1	NEAL R. GROSS & CO., INC.
2	RPTS WALTER
3	HIF119000
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6	MARKUP OF:
7	H.R. 4978, NURTURING AND SUPPORTING HEALTHY
8	BABIES ACT;
9	H.R. 4641, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
10	OF AN INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE TO REVIEW,
11	MODIFY, AND UPDATE BEST PRACTICES FOR PAIN
12	MANAGEMENT AND PRESCRIBING PAIN MEDICATION,
13	AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, AS AMENDED BY THE
14	SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH;
15	H.R. 3680, CO-PRESCRIBING TO REDUCE
16	OVERDOSES ACT OF 2015, AS AMENDED BY THE
17	SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH;
18	H.R. 3691, IMPROVING TREATMENT FOR PREGNANT
19	AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN ACT;
20	H.R. 1818, VETERAN EMERGENCY MEDICAL
21	TECHNICIAN SUPPORT ACT OF 2015;
22	H.R. 4981, OPIOID USE DISORDER TREATMENT
23	EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION ACT, AS AMENDED
24	BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH;
25	H.R. 3250, DXM ABUSE PREVENTION ACT OF 2015

26	H.R. 4969, JOHN THOMAS DECKER ACT OF 2016,
27	AS AMENDED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH;
28	H.R. 4586, LALI=S LAW, AS AMENDED BY THE
29	SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH;
30	H.R. 4599, REDUCING UNUSED MEDICATIONS ACT
31	OF 2016, AS AMENDED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
32	HEALTH;
33	H.R. 4976, OPIOID REVIEW MODERNIZATION ACT
34	OF 2016;
35	H.R. 4982, EXAMINING OPIOID TREATMENT
36	INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2016;
37	H.R. 4889, THE KELSEY SMITH ACT OF 2016, AS
38	AMENDED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
39	COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY;
40	H.R. 4167, KARI=S LAW ACT OF 2015;
41	H.R. 4111, RURAL HEALTH CARE CONNECTIVITY
42	ACT OF 2015;
43	H.R. 4190, SPECTRUM CHALLENGE PRIZE ACT OF
44	2015;
45	H.R. 3998, SECURING ACCESS TO NETWORKS IN
46	DISASTERS ACT;
47	H.R. 2031, ANTI-SWATTING ACT OF 2015;
48	H.R. 2589, A BILL TO AMEND THE
49	COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1943 TO REQUIRE THE
50	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO PUBLISH

51	ON ITS INTERNET WEBSITE CHANGES TO THE RULES
52	OF THE COMMISSION NOT LATER THAN 24 HOURS
53	AFTER ADOPTION;
54	H.R. 2592, A BILL TO AMEND THE
55	COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 TO REQUIRE THE
56	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO PUBLISH
57	ON THE WEBSITE OF THE COMMISSION DOCUMENTS
58	TO BE VOTED ON BY THE COMMISSION;
59	H.R. 2593, A BILL TO AMEND THE
60	COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 TO REQUIRE
61	IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION ON THE
62	WEBSITE OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
63	COMMISSION OF ITEMS TO BE DECIDED ON
64	AUTHORITY DELEGATED BY THE COMMISSION; and,
65	H.R, PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 2016
66	THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 2016
67	House of Representatives,
68	Committee on Energy and Commerce
69	Washington, D.C.
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73	The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in Room
74	2123 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Fred Upton [chairman of
75	the committee] presiding.

Members present: Representatives Upton, Barton, Whitfield, Shimkus, Pitts, Walden, Murphy, Burgess, Blackburn, Scalise, Latta, McMorris Rodgers, Harper, Lance, Guthrie, Olson, McKinley, Pompeo, Kinzinger, Griffith, Bilirakis, Johnson, Long, Ellmers, Bucshon, Flores, Brooks, Mullin, Hudson, Collins, Cramer, Pallone, Rush, Eshoo, Engel, Green, DeGette, Capps, Doyle, Schakowsky, Butterfield, Matsui, Castor, Sarbanes, McNerney, Welch, Lujan, Tonko, Yarmuth, Clarke, Loebsack, Schrader, Kennedy, and Cardenas.

Staff present: Gary Andres, Staff Director; Will Batson, Legislative Clerk, Energy and Power, Environment and the Economy; Mike Bloomquist, Deputy Staff Director; Leighton Brown, Deputy Press Secretary; Rebecca Card, Assistant Press Secretary; Karen Christian, General Counsel; Paul Edattel, Chief Counsel, Health; Gene Fullano, Detailee, Telecom; Giulia Giannangeli, Legislative Clerk, Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade; Kelsey Guyselman, Counsel, Telecom; Peter Kielty, Deputy General Counsel; Grace Koh, Counsel, Telecom; David McCarthy, Chief Counsel, Environment and the Economy; Tim Pataki, Professional Staff Member; Graham Pittman, Legislative Clerk; David Redl, Chief Counsel, Telecom; Chris Sarley, Policy Coordinator, Environment and the Economy; Charlotte Savercool, Professional Staff, Communications and Technology; Heidi Stirrup, Health Policy Coordinator; Dylan Vorbach, Deputy Press Secretary; Gregory Watson, Legislative Clerk, Communications and Technology; Jen Berenholz, Minority

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101	Chief Clerk; Jeff Carroll, Minority Staff Director; Elizabeth
102	Ertel, Minority Deputy Clerk; Kyle Fischer, Minority Health
103	Fellow; David Goldman, Minority Chief Counsel, Communications and
104	Technology; Waverly Gordon, Minority Professional Staff Member;
105	Tiffany Guarascio, Minority Deputy Staff Director and Chief
106	Health Advisor; Jerry Leverich, Minority Counsel; Lori Maarbjerg,
107	Minority FCC Detailee; Tim Robinson, Minority Chief Counsel;
108	Samantha Satchell, Minority Policy Analyst; Matt Schumacher,
109	Minority Press Assistant; Ryan Skukowski, Minority Senior Policy
110	Analyst; and Andrew Souvall, Minority Director of Communications,
111	Outreach and Member Services.
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124	The Chairman. Thank you, Elizabeth. As much as I would
125	like you to be my daughter because you are just as cute as my

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126	daughter, you are not. But it is Bring Your Daughter To Work Day,
127	and so this is Elizabeth. She is Jeff's daughter. Where did Jeff
128	go? Oh, did you get a picture?
129	Voice. I did.
130	The Chairman. And so she is a Republican for at least a
131	minute today, and she is going to help us out a little bit today
132	too. Thank you. It is good to have you here.
133	All right. So the chair is going to call up H.R. 4889 as
134	amended by the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology.
135	[The Bill H.R. 4889 follows:]
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138 The Chairman. And I ask the clerk to -- and Elizabeth, are you going to go down and sit down with -- oh, are you going to 139 Okay. Ask the Clerk to report. 140 The Clerk. H.R. 4889, to amend the Communications Act of 141 1934 to require providers of a covered service to provide call 142 location information concerning the telecommunications device of 143 a user of such service to an investigative or law enforcement 144 officer in an emergency situation involving risk of death or 145 serious physical injury, or in order to respond the users call 146 147 for emergency services. The Chairman. And without objection, the first reading of 148 149 the bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at any point. Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill? 150 151 Are there any amendments to the bill? Mr. Chairman. 152 Mr. Walden. 153 The Chairman. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized. 154 Mr. Walden. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment at the desk, it is Hold Harmless-01. 155 156 [The Amendment offered by Mr. Walden follows:] 157 158 \*\*\*\*\*\*INSERT 2\*\*\*\*\*

159 The Chairman. The clerk will report the title of the 160 amendment. The Clerk. Amendment H.R. 4889 offered by Mr. Walden. 161 The Chairman. And the amendment will be considered as read. 162 163 The staff will distribute the amendment, and the gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes. 164 165 Mr. Walden. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This amendment inserts a small technical change to make the liability protection 166 of the bill consistent with that adopted in previous iterations 167 and at the state level in multiple states. 168 It is a change that 169 we have discussed with our minority colleagues and accurately 170 reflects our agreement on the Hold Harmless provision, and so I would urge my colleagues to support this amendment. 171 172 In addition, Mr. Chairman, I have a number of letters for in support of the Kelsey Smith Act that I would like to ask 173 174 unanimous consent be entered into the record. 175 The Chairman. Without objection. [The information follows:] 176 177 178

179 Mr. Walden. And with that I would call on my colleagues to support the amendment and yield back the balance of my time. 180 Other members wishing to speak on the 181 amendment? Seeing none -- oh, the gentleman from Texas. 182 183 Mr. Barton. And I will be brief, Mr. Chairman. I had informed my staff to inform your staff and the subcommittee staff 184 that I would oppose this bill today. My legislative director did 185 186 an unusual thing. She asked me to read the bill and I did read the bill, and when I read the bill I realized that it was only 187 if somebody made a 911 call requesting assistance, so that 188 189 obviously if you are making a 911 call you want the law enforcement 190 people to know where you are, you want them to get to you. And so I want to apologize to you and your staff because 191 192 yesterday afternoon we burned up the lines trying to figure out a way for me to offer some amendments, but when I actually sat 193 194 down and read the bill I am now totally supportive of the bill. 195 The Chairman. Well, normally you are an engineer from A&M, 196 I am glad that you have read it. 197 Mr. Barton. So I am open-minded enough on occasion to do the right thing and to read this, and this is a good piece of 198 199 legislation so I support it. And I support the Manager's 200 Amendment. 201 The Chairman. Right, thank you. The gentleman yields back 202 his time. Others wishing to speak on the amendment by the 203 gentleman from Oregon? Seeing none, the vote occurs on the

204	amendment.
205	Those in favor will say aye.
206	Those opposed say no.
207	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it and the
208	amendment is agreed to.
209	Are there further amendments to the bill? The gentleman
210	from New Jersey has an amendment at the desk. And the clerk will
211	report 01.
212	Mr. Pallone. Yes, it is 01.
213	[The Amendment offered by Mr. Pallone follows:]
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The Chairman. The clerk will report the title of the amendment.

The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 4889 offered by Mr. Pallone.

The Chairman. And the amendment will be considered as read.

The staff will distribute the amendment, and the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Last Congress, the committee considered another version of the Kelsey Smith Act and voted that bill out of committee on a voice vote, but we are not considering that version today. Today the bill before us does not follow the framework in that compromise. H.R. 4889 disregards this committee's hard work on the Kelsey Smith Act.

When the committee first considered the Kelsey Smith Act it heard concerns about the bill's potential risk to consumers' privacy and Fourth Amendment rights, and the committee together in a bipartisan way to address some of these concerns and favorably reported the Kelsey Smith Act to the floor. This amendment would offer another opportunity to take up the compromise that was worked out last Congress. And the amendment requires that 48 hours after law enforcement makes an emergency request that the officer making that request seek a court order stating whether he or she has probable cause to believe that there was in fact an emergency. As a result, the amendment addresses some of the concerns that civil liberties groups have raised regarding potential abuse in H.R. 4889, while also ensuring that law

241 enforcement have quick access to lifesaving location data when they are presented with an emergent situation. 242 So I just wanted to stress again, Mr. Chairman, that nothing 243 in my amendment would stop law enforcement from acting swiftly 244 245 to get the accurate location data needed to respond to life-threatening emergencies. That is a goal that we all agree 246 But at the subcommittee markup last week, concerns were 247 raised about the impact my amendment would have on existing state 248 laws, and I heard those concerns and have modified my amendment 249 to include a savings clause to address that issue. 250 251 essentially, if states want to be more restrictive or less 252 restrictive they can. And again, understand that if it is a situation where they 253 254 had an emergency, they went and got the information, and then they showed later that they did not have probable cause that doesn't 255 256 preclude the information from being used. This is just a way of 257 providing some privacy and Fourth Amendment rights without in any way limiting the ability to get the information in an emergency. 258 259 I yield back, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members 260 The Chairman. 261 wishing to speak? 262 Mr. Walden. Mr. Chairman. 263 The Chairman. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 264 5 minutes.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate that.

Mr. Walden.

I understand the concerns regarding privacy and I believe this bill strikes the right balance between safeguarding privacy and giving law enforcement the tools to save lives in an emergency. Let me explain why.

The circumstances where it applies are very narrow, only when the officers reasonably believe that there is substantial risk of death or serious physical harm. The data are accessible only very narrowly, only the location data of the device. This does not allow any access to data on the device, call records, text messages, emails, pictures, or any other personal data. All that is off limits. It simply pertains to the routine contact between the device and the cell tower.

So these are very targeted and very narrow and very specific parameters that will significantly limit and prevent overuse or abuse of this legislation. Now states have the discretion to adopt additional protections if they so wish. We allow that here. We do not preempt that ability. However, several of the states that have adopted a Kelsey Smith Act do not contain the additional requirements that the minority is requesting, and we believe we should not overrule the will of the states that have already made that decision as Oregon has.

