

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
2125 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6115
Majority (202) 225-2927
Minority (202) 225-3641
November 20, 2017

The Honorable Mignon Clyburn
Commissioner
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Commissioner Clyburn:

Thank you for appearing before the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, to testify at the hearing entitled "Oversight of the Federal Communications Commission."

Pursuant to the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the hearing record remains open for ten business days to permit Members to submit additional questions for the record, which are attached. The format of your responses to these questions should be as follows: (1) the name of the Member whose question you are addressing, (2) the complete text of the question you are addressing in bold, and (3) your answer to that question in plain text.

To facilitate the printing of the hearing record, please respond to these questions with a transmittal letter by the close of business on Wednesday, December 6, 2017. Your responses should be mailed to Evan Viau, Legislative Clerk, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 2125 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 and e-mailed to Evan.Viau@mail.house.gov.

Thank you again for your time and effort preparing and delivering testimony before the Subcommittee.

Sincerely,



Marsha Blackburn
Chairman
Subcommittee on Communications and Technology

cc: The Honorable Michael F. Doyle, Ranking Member,
Subcommittee on Communications and Technology

Attachment

Additional Questions for the Record

The Honorable Brett Guthrie

1. I understand that NHTSA has an open rulemaking on the matter of V2V communications and is coordinating with the Commission on whether or how to share the spectrum currently allocated to Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) in the 5.9 GHz band. Are you willing to commit to working with NHTSA and other stakeholders on this issue to ensure the band remains available for ITS use in the future, and free from in-band or out-of-band emissions from other potential users?
2. There are critical infrastructure industries like electric utilities whose wireless needs are absolutely paramount when it comes to reliability and freedom from interference, as drastic consequences can follow when their networks are disrupted by outside users. Are you willing to work with utilities on how best to harden their networks, and is there anything you can share on work you've already been doing to meet their wireless reliability needs?

The Honorable G.K. Butterfield

1. Commissioner Clyburn, earlier this year I introduced the Expanding Broadcast Ownership Opportunities Act of 2017. My bill would help increase diversity of ownership in the broadcasting industry by reestablishing the minority tax certificate program, and requiring an incubator program at the FCC. The bill also requires the Commission to report to Congress on recommendations to help increase diversity of ownership, as well as a report on whether there is a nexus between diversity of ownership or control of broadcast stations and the diversity of viewpoints broadcast by the stations. I believe that these policies should have bipartisan support.
 - a. Do you support the minority tax certificate program? If so, why do you think it's important?
 - b. I know that you've had a strong opinion on this issue. What else can Congress do to help increase minority and female ownership in the broadcasting industry?
2. This subcommittee has often had a robust discussion about what is being done and what can be done to buildout broadband in rural America. That is an extremely important discussion for districts like mine, but I'm also concerned that if we're not careful we may see the development of more digital deserts in urban areas where low-income neighborhoods just don't have access to affordable high-speed broadband.
 - a. Shouldn't we also be talking about making sure affordable broadband is being deployed in these low-income urban areas, and what we can do to get more broadband into the hands of low-income families and young people?
3. Internet access is crucial to taking part of the 21st century U.S. economy. But for 60% of low-income families with household incomes of less than \$20,000, they have no broadband connection at home. And although this FCC has promised to close the digital divide, it seems like the one program designed to help poor people afford broadband is under constant assault. Whether it's using old data to justify reducing its rolls or blocking providers unilaterally without a vote of the Commission, the result is the same to the program- death by a thousand cuts.

- a. Do you believe this Commission is erecting barriers to entry for Lifeline providers who want to provide low-income people with broadband access?