers. Aye.
1067	The Clerk. Mrs. Ellmers votes aye. Mr. Collins.
1068	<u>Mr. Collins.</u> Aye.
1069	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes aye. Mr. Cramer.
1070	[No response.]
1071	The Clerk. Chairman Upton.
1072	<u>The Chairman.</u> Aye.
	4 6

II

1073	The Clerk. Chairman Upton votes aye. Ms. Eshoo.
1074	<u>Ms. Eshoo.</u> No.
1075	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes no. Mr. Doyle.
1076	<u>Mr. Doyle.</u> No.
1077	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes no. Mr. Welch.
1078	Mr. Welch. No.
1079	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes no. Mr. Yarmuth.
1080	<u>Mr. Yarmuth.</u> No.
1081	The Clerk. Mr. Yarmuth votes no. Ms. Clarke.
1082	<u>Ms. Clarke.</u> No.
1083	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes no. Mr. Loebsack.
1084	<u>Mr. Loebsack.</u> No.
1085	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes no. Mr. Rush.
1086	<u>Mr. Rush.</u> No.
1087	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes no. Ms. DeGette.
1088	<u>Ms. DeGette.</u> No.
1089	The Clerk. Ms. DeGette votes no. Mr. Butterfield.
1090	[No response.]
1091	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui.
1092	<u>Ms. Matsui.</u> No.
1093	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes no. Mr. McNerney.
1094	<u>Mr. McNerney.</u> No.
1095	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes no. Mr. Lujan.
1096	<u>Mr. Lujan.</u> No.
1097	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes no. Mr. Pallone.

1098 [No response.] 1099 The Clerk. Chairman Walden. 1100 Mr. Walden. Walden votes aye. Are there other members who 1101 are not recorded on this vote? The clerk will report the tally. 1102 The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote there were 15 ayes 1103 and 11 nays. 1104 Mr. Walden. The bill is favorably reported. 1105 We will now turn to the discussion draft on the Small Business 1106 Broadband Deployment Act. The chair calls up that discussion draft and asks the clerk to report. 1107 1108 [The Small Business Broadband Deployment Act follows:] 1109 1110 

1111 The Clerk. Discussion Draft. To ensure that small 1112 business providers of broadband internet access service can 1113 devote resources to broadband deployment.

1114 Mr. Walden. Without objection, the first reading of the 1115 bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at 1116 any point. So ordered. Are there any bipartisan amendments to 1117 the Small Business Broadband Deployment Act?

1118Seeing none, are there amendments? The chair recognizes --1119for what purpose does the gentleman from Iowa seek recognition?1120Mr. Loebsack. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.1121[The amendment of Mr. Loebsack follows:]

1123 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*INSERT 6\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

1122

49

Mr. Walden. The clerk will report the amendment. Which amendment is it?

50

Mr. Loebsack. For clarification, it is Sunset 01 February 1127 2nd.

1128 The Clerk. Amendment to discussion draft offered by Mr. 1129 Loebsack. Page 2, after line 11, insert the following and 1130 redesignate succeeding provisions accordingly.

Mr. Walden. Without objection, the reading of the amendment 1131 1132 is dispensed with and the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes. 1133 Mr. Loebsack. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would like to offer 1134 this amendment to the Small Business Broadband Deployment Act 1135 discussion draft. I agree with the FCC's transparency rule that 1136 consumers deserve to know what they are buying when they pay their monthly broadband bill. At the same time, I understand that for 1137 smaller service providers, the burdens of the enhanced 1138 1139 transparency rule may outweigh the benefits.

1140 My amendment would strike a careful balance between these 1141 important consumer interests and very real costs for smaller 1142 internet service providers. Striking this balance is especially 1143 important back home in Iowa where I have well over one hundred 1144 separate internet service providers. The American Cable 1145 Association, who represents over 800 small operators, many of 1146 which are in Iowa, recommended to the FCC that it exempt providers with 100,000 subscriber lines or fewer from the enhanced 1147 1148 transparency rules. By codifying this level, my amendment would

allow these small businesses to focus their limited resources on
increased deployment and better services. Increasing deployment
is especially important in rural areas as so many on this
committee, I think, have experienced themselves and where so many
people still do not even have access to high speed broadband.

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1154And to better inform our decision making forward, my1155amendment would also sunset this exemption in 5 years while also1156requiring the FCC to collect more data about how many consumers1157will be affected and the real cost to providers. This report will1158make sure any extension of this exemption is data driven and1159accurately weighs the costs and benefits of the rule.

1160 I have been working hard with my colleagues on both sides 1161 of the aisle over the past few weeks to try and reach a compromise 1162 we can all support. And while we have not yet come to an 1163 agreement, I am optimistic that we can work together across the 1164 aisle to offer a final bill that is amenable to both sides of the 1165 aisle. And to that end, Mr. Chair, I withdraw the amendment. 1166 Mr. Walden. The gentleman withdraws his amendment without 1167 objection. I thank the gentleman for offering and making the 1168 You have been very productive to work with. I think again case. 1169 on this one we were right down to a final sort of back and forth 1170 and can find common ground. This is important work to get done 1171 and we are happy to work with you going forward to find that right number that makes sense. And as I say, there is a lot of back 1172 1173 and forth discussion here on our side because we want to get this 1174 right so that these small internet service providers like the ones 1175 you described and like the ones we all have, don't get overly 1176 burdened. We were more than open to those discussions and thought 1177 we had this worked out. So we are kind of surprised as well by 1178 the amendment. 1179 Mr. Loebsack. I look forward to working with you. 1180 Mr. Walden. I appreciate the comity here. With that, the gentleman has withdrawn his amendment. 1181 1182 Are there any other amendments to this discussion draft 1183 legislation? If not, does anyone seek recognition on this? 1184 I will recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Doyle. 1185 Mr. Doyle. Yes, Mr. Chairman, and I just want to say that 1186 we want to work with you on this. I think some of the concerns 1187 we have on the majority side when you look at 500,000 subscribers, that includes some companies that have revenues in excess of \$100 1188 1189 million and we think they could easily comply with some of these 1190 consumer protections. So we want to work with you. It is our 1191 intention to voice this and work this on full committee. 1192 Mr. Walden. I appreciate the gentleman's comments. We had 1193 proffered several discussion points well below that initial 1194 number, starting points, so we are not in disagreement on that. 1195 That is why I said I thought we were actually very close on that. 1196 And I think this one shouldn't be hard to get finished up. So I am happy to work with and Mr. Loebsack and anyone else that wants 1197 1198 I think we are all affected. We want to get it right. And to.

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1199	as I say, I thought we were there.
1200	So the question now occurs on forwarding the discussion
1201	draft to full committee.
1202	All those in favor say aye.
1203	Those opposed nay.
1204	The ayes appear to have it and the ayes have it. And the
1205	bill for a guy who was going to voice vote it, I didn't know
1206	you were voting no. The bill is favorably forwarded to the full
1207	committee.
1208	Without objection, staff is authorized to make technical and
1209	conforming changes, move Mr. Doyle down three paces, and to the
1210	legislation approved by the subcommittee today. So ordered.
1211	Without objection, the subcommittee stands adjourned.
1212	[Whereupon, at 11:18 a.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]