This approach allows those states to keep their current law but does not prevent states that wish to adopt more stringent requirements for their officers from doing so. So the states can still adopt rules for law enforcement to follow when obtaining

the data whether it is sworn statement or after-the-fact judicial 2.91 approval of the request. Consequences already exist, they 292 already exist for law enforcement officers who don't tell the 293 294 truth or misrepresent circumstances to gain access to 295 information. So with that Mr. Chairman, I reluctantly must oppose the 296 gentleman's amendment, and yield back. 297 The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members 298

wishing to speak on the amendment? The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Doyle, is recognized.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to strike Mr. Doyle. the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak in favor of the Pallone I believe that law enforcement deserves timely access amendment. to cell phone location data. In this day and age people are more likely to have their cell phones on them than their wallets, and in emergency situations I agree that this can really be the difference between life and death. However, I also believe that it is incumbent upon us to ensure that there is proper procedures in place to ensure this information is not abused.

I agree with many that say location data reveals a great deal about our personal lives and should be protected. This bill, as drafted, lacks critical safeguards to ensure that law enforcement does not abuse the privilege Congress is granting them. supported the bipartisan version of this bill that we voted out

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of committee last year, but I have to tell you I have serious reservations about advancing this bill as is, and urge the chairman to work with us before this bill goes to the floor to come up with a compromise that balances our public safety while protecting America's privacy.

We heard at the hearing when we asked the gentleman in charge of Fairfax 911 if he had any objections to after-the-fact notification so that a person knows that if their location data has been revealed that they are notified of this, so that they know someone has done that and if there was no reason for that to be done that there is some recourse for them. We also asked that gentleman from Fairfax 911 if he had any problem with after-the-fact certifying that this was really an emergency. In both of those instances he said that wasn't a problem as far as he was concerned.

We all want to pass this bill and provide this lifesaving information for the families, so there is no argument about that. We are all in agreement about that. But I do think this becomes a much better bill when it addresses the privacy concerns after the fact, after we do the location data, and adds the critical safeguards to make sure that people's privacy is protected.

So Mr. Chairman, I hope we can work together between now and when the bill goes to the floor, and I thank you for the time and I yield back.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members --

the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Griffith. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, speaking to the amendment. Mr. Chairman, I think -- I am going to oppose the amendment, but I do think there is at least one point in there that we ought to take a look at and that is the paragraph dealing with form of request.

As the bill currently reads, the request theoretically could be an oral request. In an emergency you may want to do that, but I do think at some point there needs to be a written statement as to why you believe that there is an emergency situation. I think we can work on language to do that particularly for those areas that we have jurisdiction over.

I would also point out that one of my problems with the bill, and we may have passed it last year and I regret that I didn't read it more carefully last year, but when you start looking at the court order section, 48 hours may be good for Fairfax, as the gentleman just said Fairfax 911 said they didn't have a problem with it, but if you are in the rural part of the country the court of competent jurisdiction may not be there. Also, our paragraph doesn't say anything about which court. Obviously, we wouldn't want to have a bankruptcy court saying, oh yes, that is fine. It needs to be a court of competent jurisdiction.

So I have to oppose the amendment, but I do think that it wouldn't be a bad idea to have a sworn written statement. I don't care if it is electronic, so there is at least a record every time

an officer makes such a request that there is a record of it so 366 that later if you do have a civil liberties violation, which there 367 are plenty of protections and Mr. Walden was absolutely correct 368 on that if somebody abuses it, but it is nice to have a clear record 369 as opposed to merely an oral statement. 370 So I am opposed to the amendment, but I do hope that we will 371 continue to work to see if maybe we can figure out a way to have 372 that written statement portion provided in our final bill, and 373 374 I yield back. The gentleman yields back. Further members 375 The Chairman. 376 wishing to speak on the amendment? Seeing none, the vote occurs 377 on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey. All those in favor will say aye. 378 379 Those opposed say no. In the opinion of the chair, the noes have it. The noes have 380 381 it, the amendment is not agreed to. 382 Are there further amendments to the bill? Seeing none, the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 4889, as amended, 383 384 to the House. All those in favor shall signify by saying aye. 385 386 Those opposed say no. 387 The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the bill 388 is favorably reported. 389 The chair will now call up H.R. 4167, and ask the clerk to 390 report.

391 [The Bill H.R. 4167 follows:]
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| \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* INSERT 5\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

394	The Clerk. H.R. 4167, to amend the Communications Act of
395	1934 to require multi-line telephone systems to have a default
396	configuration that permits users to directly initiate a call to
397	911 without dialing any additional digit, code, prefix, or
398	post-fix, and for other purposes.
399	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
400	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
401	any point. Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill?
402	Mr. Walden. Yes, right?
403	The Chairman. Are there any amendments to the bill? The
404	gentleman from Oregon is recognized to offer an amendment.
405	Mr. Walden. I do have a bipartisan amendment with Ms. Eshoo
406	at the desk.
407	[The Amendment offered by Mr. Walden and Ms. Eshoo follows:]
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410 The Chairman. The clerk will report the title of the 411 amendment. Amendment to H.R. 4167 offered by Mr. Walden and 412 413 Ms. Eshoo. And without objection, the amendment, the 414 The Chairman. bill is considered as read, and the gentleman from Oregon is 415 recognized with the gentlelady from California, each for 5 416 417 minutes, in support of the amendment. I thank the gentleman, and I thank my colleague 418 Mr. Walden. from California, Ms. Eshoo, who has been terrific to work with 419 420 on this amendment and on other issues. I appreciate that. 421 I think this bill really comes about from a very, very tragic situation where we were shocked to hear in the testimony about 422 a young girl who was in a hotel room with her parents and her 423 424 estranged, well, her father who was estranged from the wife ended 425 up stabbing and murdering the mother. She dialed 911 426 repeatedly to try and get help, and tragically it didn't work 427 because you have to dial 9 before 911 in some locations including 428 the hotel where they were. Her mother died, she witnessed it, and her father told us in the testimony that how hard it was to 429 430 have her sit on his lap, I believe at the police station, where 431 she said, Papa, I tried. 432 See, most of us teach our kids to dial 911, not 9-911 or some 433 other prefix. And out of this terrible tragedy comes this

legislation because it turns out in most systems that we are

affecting here today it is a simple reprogramming that is all you have to do and then 9 works, 911.

And so, Mr. Chairman, this legislation is important. Many states have adopted it. This gives us a national standard. And again, I thank my colleague from California for her help on this, and I would be happy to yield time to her if she would like to do it that way, or I will encourage my colleagues to support the bipartisan amendment and yield back.

So Ms. Eshoo, may I yield you time on this?

I thank you for yielding time to me, Mr. Ms. Eshoo. I am pleased to be a co-sponsor of this amendment. Chairman. Ιt clarifies the bill and it also covers installers and operators of multi-line telephone systems in addition to manufacturers. These are good changes, and I know that most of the members probably don't know what we are talking about. I think that it improves the bill and I am pleased that the changes are really going to further the goal of enabling direct-dial dialing to 911 on these systems. I hope everyone understands that these multi-line telephone systems are exactly what we have on our desks in our offices, so that is why it is so important. covers a very large space in what we are talking about.

And I appreciate the bipartisan way the majority has worked with me and my staff to make sure these changes were made, and so I think between Mr. Walden and myself we all urge you to support this, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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460	Mr. Walden. I thank the gentlelady, and Mr. Chairman, I
461	yield back the balance of my time and encourage my colleagues to
462	support the bipartisan amendment.
463	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members
464	wishing to speak on the amendment?
465	Ms. Eshoo. I haveB-
466	The Chairman. Did you wantB-
467	Ms. Eshoo. I have an amendmentB-
468	[The Amendment offered by Ms. Eshoo follows:]
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470	*********INSERT 7*******

471 The Chairman. Oh, wait, we have got to dispense with ---- in the second degree. 472 Ms. Eshoo. -- yes. Oh, an amendment to the amendment? 473 474 Ms. Eshoo. Yes. The gentlelady has an amendment to the 475 The Chairman. amendment, so the clerk will report the title of the amendment. 476 Amendment to the amendment offered by Ms. Eshoo. 477 The Clerk. And without objection, the amendment to the 478 The Chairman. amendment is considered as read and the staff will distribute the 479 480 amendment to the amendment, and the gentlelady is recognized for 481 5 minutes. 482 Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This amendment is really a very simple one, and I think a very important one. 483 requires the FCC to commence a proceeding on location accuracy 484 for multi-line telephone systems within 180 days of the bill's 485 486 enactment. As the co-chair of the NextGen 9-1-1 Caucus, I think we need 487 to take advantage of this opportunity to make location accuracy 488 489 a standard feature in all multi-line telephone systems. someone dials 911, first responders need to know where the 490 491 individual is calling from. They need to do that by directly 492 dialing 911, and we are curing any prefix to that, but especially 493 if the caller is in a large building and is unable to communicate

to the dispatcher exactly where they are or they simply don't know

exactly where they are calling from.

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In an emergency we all know that seconds matter, minutes matter, and if first responders have to spend time searching buildings or going door-to-door that really can make a difference between life or death. And that has happened in our country. This isn't something that is made up. It is an issue that the FCC has been studying since 1994. That is 22 years.

So I think it is about time that we do something very positive about this and not keep on kicking the can down the road. I know that colleagues on both sides of the aisle care about this.

Unfortunately we couldn't come, I thought we were going to come to an agreement, Mr. Shimkus and myself, but I don't think that the notice of inquiry moves the ball forward. In fact, it is Pete and Repeat, and that view is shared by the FCC and, very importantly, the public safety community.

In 2012, Congress directed the FCC to issue a public notice seeking comment on the feasibility of multi-line telephone systems to provide the precise location of a 911 caller. It was included in Section 6504(b) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, and it was modeled on legislation that I introduced with Mr. Shimkus known as the Next Generation 911 Advancement Act of 2012.

So I also would like Mr. Chairman for unanimous consent that the FCC's 2012 public notice on location accuracy be placed into the record, and I think by doing so we will refresh the record on an FCC docket that is decades old.

521	So IB-
522	The Chairman. Without objection.
523	[The information follows:]
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525	**********COMMITTEE INSERT 8*******

Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As I said earlier, the amendment is a simple one and it says nothing about what the proceeding that the FCC should look at and what the FCC would require. In fact, if the FCC chooses to first conduct an NOI before proposing rules it could do so under my amendment. And I think that is where we have at least some common ground, Mr. Shimkus and I.

So obviously I don't think the status quo is defensible here. I think over 2 decades of kicking this issue around that we should take action. I want to remind my colleagues that the National Emergency Number Association called NENA, many of you have been to their receptions, recently proposed model legislation for Congress to enact to ensure that all multi-line telephone systems can provide a caller's location in the event of an emergency. And this legislation was proposed during NENA's 9-1-1 Goes to Washington fly-in in February of this year.

So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment which will bring us one step closer to finishing the work that began 22 years ago. I believe that it has the potential to save lives and protect the public, which is one of the basic responsibilities that we have.

Let's see, I have 24, 23 seconds, if anyone would like me to yield to them, otherwise I will yield back.

The Chairman. The gentlelady yields back. The chair recognizes Mr. Shimkus.

Mr. Shimkus. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Obviously there is no one that I work closer with, probably, on this full committee than with Congressman Eshoo, and so I don't question her commitment to the 911 cause or the policy itself. You know, this whole story and this law that is being proposed, the bill being proposed hopefully will be signed into law was, you know, brought to us by of all people, Louie Gohmert, who, you know, this happened in his district and to a constituent.

So the point being this, we know as Chairman Walden said that doing the 9-911 is a simple programming change. We don't know if identification location in multi-line systems is as simple. And there is some of us who are skeptical of the, I know it is hard to believe, skeptical on the FCC in proposed rulemaking. so we don't have as great a confidence in the FCC as some folks on the other side too. So in our attempt to try to find middle ground it is let's do the inquiry, let's do the investigation, let's see what is needed. It could be very, very simple. Unfortunately that was rejected, and we are at the point now that I will ask my colleagues to vote against my colleague's amendment so that we can move this bill forward to the House floor and get it to the President's desk. And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back my time.

Ms. Eshoo. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Shimkus. I would be happy to yield.

Ms. Eshoo. Well, I thank the gentleman. I would only pose

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one question here, because I don't think anyone here disputes that location accuracy and location technology is an essential part of public safety with first responders. How are we going to get there if we only instruct the FCC to do an NOI? They already did. And so it is kind of like Pete and Repeat, and I say this very sincerely. I mean, what are the steps that you envision in order to get there?

Mr. Shimkus. Well, again, if you -- reclaiming my time. The NOI was conducted years ago. A lot has changed in the communication world since then, and I guess you have to have an appreciation that many of us are skeptical on the FCC and proposed rulemaking,, and we are concerned about what burden might be placed onto the smaller systems that have multi-line line systems but are small businesses not knowing if it is an easy technological fix or a more challenging one that is costly, and that is why our response was to do an inquiry to find out those facts.

Ms. Eshoo. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Shimkus. That was rejected. So we are not prepared, I think, you know, I haven't whipped my colleagues, but I don't think we are prepared to accept a possible additional burden.

You know, what we did in the 9-1-1 Caucus was a great compromise trying to make sure that all the stakeholders, not just public safety but the telecommunications companies, the cell companies, in essence the hard line companies that they were all working together. And that finely tuned balance helped us to move

great public policy forward.

This was not worked originally in that mode. The original amendment was brought forward, you know, by yourself, and we countered with, and the inquiry in hoping that would at least keep us united. That did not happen, and so we are where we are. We will cast our votes and we will move forward.

Ms. Eshoo. Would you yield?

Mr. Shimkus. I would be happy to yield.

Ms. Eshoo. Nothing in my amendment opposes the FCC doing exactly what you would like them to do, but it stops there. It stops there. And once that notice of information and inquiry is updated, we need in our country to proceed with and do the due diligence. This committee can't do it. We are not technologists here, we are not engineers. Maybe there are some, but it is not up to us to do it. That the FCC can do the work that you know is necessary to get to location, you know, location accuracy in a standard feature for multi-line telephone systems.

But I appreciate you yielding to me, Mr. Chairman, and my amendment is a step into the future to get there. The gentleman's from Illinois is to just do the NOI. I agree we need to do that but I think that we need to take the next step as well, so I appreciate it. Thank you.

The Chairman. The gentleman's time is expired. Other members wishing to speak on the amendment? The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. Walden. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, just briefly. We all want to step forward on this issue. It is a question of do you step into something or do you step forward? We think an NOI makes the most sense, to gather information so at least you know what questions to ask. And the FCC, and this is a pretty activist FCC, can on its own order move forward on an NPRM, notice of proposed rulemaking. There is nothing that we are doing here precludes that.

It is just if we are going to go down a path, we think gathering the information first, allowing the public to have a say and weigh-in will enlighten the FCC. And so that is why, unfortunately, we are at this juncture where we are going to have to oppose my friend's amendment, secondary amendment, because it doesn't make sense to do the NOI and not go directly to an NPRM. We couldn't reach agreement on that point which brings us to this impasse.

But a lot has happened in 4 years with technology. This is such an evolutionary time in which we live when it comes to innovation and new technology. For the life of me, I don't understand why we wouldn't start by having the FCC gather information from the world's smartest people and then they can go forward with an NPRM. Skipping that step, I think, doesn't lead to the best policy outcome. With that I urge my colleagues to join in opposing the secondary amendment and I yield back the balance of my time.

651 Ms. Eshoo. Will the gentleman yield? 652 Mr. Walden. Sure. Ms. Eshoo. Thank you. I am not opposed to what you want 653 It is included in my amendment, the NOI, that the FCC do 654 655 But in this case, the opposite of what you are worried the NOI. about relative to the FCC being an activist agency, they have done 656 the opposite here. They have kicked this ball down the road for 657 658 22 years. And that is why I think Congress should instruct them to not 659 only do the NOI, but once they gather that information, this is 660 661 where we agree. Do the NOI, see what that produces. It is fresh. 662 The record will be refreshed, what technologies are out there, how to do it, and then to take steps according to what they have 663 664 gathered in the NOI to make headway on location technology. 665 is what the amendment is. So I appreciate the gentleman stating 666 what he said. 667 In reclaiming my time, because actually your Mr. Walden. 668 amendment says they can commence a proceeding. It doesn't 669 require NOI. And what we are suggesting because of that vaqueness the FCC could skip the NOI and just go right to an NPRM. 670 671 amendment --Will you yield for just --672 Ms. Eshoo. 673 Mr. Walden. Sure. 674 Ms. Eshoo. -- ten seconds? 675 Mr. Walden. Of course.

676	Ms. Eshoo. No, I would want the FCC to move because they
677	haven't moved.
678	Mr. Walden. Right.
679	Ms. Eshoo. Your prospects that they
680	Mr. Walden. But you reclaiming my time, you can't have
681	it both ways. You want them to move. My sense is you want them
682	to go right to an NPRM, correct?
683	Ms. Eshoo. No. They can do the NOI. I am for that. There
684	is nothing in my amendment that precludes that. But I also want
685	them, once they have done the NOI per your description that they
686	then move past where they have been stuck for 22 years. They
687	haven't done what they should do, and that is I think there
688	is a hole in our public safety system because we haven't addressed
689	this.
690	Mr. Walden. And reclaiming my time, I don't think we have
691	disagreement on the latter part. I think this is something we
692	can find common ground on perhaps in a separate bill and would
693	be happy to continue this discussion there and not hold up this
694	one. And so if the gentlelady wants to withdraw her secondary
695	amendment that might make for best.
696	Ms. Eshoo. I will withdraw the amendment if we come up with
697	or you are committed to working on location technologyB
698	Mr. Walden. In a separate bill.
699	Ms. Eshoo and get the FCC going on this.
700	Mr. Walden. Yes. I think we could find common ground on

701	that issue.
702	Ms. Eshoo. Well, I will
703	Mr. Walden. In a separate, not attached to this
704	necessarily.
705	Ms. Eshoo. I understand.
706	Mr. Walden. Okay, yes.
707	Ms. Eshoo. All right. I will withdraw on that solid
708	commitment. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
709	The Chairman. The gentlelady withdraws her amendment. Are
710	there other members wishing to speak on the amendment offered by
711	the gentleman from Oregon? Seeing none, the vote occurs on the
712	amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon.
713	All those in favor and Eshoo, California. It is a
714	bipartisan amendment.
715	All those in favor of the amendment will say aye.
716	Those opposed say no.
717	In the opinion of the chair the ayes have it.
718	Are there further amendments to the bill? Seeing none, the
719	question now occurs in favorably reporting H.R. 4167, as amended,
720	to the House.
721	All those in favor shall signify by saying aye.
722	All those opposed say no.
723	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the bill
724	is favorably reported.
725	The chair now calls up 4111 and asks the clerk to report.

726 [The Bill H.R. 4111 follows:]
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728

The Clerk. H.R. 4111, to include skilled nursing facilities 729 as a type of health care provider under Section 254(h) of the 730 Communications Act of 1934. 731 The Chairman. And without objection, the first reading of 732 733 the bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at any point. Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill? 734 The chair will recognize the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Lance, 735 has an amendment at the desk? 736 Mr. Lance. Yes, Mr. Chairman. 737 There is a technical amendment, bipartisan in nature, related to the effective date. 738 [The Amendment offered by Mr. Lance and Mr. Loebsack 739 740 follows:1 741 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*INSERT 10\*\*\*\*\*\* 742

743 The Chairman. The clerk will report the title of the 744 amendment. Amendment to H.R. 4111, offered by Mr. Lance and 745 746 Mr. Loebsack. 747 The Chairman. And the amendment will be considered as read. The staff will distribute the amendment, and the gentleman from 748 New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment. 749 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This bill relates to 750 Mr. Lance. expanding the statutory definition of health care provider under 751 Section 254 of the act to include skilled nursing facilities. 752 753 a result, such facilities will be eligible support under the 754 It is clear beyond dispute that skilled nurses provide the same post-acute services that are traditionally provided at 755 756 hospitals. This will be extremely beneficial to rural America, and of 757 758 course it is the charge of this committee to improve the health 759 of the entire American nation including rural America. And I am 760 very grateful to Congressman Loebsack and Congressman Cramer for their hard work in this area, and I certainly would yield time 761 762 to Congressman Loebsack. 763 Mr. Loebsack. Thank you, Mr. Lance. I really appreciated the opportunity to work with you on this and work with Mr. Cramer 764 765 I think you said it all. This is great for rural

Obviously it is going to allow skilled nursing

facilities to be eligible for Universal Service funding through

America.

766

the Rural Health Care Program. And the amendment is a technical fix, I support that as well and I would be happy to yield back.

Thank you, Mr. Lance.

Mr. Lance. Thank you, and I certainly yield to my colleague

Congressman Cramer.

Mr. Cramer. Thank you, Representative Lance and Representative Loebsack for including me and for your good work on it as well. I think it would be hard to overstate the importance of the ability for rural health care facilities, especially skilled nursing facilities, to have access to this type, these funds to create this type of opportunity. The opportunity that technology provides to provide greater access to patients in rural America especially at skilled nursing facilities adds to quality of life, it actually scores favorably, it actually can prevent greater health care problems which of course even saves more money, and it is just a pleasure to be part of something that is this positive, and appreciate my colleagues' work on it.

Mr. Lance. Thank you, Congressman. And Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back the balance of his time. Other members wishing to speak on the amendment? Seeing none, the vote occurs on the amendment offered by the gentlemen from New Jersey and Iowa.

Those in favor will say aye.

793 Those opposed say no. 794 In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The amendment is agreed to. Are there further amendments to the bill? 795 none, the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 4111, 796 797 as amended, to the House. All those in favor shall signify by saying aye. 798 799 Those opposed say no. 800 The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the bill is favorably reported. 801 The chair will now call up H.R. 4190, and ask the clerk to 802 803 report. 804 [The Bill H.R. 4190 follows:] 805 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*INSERT 11\*\*\*\*\*\* 806

807 The Clerk. H.R. 4190, to promote innovation, investment, and economic growth by accelerating spectrum efficiency through 808 a challenge prize competition. 809 The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the 810 811 bill is dispensed with. The bill will be opened up for amendment at any point. Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill? 812 813 Are there any amendments to the bill? 814 Seeing none, the vote occursB 815 Ms. Matsui. Mr. Chairman. 816 The Chairman. Oh, I am sorry. 817 Ms. Matsui. May I strike the last word to speak on the bill? 818 The Chairman. The gentlelady is recognized for 5 minutes 819 and strikes the lastB I am pleased that this committee 820 Ms. Matsui. Thank you. is considering my legislation today, H.R. 4190, the Spectrum 821 822 Challenge Prize Act. Spectrum is invisible infrastructure that 823 supports our wireless economy, but unlike bridges or railroads 824 we can't go out and build more spectrum. As more and more products 825 and services use wireless connectivity, the efficient use of 826 spectrum will be critical to our continued global leadership in 827 the technology sector. That is why I worked with my colleague, Representative Guthrie, on legislation that encourages the 828 829 efficient management of spectrum by the federal government. 830 Improving the ways in which we manage spectrum at the federal level is important, but that progress must be paired with greater 831

technological efficiencies.

My Spectrum Challenge Prize legislation which I introduced with Senator Tom Udall would encourage wireless innovation by creating a federal spectrum challenge prize. The challenge prize competition would help incentivize innovators and entrepreneurs to develop technologies that eclipse the current state of art and promote the efficient use of spectrum.

Challenge prizes have a long track record of spurring innovation, including designing a glove used by astronauts flying a lunar lander, and driver-less car technology. The Spectrum Challenge Prize Act creates a new opportunity for the federal government and the private sector to work collaboratively in its pursuit of a spectrum efficiency breakthrough which is ultimately a victory for American consumers. Because spectrum is a finite resource, the growth of our wireless economy will require efficiency at every level and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4190, the Spectrum Challenge Prize Act. Thank you, and I yield back.

Mr. Walden. Would the gentlelady yield?

Ms. Matsui. I certainly do yield.

Mr. Walden. I thank the gentlelady. And I just want to say we really appreciate your leadership on this and other communications issues, and I commend you for the great work that you and Congressman Guthrie have done as part of our Spectrum Working Group. This is an innovative approach to addressing the

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857	problem of how we deal with increasing demand for spectrum. It
858	is good to work with you. I encourage my colleagues to support
859	H.R. 4190.
860	Ms. Matsui. Thank you very much, and I yield back.
861	The Chairman. The gentlelady yields back. Other members
862	wishing to speak on the bill or offer an amendment?
863	Seeing none, the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R.
864	4190 to the House.
865	All those in favor shall signify by saying aye.
866	Those opposed say no.
867	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The ayes have
868	it, and the bill is favorably reported.
869	The chair now calls up H.R. 3998, and asks the clerk to
870	report.
871	[The Bill H.R. 3998 follows:]
872	
873	*********INSERT 12*******

The Clerk. H.R. 3998, to direct the Federal Communications 874 Commission to commence proceedings related to the resiliency of 875 critical telecommunication networks during times of emergency and 876 877 for other purposes. 878 The Chairman. And without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment 879 at any point. Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill? 880 Are there any amendments to the bill? The chair would recognize 881 the gentleman from New Jersey who has an amendment, Mr. Pallone 882 who has an amendment at the desk. 883 [The Amendment offered by Mr. Pallone follows:] 884 885 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*INSERT 13\*\*\*\*\*\* 886

The Chairman. The clerk will report the title of the amendment.

The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 3998 offered by Mr. Pallone.

The Chairman. And without objection, the reading is dispensed with. The staff will distribute the amendment, and the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Superstorm Sandy had a devastating impact on my district back in New Jersey and throughout the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area. response to it I introduced the SANDy Act, or Securing Access to Networks in Disasters Act, to address the lessons we learned in the aftermath of that terrible storm. The legislation incorporated feedback that I heard from local officials and industry leaders at a forum on Sandy where we took a critical look at the lessons learned and the progress made with public safety telecommunications since the hurricane. At the same time, I was working with FCC Chairman Wheeler and the wireless industry to make sure we are better prepared, and now I want to say that we reached an agreement to ensure that consumers have greater access to communications the next time disaster strikes.

Yesterday, with CTIA, we announced the Wireless Network
Resiliency Framework under which the largest wireless providers
will voluntarily comply with the wireless provisions set forth
in the SANDy Act. And the framework makes sure that if one network
goes down its customers can access another network that is still

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operational, and everyone should be able to call for help as long as any signal is available.

The agreement also takes action on other issues raised by the SANDy Act such as making sure public safety officials and wireless personnel know how to reach other at a moment's notice during an emergency, and this agreement will save lives during major emergencies in the future. And I want to thank the wireless carriers and the FCC for working with me to craft this comprehensive agreement.

In light of that agreement, I am offering an amendment today in the bill that will remove the wireless provisions from the SANDy Act, and since this framework is voluntary I look forward to continuous updates from the industry on the progress they are making to meet everything included in this agreement.

Again, this agreement is a major step but more needs to be done, and we have to learn all the lessons from disasters like Sandy. For instance, in New Jersey, broadcasters and cable providers saved thousands of lives even before the storm hit. They provided the critical information that let people know how to get out of harm's way, and public safety officials have told me that without this information the death toll would have been much, much worse.

But to keep this information flowing when the power goes out, the networks need backup generators and those generators need fuel. Unfortunately, broadcasters, cable operators and

telecommunication providers have struggled in emergencies to find this fuel, and oftentimes when they finally find it they are sent to the back of the line. Worse, once they get the fuel they need it can be confiscated in favor of other services considered more essential under the law.

But fuel is not the only issue. In the chaos that follows a major disaster just getting access to secure areas can be trying. During Sandy, communication providers were turned away at bridges because once again they were not considered essential, and these are the providers that make sure we can call 911 or can contact loved ones. It took days to get some networks back online simply because we could not get the right people to the right places.

So my bill attempts to fix these problems and more. It would recognize the lifesaving role played by wireline and mobile telephones, internet, radio and television broadcasting and cable and satellite services, by adding them to the list of essential service providers. Having these networks operational can mean the difference between life and death during an event like Superstorm Sandy.

So I want to thank Chairman Upton and Chairman Walden for considering this bill, and I would like to also thank them both for their input on the amendment I am offering. This amendment would refocus the SANDy Act on the critical work that still remains to be done, and I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. Walden. Would the gentleman yield?

962 Mr. Pallone. Yes, sure. I would just like to commend the gentleman for 963 Mr. Walden. his work on this very important legislation. And, you know, it 964 is so important to make sure that our communications companies 965 can actually enter into a disaster area to restore service. 966 Heretofore, the underlying statute simply said if you are a 967 telephone company you can. Well, we have changed a lot since 968 969 then. And so this is good legislation, good work of the committee, 970 and I commend the gentleman and appreciate his leadership on this 971 972 and encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 3998 and the amendment 973 to it. Mr. Pallone. Well, thank you. I appreciate your support, 974 I yield back the remainder of my time. 975 Congressman. The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members 976 977 wishing to speak on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey? Seeing none, the vote occurs on that amendment. 978 979 Those in favor will say aye. 980 Those opposed say no. In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it and the 981 982 amendment is agreed to. Are there further amendments to the bill? Seeing none, the 983 984 vote occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 3998, as amended, to the 985 House.

All those in favor shall signify by saying aye.

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987	Those opposed say no.
988	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the bill
989	is favorably reported.
990	The chair now will call up H.R. 2031, and ask the clerk to
991	report.
992	[The Bill H.R. 2031 follows:]
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994	************ INSERT 14*******

995	The Clerk. H.R. 2031, to amend the Communications Act of
996	1934 to provide for enhanced penalties for the transmission of
997	misleading or inaccurate caller identification information with
998	the intent to trigger a response by law enforcement agencies.
999	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
1000	bill is dispensed with and the bill will be open for amendment
1001	at any point. Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill?
1002	Mr. Engel. Mr. Chairman.
1003	The Chairman. The gentleman from New York.
1004	Mr. Engel. Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
1005	I have an amendment.
1006	[The Amendment offered by Mr. Engel follows:]
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1009 Mr. Engel. My amendment would make an important technical 1010 adjustment to the Anti-Swatting Act. SwattersB The Chairman. 1011 Let me ask the clerk to report the title of 1012 the amendment. 1013 Mr. Engel. Okay. Amendment to H.R. 2031 offered by Mr. Engel. 1014 1015 The Chairman. And without objection, the amendment will be 1016 considered as read and the gentleman from New York is recognized 1017 for 5 minutes in support of his amendment. 1018 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As I just mentioned, Mr. Engel. this amendment, I believe, would make an important technical 1019 1020 adjustment to the Anti-Swatting Act. Swatters across the country 1021 have reported different types of phony emergencies. These false 1022 reports have prompted responses not just from police departments 1023 but from fire, EMS, and rescue services as well. Swatting has 1024 also impacted 911 public safety answering points which spend 1025 valuable time and resources handling swatting calls and 1026 dispatching a response. So my amendment would simply make clear 1027 that falsifying your caller ID information to mislead any and all of these entities, not solely police departments, is prohibited, 1028 1029 and that swatters must reimburse any and all of these entities 1030 for their expenses in responding to a fraudulent call. So I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back. 1031 1032 The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members 1033 wishing to speak? The gentleman from Oregon is recognized.

50 1034 Mr. Walden. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Again, another great piece of legislation to address an emerging problem. 1035 I commend 1036 my colleague from New York for his leadership on this. 1037 is really important to our first responders and to people who are in emergency situations whose service may actually be delayed 1038 1039 because the responder is out taking care of somebody that they 1040 never should have gone to. 1041 So Mr. Engel, thank you, and I encourage my colleagues to 1042 support the amendment and passage of the bill. It is Mr. Engel's 1043 Mr. Engel, I believe Mr. Kinzinger wanted to make a 1044 comment. 1045 Mr. Kinzinger. Will the gentleman yield his time? 1046 Mr. Engel. Yes, I certainly yield. Mr. Kinzinger. Well, I just want to commend you also on your 1047 work on this. I mentioned in opening statements I am a victim 1048 1049

Mr. Kinzinger. Well, I just want to commend you also on your work on this. I mentioned in opening statements I am a victim of swatting, actually, locally. And this is a few years ago, but it tied up a lot of resources from our local officers and responders. Somebody had basically called 911 and claimed that they were being held hostage, and you would imagine the response that comes from that. So it was not pleasant to get woken up at 2:30 in the morning with that and then it happened again a week later. So it is a problem that is real and emerging, and I commend the gentleman on his work -- with Shimkus.

The Chairman. Okay, the gentleman yields back?

Mr. Engel. I yield back.

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1059	The Chairman. And are there other members wishing to speak
1060	on the amendment? Seeing none, the vote occurs on the amendment
1061	offered by the gentleman from New York.
1062	All those in favor will say aye.
1063	Those opposed say no.
1064	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The ayes have
1065	it and the amendment is agreed to.
1066	Are there further amendments to the bill? Seeing none, the
1067	question now occurs in favorably reporting H.R. 2031, as amended,
1068	to the House.
1069	All those in favor shall signify by saying aye.
1070	All those opposed say no.
1071	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the bill
1072	is favorably reported.
1073	The chair now will call up H.R. 2589, and ask the clerk to
1074	report.
1075	[The Bill H.R. 2589 follows:]
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1078 The Clerk. H.R. 2589, to amend the Communications Act of 1079 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to publish on its internet website changes to the rules of the Commission 1080 1081 no later than 24 hours after adoption. And without objection, the first reading of 1082 The Chairman. the bill is dispensed with. The bill is open for amendment at 1083 1084 any point. Are there any amendments to the bill? The chair will 1085 recognize the gentlelady from North Carolina, Mrs. Ellmers, for 1086 an amendment. 1087 Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word Mrs. Ellmers. 1088 to speak in support of the bill. 1089 The Chairman. I am sorry. Strike the last word or offer 1090 an amendment? Strike the last word. 1091 Mrs. Ellmers. 1092 The Chairman. The gentlelady is recognized for 5 minutes. 1093 Mrs. Ellmers. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This bill, H.R. 2589, would require the FCC to publish any changes in their rules 1094 1095 on their website within 24 hours of adoption. My bill is a good 1096 government bill that would require the FCC to ensure that the public has timely access to the rules that will impact their 1097 1098 everyday lives. 1099 As most of us remember, our current President called his administration, quote, the most transparent in history. 1100 However, currently there are no rules surrounding the publication 1101 1102 of rules after adoption, and staff at the FCC are routinely granted 1103 editorial privileges on the adopting order which may draw out the 1104 process beyond what is reasonable. In our last hearing, the FCC Chairman Wheeler said that the 1105 FCC has the ability to comply with this legislation. 1106 These things considered, this bill represents a reasonable standard of 1107 1108 transparency that everyone can agree to. The American people 1109 want an open and accountable government, and today we have an 1110 opportunity to take another step forward. 1111 I thank the committee for moving this legislation forward, 1112 and I look forward to seeing the final passage. I hope you can join me in ensuring that the public enjoys the right to speedy 1113 1114 access to the FCC rules. I yield my time. 1115 The gentlelady yields back. Are there The Chairman. 1116 further amendments to the bill? The chair would recognize the 1117 gentleman from California, Mr. McNerney, who has an amendment at 1118 the desk. [The Amendment offered by Mr. McNerney follows:] 1119 1120 1121 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*INSERT 17\*\*\*\*\*\*

1122 Mr. McNerney. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk. 1123 The Chairman. And the clerk will report the title. 1124 The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 2589 offered by Mr. McNerney. 1125 The Chairman. And without objection, the amendment will be The staff will distribute the amendment, and 1126 considered as read. the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his 1127 1128 amendment. 1129 Mr. McNerney. I thank the chairman. I want to commend my 1130 colleague, Mrs. Ellmers, on her efforts to improve the 1131 transparency. However, H.R. 2589 would have the effect of 1132 omitting crucial, explanatory texts from rules published by the 1133 FCC. Separating the rules from the explanatory text could cause 1134 confusion and uncertainty about the meanings of the rules. Furthermore, such a process is inconsistent with the 1135 1136 Administrative Procedure Act which requires any rule or changes 1137 to be accompanied by explanatory text. 1138 Clearly, the proposed legislation needs to be modified. 1139 Under my amendment, within 24 hours that the secretary of the 1140 Commission receives dissenting statements from all the 1141 commissioners wishing to make dissenting statements, the FCC 1142 would have to post on its website, in its entirety, the rule and 1143 the explanatory text. This would strike an appropriate balance between the concerns raised by our colleague Mrs. Ellmers and the 1144 1145 need to provide assurance that the Commission's decisions will

be released as quickly as possible.

1147	I understand it can be frustrating to wait for a final text
1148	of decisions to be released, but it is appropriate to provide
1149	commissioners with time to finalize written statements after a
1150	vote. Nobody wants to write a statement in 2 minutes. You want
1151	to have time to think about your decision, write it down in a
1152	coherent way and submit it. So this basically gives the
1153	commissioners time to write their dissenting votes and then within
1154	24 hours that has to be published. I urge my colleagues to support
1155	this amendment.
1156	Mr. Walden. Would the gentleman yield?
1157	Mr. McNerney. Yes.
1158	Mr. Walden. Mr. Chairman, I support Mr. McNerney's
1159	amendment to Mrs. Ellmer's bill. I think they are both advances
1160	in good public policy and more transparency in government which
1161	the voters deserve and the taxpayers demand. And so I would
1162	encourage my colleagues to support Mr. McNerney's amendment and
1163	the underlying bill, and together we will make a small step forward
1164	in improving the actions of the FCC and the transparency and
1165	timeliness of its efforts. And with that I yield back to the
1166	gentleman and commend him for his efforts.
1167	Mr. McNerney. Thank you, reclaiming my time.
1168	Mrs. Ellmers. Thank you, and yes, if the gentleman will
1169	yield
1170	Mr. McNerney. I will, sure.
1171	Mrs. Ellmers from California. I thank you for this

1172	amendment. I think this is a great way we can all work together
1173	at a better policy and an open and transparent government. And
1174	again, thank you for helping to make some of these things more
1175	clarified, because we want the American people to understand the
1176	situation and if this is going to help I am more than happy to
1177	respond favorably.
1178	Mr. McNerney. Thank you. Reclaiming my time, I thank the
1179	gentlewoman, and the gentleman from Oregon, and I urge my
1180	colleagues to support this amendment. I yield back.
1181	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members
1182	wishing to speak on the amendment? Seeing none, the vote occurs
1183	on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.
1184	All those in favor will say aye.
1185	Those opposed say no.
1186	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The ayes have
1187	it, the amendment is agreed to.
1188	Are there further amendments to the bill? Seeing none, the
1189	vote occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 2589, as amended, to the
1190	House.
1191	All those in favor shall signify by saying aye.
1192	Those opposed say no.
1193	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the bill
1194	is favorably reported.
1195	The chair now calls up H.R. 2592 and asks the clerk to report.
1196	[The Bill H.R. 2592 follows:]

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\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*INSERT 18\*\*\*\*\*\*

1199	The Clerk. H.R. 2592, to amend the Communications Act of
1200	1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to publish
1201	on the website of the Commission documents to be voted on by the
1202	Commission.
1203	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
1204	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
1205	any point. Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill? Are
1206	there any amendments to the bill? Seeing none, the question now
1207	occurs on oh, I am sorry. Yes, did you want to say? Strike
1208	the last word? The gentlelady asks to strike the last word?
1209	Ms. Eshoo. I do, Mr. Chairman.
1210	The Chairman. The gentlelady is recognized for 5 minutes.
1211	Ms. Eshoo. I have an amendment at the desk.
1212	The Chairman. I am sorry.
1213	Ms. Eshoo. I am sorry.
1214	The Chairman. The gentlelady from California has an
1215	amendment at the desk?
1216	Ms. Eshoo. Not an amendment. Oh, I just want to strike the
1217	last word.
1218	The Chairman. Strike the last word.
1219	Ms. Eshoo. I am sorry.
1220	The Chairman. The gentlelady is recognized for 5 minutes.
1221	Ms. Eshoo. I have amendment on my brain. Mr. Chairman, I
1222	don't support this bill. And I think that it is a bill that in
1223	fact is being spoken of and referred to as a bill for transparency,

which everybody loves transparency. We are all for transparency. But when you peel back some of the language, what it does, in fact, is to throw enormous sand in the gears so that the FCC will never get anything done.

And that is maybe the wish of some, but I think that we want transparency to make an agency more effective, more trustworthy, and all the things that come with transparency. Now what the transparency is going to bring about is, the so-called transparency, it is going to create an unending cycle of comments. So the chairperson of the Commission has something that he or she wants to advance that has to be posted before he or she meets with commissioners, and then there is a comment period.

So this is transparency for lobbyists act or a throw sand in the gears act, this isn't anything that is going to make the Commission work in a more meaningful way. I think it would result in a less meaningful review of items by the four commissioners of the Commission and the outcomes would just really produce a mess, in plain English.

Now we addressed this issue in the FCC Process Reform Act from the last Congress. It included a provision that would require the FCC to start a proceeding to determine whether to release draft items before the Commission votes. That was a compromise, and the House passed this bill. Now I don't know what the reasoning is for this piece of legislation given what we did in the last Congress. Maybe it is, I don't know, is it to punish

1249 the FCC? I really don't know. I really don't know what the real 1250 intent of this is. Would the gentlelady yield? 1251 Mr. Walden. 1252 Ms. Eshoo. And not an ad hominem attack on anyone, I am talking strictly about because I respect --1253 1254 Mr. Walden. Would the gentlelady yield? 1255 Ms. Eshoo. Just a minute, I am not finished, and then I would 1256 be happy to yield to my chairman. This is not good legislation. 1257 I think what we did in the last Congress made sense, and what this 1258 does again is there will be an unending cycle of comments. 1259 has to be posted and then there are comments. And then they try 1260 to do something, it has to be posted, and there are comments. 1261 So that wheel will keep spinning, and if the ultimate goal 1262 that the FCC never get anything done because you can't stand the 1263 FCC, just think of when you want the FCC to do something. 1264 are members on both sides of the aisle that have directed the FCC to do things -- keep offices open, do the auction, whatever. 1265 1266 I think we have to think this thing through, and I don't think 1267 that this advances anything that is positive. With that I will yield to my chairman and my friend Mr. Walden. 1268 1269 I thank the gentlelady for yielding, and I Mr. Walden. 1270 couldn't disagree more, and there is precedent existing in the federal government today that proves every point she made is a 1271

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission operates with

parade of horribles that wouldn't happen.

1272

almost an identical size, composition, budget, and statutory 1274 1275 basis as the Federal Communications Commission. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, does really important work, 1276 releases its orders on the day of the vote, the day of the vote. 1277 There is not sand in their gears. 1278 Well, reclaiming my time --1279 Ms. Eshoo. They do this. 1280 Mr. Walden. The Federal --1281 Ms. Eshoo. Reclaiming my time. Why is it that what we did 1282 in the last Congress doesn't address what is in this bill? 1283 included a provision that would require the FCC to start a 1284 proceeding and determine whether to release draft items before 1285 the Commission votes. Why is that not good enough? I mean, we 1286 It was a compromise, but we got that done. supported it. 1287 is that not good enough. 1288 Mr. Walden. Mr. Chairman, I seek --1289 The gentlelady's time is expired. The Chairman. 1290 yield to the gentleman from Oregon and ask for 5 minutes. 1291 Mr. Walden. Well, let me go on on my own time now. 1292 Federal Trade Commission releases the actual text of rules before 1293 proceedings to a final decision pursuant to Federal Trade 1294 Commission Act 15 U.S.C. Section 57 of (a)(b)(1)(A). So FERC, 1295 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, a similarly sized, situated, and commission of similar importance, can release its 1296 1297 orders on the same day. They make it work.

Federal Trade Commission does really critical work.

1298

They

are calling Mr. Whitfield right now. They release their text of rules before proceeding to a final decision, so they are even a little ahead. The release of the text of rules does not trigger an additional comment cycle. We have checked with administrative law experts. They believe that this bill would not trigger a new comment cycle if the FCC is following current procedures.

This is all -- the notion that somehow everything is going to grind to a halt and this is an anti-FCC thing, it is neither of those. It is a pro-open government thing. That is what we are about here is to make sure that those who have an interest of these issues better see what the Commission, Federal Communications Commission, is up to, and we have patterned this after what Federal Energy Regulatory Commission already does, Federal Trade Commission already does. We have worked with administrative law experts to make sure this is done correctly. This does not impact the FCC's ability to deliberate. If anything it just holds commissioners accountable for the changes that are made to the document.

Transparency and accountability to the public are a good thing. We should all be for that, and for the life of me I can't understand why --

Mr. Pallone. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. Walden. I need to yield to my friend from Illinois, Mr. Kinzinger, whose bill it is.

Mr. Kinzinger. Well, I thank the gentleman. And I mean,

1324 this is basic. We are not, you know, trying to slow down the FCC or do anything like that. It is just saying, look, you know, right 1325 now the chairman can see who he wants to release documents to and 1326 1327 what part he wants to release. That is within his realm to do And so if you are against the release of these documents, 1328 period, the other side actually should be putting forward a bill 1329 1330 to block the FCC from ever releasing anything instead of being 1331 able to do it selectively. 1332 So I know, and do you mind if I ask the counsel just a very 1333 brief question? For counsel, from your opinion would this bill, as written, lead to an endless round of comments? 1334 1335 The Counsel. No, I believe that the way that the bill is 1336 written it would not lead to endless comments. The agency is only 1337 required to consider public comment and respond within reason. 1338 This would only be triggered if there are new or novel issues 1339 raised in the draft or the decision released by the chairman, which assuming proper APA procedure is followed that would not be the 1340 1341 case. 1342 Mr. Kinzinger. Thank you. And we want this to run smooth and efficiently and transparently, and that is all we seek to do 1343 1344 here very simply. And I yield the gentleman back. 1345 Ms. Eshoo. Would the gentleman yield? Would the gentleman -- oh. 1346 Mr. Pallone. 1347 Ms. Eshoo. Would the gentleman yield? 1348 Mr. Walden. I would be happy to.

1349	Ms. Eshoo. Thank you. Isn't this structured so that it is
1350	3 weeks in advance? Somebody want to answer that?
1351	Mr. Kinzinger. Yes, it is within 24 hours of being
1352	circulated, or 21 days before.
1353	Mr. Walden. It requires
1354	Mr. Pallone. Would the gentleman yield?
1355	Mr. Walden. Reclaiming my time, it requires the FCC to
1356	publish the text of the rules to be voted on, at the time of
1357	circulation, to the commissioners or 21 days in advance of
1358	adoption if not released at circulation. Once again this is about
1359	transparency.
1360	Mr. Pallone. Would the gentleman yield?
1361	Mr. Walden. Sure.
1362	Mr. Pallone. I don't in my opinion, this is not the same
1363	as what you have cited for these other agencies. You are talking
1364	about draft orders decisions that are being circulated. That is
1365	not the same as a final report or something that is going to be
1366	voted on immediately. It is very different.
1367	And it seems to me, I mean what Ms. Eshoo was saying is pretty
1368	basic, which is that, you know, if you are going to have
1369	Mr. Walden. Reclaiming my time, would the gentleman then
1370	support posting the rules 24 hours after they voted on it?
1371	Mr. Pallone. Look, my only point here is
1372	Mr. Walden. Before they vote on it?
1373	Mr. Pallone. Well, my understanding is that we have

1374 something similar to that that we have all supported. You see, 1375 look --1376 Mr. Walden. So --1377 Mr. Pallone. Maybe I should take my own time. Yes, just reclaiming my time. 1378 Mr. Walden. Mr. Pallone. Yes, why don't you, and then I will take mine. 1379 1380 Mr. Walden. Yes, that is fine, because if you want to do 1381 it so that 24 hours before they vote it is kind of like our rules 1382 here in the committee require. And so FTC actually releases the 1383 text of the rules before proceeding to a final decision. It works I mean, I think we can find common ground here, I would 1384 1385 That is why I am so puzzled by the opposition. 1386 Now I know that under the current FCC, a lot of the decision 1387 making they have to wait until the White House does a weekly radio 1388 report or something in order to know how to proceed. But with 1389 that my time is expired. 1390 The Chairman. The gentleman's time is expired. 1391 members -- the chair would recognize the gentleman from New 1392 Jersey. I am not looking to, you know, talk about this 1393 1394 endlessly today, but I think the bottom line here is that, you 1395 know, when is this timeline going to begin, okay. I think Ms. Eshoo's point is that the way this Kinzinger bill is drafted, okay, 1396 you are now talking, in my opinion, you don't have to agree, a 1397 1398 much earlier stage. You are talking about draft documents that

have to be reported not later than 24 hours after they have been circulated.

I mean, this is not, in my opinion, very precise language, okay. And I think that what you are going to have is, okay, every time somebody at the FCC wants to take some action or has any kind of draft proposal, you know, in other words I am sitting here at the FCC and I decide to take out a piece of paper and write this out and this is now a draft, okay, that somehow that has to be reported within 24 hours. That is not the same as what you have to do with a final order or decision or a report that we are going to have to vote on.

And I think the point here is, you know, I am trying to be nice, is that it gives an opportunity for everybody on K Street to come in and say, oh, I don't like that draft and maybe we should change it a little more here. And, you know, we can spend endless days to the point where the FCC can't even operate effectively.

Now maybe that is not your intention. I am not saying that you are trying to thwart the FCC or kill them or anything like that. Please don't misunderstand. But I think that we have got to understand that there is a timeline here. This is a much earlier stage with circulation of drafts than what you are talking about with some of the other agencies where they have to provide information for a final order. And if you want to sit down with us and discuss it further that is fine, to make this more precise in the vein that, you know, we want to have more

transparency. But this is much too early, too unclear, too imprecise, and I think the only consequence of it would be that they can't do anything, and every lobbyist is going to be talking about it every time they circulate a draft.

I mean, if I am sitting at the FCC and I write something by hand on a piece of paper, doesn't that qualify as a draft order that has -- and then I circulate it to my colleagues, doesn't that qualify as a draft order or report that I have been circulating under this bill? It seems to me it does. So, you know, that is not what we should be doing. Now you may disagree, but that is how I interpret it. That is how I read this language.

Ms. Eshoo. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. Pallone. Yes.

Ms. Eshoo. I think it is important to note to members that when we took this issue up in the last Congress, we had a witness that walked through exactly what would take place as a result of this kind of language. So we were instructed in a very professional way what the outcome was. Now if that is the outcome that the majority wants as you said, then, you know, whatever we say is not going to get us to first base. But this is not thoughtful. It is not drawn well. You keep saying transparency. Everybody is for transparency, but if it only has transparency slapped at the top of it and it has language that brings about something else at a very early stage -- even the general counsel of the FCC, not the fact that probably a nail in our case that

1449 the general counsel has said, this is what describes what the 1450 outcome would be. 1451 So we are for transparency. I am not trying to throw sand 1452 in the gears. I grew up with transparency. I have lived with it. I have legislated it. I am for it. We are all for it. 1453 But 1454 that is not what this language does. This thing is not ready for 1455 prime time. And I think Mr. Pallone is absolutely right, K Street 1456 will go crazy about this. 1457 Mr. Walden. Would the gentleman yield? 1458 It really will. The K Street will love it. Ms. Eshoo. Mr. Walden. Will the gentleman yield? 1459 1460 Ms. Eshoo. Maybe it should be called the K Street bill, 1461 because if they can just keep at same, then we are going to comment. We are going to keep commenting, commenting, commenting, early, 1462 1463 early on. And so it will just throw them into chaos. They won't 1464 be able to get anything done, and that is not good. 1465 Mr. Walden. Would the gentleman yield? 1466 Ms. Eshoo. It is not good for any of us, it is not good for 1467 the country. And it is --1468 Mr. Pallone. Yes, you can have the remainder of my time. 1469 Mr. Walden. Thank you. I was just going to point out we 1470 have heard from a lot of people on this. We have done our The GAO, Government Accountability Office, 1471 recommended in a 2009 report that the FCC publish actual language 1472 in the NPRM as a way to improve public participation and agency 1473

process.

So I think more publication, more transparency, more ability for all the public, not just paid lobbyists but everybody to have an idea is a good thing. Thank you.

The Chairman. The gentleman's time is expired. Other members wishing to speak on the amendment? The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Kinzinger.

Mr. Kinzinger. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would move to strike the last word. Let me just ask briefly, and unless somebody wants it after me on our side I won't take all the time. I want to ask lege counsel, there has been a lot of talk about timeline ambiguity, and do you think there is any timeline ambiguity in this?

The Legislative Counsel. The text of the bill requires the publication not later than 24 hours after the time the text is placed on circulation or not later than 21 days before the date on which the vote is to occur. And in terms of when the text is placed on circulation that term would be construed in light of how that is used under current Commission practices.

Mr. Kinzinger. I mean, it doesn't sound ambiguous to me. And, you know, again the other point I want to reiterate is chairman of the FCC today can just say he wants to make things available or not or who and what, and we just want to say we want to make it fair and for everybody. You know, if you are going to circulate these documents, we are not doing this for K Street

1499 or endless rounds of comments, it is just we want some transparency 1500 in this Commission. Sure, you know, someday, yes, this is going to be, you know, 1501 1502 God willing, a Commission where we have a majority of commissioners on it, but I also want them to be transparent. 1503 1504 want them to be able to circulate this kind of stuff and for people 1505 to be able to see what the FCC is discussing. 1506 So, you know, a lot of times we like to make a lot of things, 1507 I quess, controversial here. This is a pretty basic bill and something I hope we, and think we should adopt. And I would think 1508 1509 the American people if they are paying attention to this issue 1510 would want it as well. So --1511 Mr. Pallone. Would the gentleman yield? 1512 Mr. Kinzinger. Sure. 1513 Mr. Pallone. I am just going to make an analogy, and I don't 1514 want to -- this is it, I am done. But, you know --1515 Mr. Kinzinger. Me too. 1516 Mr. Pallone. -- what about here today? Okay, we come in 1517 here this morning, right, or yesterday, and we are negotiating between Democrats and Republicans different language on these 1518 1519 bills, right. Some of it is handwritten, some of it is done, you 1520 know, the night before or even this morning. So what does that mean if we had some kind of language like 1521 1522 this that applied to us? Every 10 minutes when I came up with a different amendment or different proposal to Fred I would have 1523

to, you know, release it to the public?
Mr. Kinzinger. Well, I get your reclaiming my time and
I get the point. But let me just say that this bill that we are
voting on right now has been public for a long time. We put it
out thereB
Mr. Pallone. I understand that, but the point $isB$
Mr. Kinzinger. Reclaiming my time. You know, the
amendments we do, you know, they are out there on public, people
can see it. We try to be transparent. So with that, you know,
because going to endless I can either yield or yield the time back.
Mr. Pallone. Yes, I am done.
Mr. Cardenas. Would you yield?
Mr. Kinzinger. I yield the time back.
The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. The gentleman
from California.
Mr. Cardenas. Strike the last word.
The Chairman. Recognized for 5 minutes.
Mr. Cardenas. Thank you. Just a question to the lege
counsel that is in front of us right now, what my colleague just
mentioned, Congressman Pallone, could this legislation actually
trigger, potentially, endless question and answer as was
described that maybe that could be the interpretation of what this
legislation would do?
The Legislative Counsel. Sir, was that question for meB
Mr. Cardenas. Lege counsel.

1549 The Legislative Counsel. -- or for committee counsel? 1550 Mr. Cardenas. Oh, committee counsel, I am sorry. The Counsel. According to the case law, unless the item that 1551 1552 is released has new or novel issues in it, it would not require the FCC to respond to comments and therefore would not trigger 1553 1554 additional rounds of comment. And assuming that the FCC has 1555 followed the proper administrative procedure, the document that 1556 is being released should not include new or novel information 1557 requiring those comments. 1558 Okay, but once something is made public Mr. Cardenas. doesn't anybody in the public space have the right to question 1559 1560 whether or not there is new or novel information, et cetera, and 1561 therefore it would cause a quandry for the Commission in having to determine whether or not that question was legitimate and then 1562 1563 they have to respond? 1564 The Counsel. Under the APA, the way that the item would be considered it would be reflective of the prior document, the 1565 1566 notice of proposed rulemaking, et cetera, and should not include 1567 that information. That is something that the courts are able to decide ultimately, but the FCC's rules and the way that the APA 1568 1569 is structured it should not include that information. 1570 Mr. Cardenas. Okay, thank you. I yield back. The gentleman yields back. 1571 The Chairman. The gentleman from New Mexico would like to strike the last word? 1572 The last word, Mr. Chairman. I won't take up 1573 Mr. Lujan.

1574 all the time. Also a question for counsel, this legislation, is 1575 this saying that these documentsB Is your mike on? 1576 The Chairman. 1577 Mr. Lujan. It is, Mr. Chairman, I am just not near one. The legislation would make these documents, they 1578 There we go. would turn them on to online public files, is that what this would 1579 1580 do? 1581 The Counsel. It would require that the Commission publish 1582 on the internet website the text of such an order. 1583 So does that -- tell me, counsel, does that mean Mr. Lujan. that they would be online public files? Is that fair? 1584 1585 The Counsel. I don't believe so. 1586 Mr. Lujan. No? The Counsel. I don't believe that is --1587 1588 Mr. Lujan. No. I will just ask the other -- if we want to, 1589 Josh wants to ask you -- or to the bill's sponsor. So are these, 1590 if this goes on the website what does that mean? That -- does 1591 it mean that they are an online public file? If it isB 1592 The Counsel. An online public ---- on the website by the FCC, I asked the 1593 1594 question are these going to turn into online public files, your 1595 response was no. So how is the public going to get access to them? The Counsel. I believe online public file, I am assuming 1596 you are referring to the online public file used for broadcast 1597 1598 purposes?

1599	Mr. Lujan. Anything.
1600	The Counsel. So online public file is a technical term in
1601	that context, and so I mean, thisB
1602	Mr. Lujan. What is an online public file? I can get the
1603	dictionary out again.
1604	The Counsel. I don't have the FCC's definition, but they
1605	have specific requirements in their rules for an online public
1606	file
1607	Mr. Lujan. Well, the way that I, what an online public file
1608	is to me is that it is a file that is online that is available
1609	to the public. That seems like common sense.
1610	Mr. Walden. Would the gentleman yield?
1611	Mr. Lujan. Gladly.
1612	Mr. Walden. Yes, I am not an attorney, but I was a
1613	broadcaster, and a public file is what broadcasters are required
1614	by the FCC to keep. I think that is the confusion here. Unless
1615	you are in this business as you have been, I mean, as a PUC
1616	commissioner, that is a term of art, public file. I think that
1617	is this information would be online and available to the public.
1618	Mr. Lujan. Oh, so it is not an online public file, but it
1619	is a file available to the public that is online?
1620	Mr. Walden. That is exactly right.
1621	Mr. Lujan. Oh.
1622	Mr. Walden. Remember when we had this debate about is there
1623	a court case regarding, you know.

1624	Mr. Lujan. So again it is not an online public file, it is
1625	a file available to the public online.
1626	Mr. Walden. Correct.
1627	Mr. Lujan. And that is different?
1628	Mr. Walden. Yes.
1629	Mr. Lujan. Would these documents be searchable by the
1630	public?
1631	The Counsel. That is not required by this though.
1632	Mr. Lujan. So how would they find them?
1633	The Counsel. I think that
1634	Mr. Walden. Will the gentleman yield?
1635	Mr. Lujan. Yes.
1636	Mr. Walden. Have you ever been on the FCC's website?
1637	Mr. Lujan. Yes.
1638	Mr. Walden. Right. So this would be available on the FCC's
1639	website just like their other documents.
1640	Mr. Lujan. So when I go into the FCC's website I can put
1641	in a few words into their search engine and that means that the
1642	documents at the FCC site are searchable, correct?
1643	Mr. Walden. If the gentleman wants me to yield I would tell
1644	you
1645	Mr. Lujan. I would be happy to yield.
1646	Mr. Walden. First and foremost, the FCC's existing website
1647	stinks.
1648	Mr. Lujan. Yes.

1649 Mr. Walden. And as a broadcaster we could never find things 1650 through it. It needs a lot of repair, but that doesn't have anything to do with this. They could put it on the front page 1651 1652 of their website. They could make it a lot better. So I am just trying to understand, if the website 1653 Mr. Lujan. 1654 stinks and this committee refuses to help the FCC with funding 1655 to improve the website, we can't complain. It has happened. 1656 voted on this thing, everybody. We have some legislation, I can 1657 pull that up with lege counsel as well. 1658 But with this legislation how is the public supposed to search to find the documents? That is what I am trying to get 1659 1660 Is it searchable? Can we find the documents? 1661 Chairman, would the -- I mean, anybody? 1662 Mr. Kinzinger. Will the gentleman -- so you are saying we 1663 should fix the website before we make things available online. 1664 Mr. Lujan. Oh, no, no, no. That is not the point I am 1665 making. 1666 Mr. Kinzinger. I am having a hard time tracking. 1667 Mr. Lujan. Adam, it is very --Fix the website. FCC, fix the website. 1668 Mr. Kinzinger. 1669 Mr. Lujan. Yielding my time back. Adam, it is very simple, 1670 Congressman Kinzinger. The idea here is that this legislation would make more documents available to the public. I am trying 1671 to figure out if they are going to be available to the public 1672 1673 So how will the people find these documents? online. I hear yes.

1674 Mr. Kinzinger. If the gentleman will yield --1675 Mr. Lujan. Yes. Mr. Kinzinger. -- maybe I suggest we pass this, get 1676 1677 everything in order, and then we really encourage through a sense of Congress the FCC to fix their website so people can search 1678 1679 things. Mr. Walden. Will the gentleman yield? 1680 1681 Mr. Lujan. Here is the point that I am trying to make. This 1682 last week on the floor of the United States House of 1683 Representatives, all of us as Members of Congress had an 1684 opportunity to vote on a piece of legislation through an amendment 1685 that would have made documents that the FCC already has that have already been paid for fully searchable, fully identifiable, and 1686 made available and machine readable, and all but a handful of our 1687 1688 colleagues voted no. 1689 So if we are truly going to try to make these documents available to the public, then let's work together in every step 1690 1691 of the way on all those documents especially where those no votes 1692 were cast on the online public files that are like the files that 1693 are public that are online. That is all I am trying -- thank you, 1694 sir. 1695 The gentleman's time is expired. The Chairman. 1696 that the members are ready to vote on the bill. A recorded vote 1697 The question occurs on favorably reporting has been asked for.

Roll call has been requested.

H.R. 2592 to the House.

1699	All those in favor will vote aye, and those opposed will vote
1700	no, and the clerk will call the roll.
1701	The Clerk. Mr. Barton.
1702	<u>Mr. Barton.</u> Aye.
1703	The Clerk. Mr. Barton votes aye.
1704	Mr. Whitfield.
1705	Mr. Whitfield. Aye.
1706	The Clerk. Mr. Whitfield votes aye.
1707	Mr. Shimkus.
1708	<u>Mr. Shimkus.</u> Aye.
1709	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes aye.
1710	Mr. Pitts.
1711	<u>Mr. Pitts.</u> Aye.
1712	The Clerk. Mr. Pitts vote aye.
1713	Mr. Walden.
1714	<u>Mr. Walden.</u> Aye.
1715	The Clerk. Mr. Walden votes aye.
1716	Mr. Murphy.
1717	<u>Mr. Murphy.</u> Aye.
1718	The Clerk. Mr. Murphy votes aye.
1719	Mr. Burgess.
1720	<u>Mr. Burgess.</u> Aye.
1721	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes aye.
1722	Mrs. Blackburn.
1723	<u>Mrs. Blackburn.</u> Aye.

1724	The Clerk. Mrs. Blackburn votes aye.
1725	Mr. Scalise.
1726	[No response.]
1727	The Clerk. Mr. Latta.
1728	<u>Mr. Latta.</u> Aye.
1729	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes aye.
1730	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
1731	[No response.]
1732	The Clerk. Mr. Harper.
1733	<u>Mr. Harper.</u> Aye.
1734	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes aye.
1735	Mr. Lance.
1736	<u>Mr. Lance.</u> Aye.
1737	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes aye.
1738	Mr. Guthrie.
1739	<u>Mr. Guthrie.</u> Aye.
1740	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes aye.
1741	Mr. Olson.
1742	<u>Mr. Olson.</u> Aye.
1743	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes aye.
1744	Mr. McKinley.
1745	<u>Mr. McKinley.</u> Aye.
1746	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes aye.
1747	Mr. Pompeo.
1748	<u>Mr. Pompeo.</u> Aye.

1749	The Clerk. Mr. Pompeo votes aye.
1750	Mr. Kinzinger.
1751	<u>Mr. Kinzinger.</u> Aye.
1752	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes aye.
1753	Mr
1754	<u>Mr. Griffith.</u> Aye.
1755	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes aye.
1756	Mr. Bilirakis.
1757	<u>Mr. Bilirakis.</u> Aye.
1758	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes aye.
1759	Mr. Johnson.
1760	<u>Mr. Johnson.</u> Aye.
1761	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes aye.
1762	Mr. Long.
1763	Mr. Long. Aye.
1764	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes aye.
1765	Mrs. Ellmers.
1766	<u>Mrs. Ellmers.</u> Aye.
1767	The Clerk. Mrs. Ellmers votes aye.
1768	Mr. Bucshon.
1769	<u>Mr. Bucshon.</u> Aye.
1770	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes aye.
1771	Mr. Flores.
1772	<u>Mr. Flores.</u> Aye.
1773	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes aye.

1774	Mrs. Brooks.
1775	Mrs. Brooks. Aye.
1776	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes aye.
1777	Mr. Mullin.
1778	Mr. Mullin. Aye.
1779	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes aye.
1780	Mr. Hudson.
1781	Mr. Hudson. Aye.
1782	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes aye.
1783	Mr. Collins.
1784	Mr. Collins. Aye.
1785	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes aye.
1786	Mr. Cramer.
1787	<u>Mr. Cramer.</u> Aye.
1788	The Clerk. Mr. Cramer votes aye.
1789	Mr. Pallone.
1790	Mr. Pallone. No.
1791	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes no.
1792	Mr. Rush.
1793	[No response.]
1794	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo.
1795	Ms. Eshoo. No.
1796	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes no.
1797	Mr. Engel.
1798	Mr. Engel. No.

1799	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes no.
1800	Mr. Green.
1801	Mr. Green. No.
1802	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes no.
1803	Ms. DeGette.
1804	Ms. DeGette. No.
1805	The Clerk. Ms. DeGette votes no.
1806	Mrs. Capps.
1807	Mrs. Capps. No.
1808	The Clerk. Mrs. Capps votes no.
1809	Mr. Doyle.
1810	Mr. Doyle. No.
1811	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes no.
1812	Ms. Schakowsky.
1813	<u>Ms. Schakowsky.</u> No.
1814	The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes no.
1815	Mr. Butterfield.
1816	Mr. Butterfield. No.
1817	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes no.
1818	Ms. Matsui.
1819	Ms. Matsui. No.
1820	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes no.
1821	Ms. Castor.
1822	Ms. Castor. No.
1823	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes no.

1824	Mr. Sarbanes.
1825	Mr. Sarbanes. No.
1826	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes no.
1827	Mr. McNerney.
1828	Mr. McNerney. No.
1829	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes no.
1830	Mr. Welch.
1831	Mr. Welch. No.
1832	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes no.
1833	Mr. Lujan.
1834	[No response.]
1835	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko.
1836	Mr. Tonko. No.
1837	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes no.
1838	Mr. Yarmuth.
1839	Mr. Yarmuth. No.
1840	The Clerk. Mr. Yarmuth votes no.
1841	Ms. Clarke.
1842	[No response.]
1843	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack.
1844	Mr. Loebsack. No.
1845	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes no.
1846	Mr. Schrader.
1847	Mr. Schrader. No.
1848	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes no.

1849	Mr. Kennedy.
1850	Mr. Kennedy. No.
1851	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes no.
1852	Mr. Cardenas.
1853	Mr. Cardenas. No.
1854	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes no.
1855	Chairman Upton.
1856	The Chairman. Votes aye.
1857	Other members wishing to vote, Mrs. Cathy McMorris Rodgers?
1858	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Aye.
1859	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes aye.
1860	The Chairman. Others is Mr. Rush recorded?
1861	The Clerk. He is not recorded.
1862	Mr. Rush. Rush votes no.
1863	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes no.
1864	The Chairman. Gentleman from
1865	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan.
1866	<u>Mr. Lujan.</u> No.
1867	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes no.
1868	The Chairman. Other members wishing to cast a vote?
1869	Mr. Butterfield were you recorded? He was recorded, right?
1870	The clerk will report the tally.
1871	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote there were 30 ayes
1872	and 22 noes.
1873	The Chairman. 30 ayes, 22 noes. The question on H.R. 2592

1874	favorably reported and the bill is adopted, and the bill is
1875	favorably reported.
1876	The chair now calls up H.R. 2593, and asks the clerk to
1877	report.
1878	[The Bill H.R. 2593 follows:]
1879	
1880	**************************************

1881	The Clerk. H.R. 2593, to amend the Communications Act of
1882	1934.
1883	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
1884	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
1885	any point. Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill? Are
1886	there any amendments to the bill? Seeing Mr. Cardenas, do you
1887	have an amendment to the bill?
1888	Mr. Cardenas. Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1889	[The Amendment offered by Mr. Cardenas follows:]
1890	
1891	**************************************

The Chairman. The clerk will report the title of the amendment.

The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 2593 offered by Mr. Cardenas.

The Chairman. And without objection, the amendment is considered as read. The staff will distribute the amendment, and the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. Cardenas. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. an amendment here, and Mr. Latta's bill would require that the FCC publish information on its horrible website 48 hours before making a decision on delegated authority. Delegated authority allows FCC bureaus and offices to make decisions so long as they aren't deciding novel legal issues. As a practical matter, delegated authority is used to conduct the routine business of the agency such as processing applications and issuing public notices. Thousands of these actions occur every year. These actions are not final until they are released by the FCC, and the FCC can decide not to take an action at any time before it releases the item. Adding a new notice requirement could have the perverse effect of slowing down the work of the FCC.

As written, the bill could also create confusion and may cause unwarranted administrative burdens on the FCC when the agency is doing its routine work. Stakeholders could face uncertainty and longer wait times for previous routine decisions.

That being said, transparency is an important goal of all

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of us and one that we all support. That is why I have offered my amendment to ensure there is more formalized transparency process when it comes to the Commission's use of delegated authority while ensuring what we don't unnecessarily slow down the everyday work of the FCC. My amendment would give the FCC 270 days to complete a proceeding to create formal rules that will notify the public and other commissioners before an action is taken on delegated authority.

I think this is a balanced approach to ensure that there is a formal process that will be more transparent but doesn't add an additional layer of bureaucracy that will slow down the FCC's work. I yield back.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Latta, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Latta. Chairman, strike the last word. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I introduced H.R. 2593 to increase transparency and accountability at the FCC. The legislation required the FCC to list and describe all items to be adopted on delegated authority 48 hours prior to action being taken if those items are given a delegated authority identification number. This will ensure that the Commission is appropriately delegating items and not passing decision making to others. In case those items pose new and novel questions of policy, those items should be considered and voted on by all the commissioners.

Additionally, the bill would remove suspicions of any misuse of

delegated authority. It is also important to note that this requirement would not burden the Commission. The agency already produces this information after items are adopted, therefore the bill would merely shift timing and not increase workload. The intent of the legislation is to ensure transparency not create Furthermore, the agency would not be required to publish items that receive a delegated authority identification number which only account for a small number of items. example, in 2014, 1,845 items out of 950,000 received an identification number. It is my understanding that the numbers are given to items by the FCC bureau chiefs to consider whether the decision will have precedential value in the future and whether the item is an issue of broad public attention. I believe these items are the type of items that would be likely to receive a 48-hour notice.

Lastly, I would also like to offer a statement of support for H.R. 2593 from Commissioner O'Rielly. I quote, "Given my outspoken involvement in FCC process related issues, I want to commend Congressman Latta's effort to bring the public into the loop on FCC decisions to pushed to the staff level. Notifying the American people of imminent staff decisions should be a basic priority. And with a Commission intent on avoiding accountability by delegating more and more important decisions to staff, from last year's wireless competition report to key policies on the incentive auction, Lifeline and E-Rate, it is more

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1967 important than ever to shed more additional light on this process. "Compared to the circulation time of items at the Commission 1968 level, during which the public has notice of the items as well 1969 1970 as other descriptive materials, 48 hours is a very short time period, though the decisions can be just as consequential. 1971 The Commission is able to bypass quite a bit of public input through 1972 the abuse of delegated authority -- it should not be permitted 1973 1974 to bypass public notice as well. To be clear, nothing in the Latta bill will undermine the functionality of the Commission or the 1975 deliberative process, in fact it will enhance its efforts and 1976 should be a welcomed reform." 1977 1978 And Mr. Chairman, if I could, I would like to ask unanimous 1979 consent to submit for the record Commissioner O'Rielly's 1980 statement, and I yield back. 1981 [The information follows:] 1982 1983 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*COMMITTEE INSERT 21\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. The chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey for 5 minutes.

Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would urge opposition to the bill offered by Mr. Latta. Delegated authority is overwhelmingly used to conduct routine business or routine agency business like application processing and issuing public notices. Last year there were over 950,000 actions taken on delegated authority and these actions are not final until they are released by the FCC, and the FCC can decide not to take an action at any time before it releases the item.

And this bill would artificially delay thousands of routine and non-controversial items that the FCC processes annually. Requiring the FCC to post a description of all potential actions before they are finalized could create confusion by generating public lists of actions the agency may not actually take. And the bill would dramatically reduce productivity at the agency and would create uncertainty and longer wait times for applicants and license for what previously had been routine decisions.

And I just think telling the FCC to wait 48 extra hours to release decisions that already have been made would do nothing to enhance transparency. I favor the substitute approach taken by Mr. Cardenas' amendment which I think would correct the problems that we have with this bill, so I would urge my colleagues to vote for the Cardenas amendment, and if it doesn't pass to vote against the bill. I yield back.

2009	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members
2010	wishing to speak on the amendment? Seeing none, the vote occurs
2011	on the amendment offered by Mr. Cardenas from California. Those
2012	in favor will a roll call vote is requested. The clerk will
2013	call the roll.
2014	The Clerk. Mr. Barton.
2015	Mr. Barton. No.
2016	The Clerk. Mr. Barton votes no.
2017	Mr. Whitfield.
2018	[No response.]
2019	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus.
2020	The Chairman. Shimkus. Shimkus.
2021	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus.
2022	Mr. Shimkus. No.
2023	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes no.
2024	Mr. Pitts.
2025	[No response.]
2026	The Clerk. Mr. Walden.
2027	Mr. Walden. No.
2028	The Clerk. Mr. Walden votes no.
2029	Mr. Murphy.
2030	Mr. Murphy. No.
2031	The Clerk. Mr. Murphy votes no.
2032	Mr. Burgess.
2033	Mr. Burgess. No.

2034	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes no.
2035	Mrs. Blackburn.
2036	[No response.]
2037	The Clerk. Mr. Scalise.
2038	[No response.]
2039	The Clerk. Mr. Latta.
2040	<u>Mr. Latta.</u> No.
2041	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes no.
2042	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
2043	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. No.
2044	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes no.
2045	Mr. Harper.
2046	Mr. Harper. No.
2047	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes no.
2048	Mr. Lance.
2049	Mr. Lance. No.
2050	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes no.
2051	Mr. Guthrie.
2052	Mr. Guthrie. No.
2053	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes no.
2054	Mr. Olson.
2055	Mr. Olson. No.
2056	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes no.
2057	Mr. McKinley.
2058	Mr. McKinley. No.

2059	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes no.
2060	Mr. Pompeo.
2061	<u>Mr. Pompeo.</u> No.
2062	The Clerk. Mr. Pompeo votes no.
2063	Mr. Kinzinger.
2064	<u>Mr. Kinzinger.</u> No.
2065	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes no.
2066	Mr. Griffith.
2067	Mr. Griffith. No.
2068	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes no.
2069	Mr. Bilirakis.
2070	<u>Mr. Bilirakis.</u> No
2071	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes no.
2072	Mr. Johnson.
2073	Mr. Johnson. No.
2074	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes no.
2075	Mr. Long.
2076	Mr. Long. No.
2077	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes no.
2078	Mrs. Ellmers.
2079	Mrs. Ellmers. No.
2080	The Clerk. Mrs. Ellmers votes no.
2081	Mr. Bucshon.
2082	Mr. Bucshon. No.
2083	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes no.

2084	Mr. Flores.
2085	Mr. Flores. No.
2086	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes no.
2087	Mrs. Brooks.
2088	Mrs. Brooks. No.
2089	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes no.
2090	Mr. Mullin.
2091	Mr. Mullin. No.
2092	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes no.
2093	Mr. Hudson.
2094	Mr. Hudson. No.
2095	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes no.
2096	Mr. Collins.
2097	Mr. Collins. No.
2098	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes no.
2099	Mr. Cramer.
2100	<u>Mr. Cramer.</u> No.
2101	The Clerk. Mr. Cramer votes no.
2102	Mr. Pallone.
2103	<u>Mr. Pallone.</u> Aye.
2104	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes aye.
2105	Mr. Rush.
2106	<u>Mr. Rush.</u> Aye.
2107	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes aye.
2108	Ms. Eshoo.

2109	<u>Ms. Eshoo.</u> Aye.
2110	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes aye.
2111	Mr. Engel.
2112	<u>Mr. Engel.</u> Aye.
2113	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes aye.
2114	Mr. Green.
2115	Mr. Green. Aye.
2116	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes aye.
2117	Ms. DeGette.
2118	<u>Ms. DeGette.</u> Aye.
2119	The Clerk. Ms. DeGette votes aye.
2120	Mrs. Capps.
2121	<u>Mrs. Capps.</u> Aye.
2122	The Clerk. Mrs. Capps votes aye.
2123	Mr. Doyle.
2124	<u>Mr. Doyle.</u> Aye.
2125	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes aye.
2126	Ms. Schakowsky.
2127	[No response.]
2128	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield.
2129	[No response.]
2130	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui.
2131	<u>Ms. Matsui.</u> Aye.
2132	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes aye.
2133	Ms. Castor.

2134	<u>Ms. Castor.</u> Aye.
2135	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes aye.
2136	Mr. Sarbanes.
2137	<u>Mr. Sarbanes.</u> Aye.
2138	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes aye.
2139	Mr. McNerney.
2140	<u>Mr. McNerney.</u> Aye.
2141	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes aye.
2142	Mr. Welch.
2143	<u>Mr. Welch.</u> Aye.
2144	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes aye.
2145	Mr. Lujan.
2146	<u>Mr. Lujan.</u> Aye.
2147	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes aye.
2148	Mr. Tonko.
2149	<u>Mr. Tonko.</u> Aye.
2150	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes aye.
2151	Mr. Yarmuth.
2152	<u>Mr. Yarmuth.</u> Aye.
2153	The Clerk. Mr. Yarmuth votes aye.
2154	Ms. Clarke.
2155	[No response.]
2156	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack.
2157	<u>Mr. Loebsack.</u> Aye.
2158	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes aye.

2159	Mr. Schrader.
2160	Mr. Schrader. Aye.
2161	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes aye.
2162	Mr. Kennedy.
2163	Mr. Kennedy. Aye.
2164	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes aye.
2165	Mr. Cardenas.
2166	Mr. Cardenas. Aye.
2167	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes aye.
2168	Chairman Upton.
2169	<u>The Chairman.</u> Votes no.
2170	The Clerk. Chairman Upton
2171	The Chairman. Other members wishing to cast a vote, Mr.
2172	Pitts.
, _	
2173	<u>Mr. Pitts.</u> No.
	Mr. Pitts. No.  The Clerk. Mr. Pitts votes no.
2173	
2173 2174	The Clerk. Mr. Pitts votes no.
2173 2174 2175	The Clerk. Mr. Pitts votes no.  The Chairman. Mr. Butterfield.
2173 2174 2175 2176	The Clerk. Mr. Pitts votes no.  The Chairman. Mr. Butterfield.  Mr. Butterfield. Aye.
2173 2174 2175 2176 2177	The Clerk. Mr. Pitts votes no.  The Chairman. Mr. Butterfield.  Mr. Butterfield. Aye.  The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.
2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178	The Clerk. Mr. Pitts votes no.  The Chairman. Mr. Butterfield.  Mr. Butterfield. Aye.  The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.  The Chairman. Other members, Ms. Schakowsky.
2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179	The Clerk. Mr. Pitts votes no.  The Chairman. Mr. Butterfield.  Mr. Butterfield. Aye.  The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.  The Chairman. Other members, Ms. Schakowsky.  Ms. Schakowsky. Aye.
2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180	The Clerk. Mr. Pitts votes no.  The Chairman. Mr. Butterfield.  Mr. Butterfield. Aye.  The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.  The Chairman. Other members, Ms. Schakowsky.  Ms. Schakowsky. Aye.  The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes aye.
2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181	The Clerk. Mr. Pitts votes no.  The Chairman. Mr. Butterfield.  Mr. Butterfield. Aye.  The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.  The Chairman. Other members, Ms. Schakowsky.  Ms. Schakowsky. Aye.  The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes aye.  The Chairman. Mrs. Blackburn.

2184	The Chairman. Other members wishing to cast a vote? Seeing
2185	none, the clerk will report the tally.
2186	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote there were 22 ayes
2187	and 29 noes.
2188	The Chairman. 22 ayes, 29 noes. The amendment is not
2189	agreed to. Are there further amendments to the bill? Seeing
2190	none, the vote occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 2593 to the
2191	House.
2192	All those in favor shall signify by saying aye.
2193	Those opposed say no.
2194	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The ayes have
2195	it, and the bill is favorably reported.
2196	The chair now calls up H.R. 4586 as amended by the
2197	Subcommittee on Health, and asks the clerk to report.
2198	[The Bill H.R. 4586 follows:]
2199	
2200	**************************************

2201	The Clerk. H.R. 4586, to amend the Public Health Service
2202	Act.
2203	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
2204	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
2205	any point. Are there any amendments to the bill? The chair will
2206	recognize the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Shimkus, to offer an
2207	amendment.
2208	The Chairman. Or is it Mr. Pitts? I am sorry, Mr. Pitts.
2209	Mr. Pitts. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment
2210	at the desk.
2211	[The Amendment offered by Mr. Pitts follows:]
2212	
2213	**************************************

2214	The Chairman. The clerk will report the title.
2215	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 4586 offered by Mr. Pitts.
2216	The Chairman. Without objection, the amendment will be
2217	considered as read and the staff will distribute the amendment,
2218	and the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes
2219	in support of his amendment.
2220	Mr. Pitts. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is an amendment
2221	that I think we can label as a bipartisan amendment, I will let
2222	Mr. Green speak to that. The bill makes a technical correction
2223	to the placement of the grant program within the Public Health
2224	Service Act. It also changes the authorization of the program,
2225	brings the legislation into compliance with CUTGO, and with this
2226	amendment we are repurposing authorizations to help fight the
2227	opioid epidemic.
2228	So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment so that
2229	we could report this bill to the floor while being fiscally
2230	responsible. And does the gentleman, Mr. Green, seek
2231	recognition?
2232	The Chairman. Mr. Green.
2233	Mr. Pitts. I yield back.
2234	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members
2235	wishing to speak on the amendment? Seeing none, the vote occurs
2236	on the amendment offered by Mr. Pitts.
2237	Those in favor will say aye.
2238	Those opposed say no.

2239	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it and the
2240	amendment is agreed to. Are there further amendments to the bill?
2241	Seeing none, the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R.
2242	4586, as amended, to the House.
2243	All those in favor shall signify by saying aye.
2244	Those opposed say no.
2245	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill
2246	is favorably reported.
2247	The chair now calls up H.R. 3680 as amended by the
2248	Subcommittee on Health and asks the clerk to report.
2249	[The Bill H.R. 3680 follows:]
2250	
2251	************INSERT 24******

2252 The Clerk. H.R. 3680. Without objection, the first reading of the 2253 The Chairman. bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at 2254 2255 any point. Is there any bipartisan amendments to the bill? The 2256 gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized, has an amendment at the desk? 2257 2258 Mr. Pitts. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk. [The Amendment offered by Mr. Pitts follows:] 2259 2260 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*INSERT 25\*\*\*\*\*\* 2261

2262 The Chairman. The clerk will report the title of the 2263 amendment. Amendment to H.R. 3680 offered by Mr. Pitts. 2264 The Chairman. And the amendment will be considered as read. 2265 2266 The staff will distribute the amendment, and the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of the amendment. 2267 2268 Mr. Pitts. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This amendment does 2269 three important things. First, it corrects some important terminology in the bill; secondly, it sets the authorization level 2270 to \$5 million total for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2271 2272 2021; thirdly, the amendment makes the legislation CUTGO 2273 compliant by reducing authorizations in the 319D of the Public Health Service Act. 2274 The amendment essentially repurposes funding so we can 2275 prioritize resources to fight the opioid epidemic. And with this 2276 2277 amendment we will be able to move the bill in a fiscally 2278 responsible way that is in line with the rules of the House. 2279 And I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield 2280 back. 2281 The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. The gentleman 2282 from Maryland, Mr. Sarbanes, recognized for 5 minutes. 2283 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Sarbanes. I thank the I think he has presented the technical corrections 2284 2285 that are being presented to the bill which is a bipartisan bill, 2286 presented those accurately. We had a good discussion of this in

2287	the markup at the subcommittee level. It will be very effective,
2288	I think, in addressing the opioid crisis that we are facing in
2289	our country, and I urge support of the amendment and I yield back.
2290	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members
2291	wishing to speak on the amendment? Seeing none, the vote occurs
2292	on the amendment offered by Mr. Pitts.
2293	All those in favor will say aye.
2294	Those opposed say no.
2295	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The amendment
2296	is agreed to.
2297	Are there further amendments to the bill? Seeing none, the
2298	vote occurs on favorably reported H.R. 3680, as amended, to the
2299	House.
2300	All those in favor shall signify by saying aye.
2301	Those opposed say no.
2302	The ayes appear to have it, and the bill is favorably
2303	reported.
2304	The last bill of the markup, the chair now calls up H.R. 3691,
2305	and asks the clerk to report.
2306	[The Bill H.R. 3691 follows:]
2307	
2308	*********INSERT 26******

2309	The Clerk. H.R. 3691.
2310	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
2311	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
2312	any point. Are there any bipartisan amendments? The gentleman
2313	from Pennsylvania is recognized, has an amendment at the desk?
2314	Mr. Pitts. Yes.
2315	[The Amendment offered by Mr. Pitts follows:]
2316	
2317	**************************************

2318 The Chairman. Report the title of the amendment. 2319 The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 3691 offered by Mr. Pitts. 2320 The Chairman. And without objection, the amendment is 2321 considered as read. The staff will distribute the amendment, and the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his 2322 2323 amendment. 2324 Mr. Pitts. Thank you again, Mr. Chairman. This amendment 2325 makes one technical correction of the bill and makes the 2326 legislation CUTGO compliant. This program currently receives 2327 This amendment would bring the authorization in \$15.9 million. the bill closer in line with this level to help ensure CUTGO 2328 2329 compliance. We have also increased the authorization to put more 2330 2331 resources in the program and included offsets from Section 319D 2332 of the Public Health Service Act. The amendment essentially 2333 repurposes an authorization to help fight the opioid epidemic, and we are reauthorizing this important program in a way that is 2334 2335 fiscally compliant. 2336 So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and yield 2337 back my time. 2338 The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. The chair would 2339 recognize Mr. Green from Texas to speak on the amendment. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2340 I would like to strike I support the amendment to expand the 2341 the last word. 2342 authorization of this important grant program. The pregnant and postpartum women's grant program is an example of a program that is working but should be expanded to better meet the needs of pregnant and postpartum women.

But I have to be honest. As the authorizing committee with jurisdiction over most of our nation's public health and health care system, CUTGO has proven time and again to hamper our ability to respond to public health challenges. Today we are here to address one of the great challenges facing our community, neighbors and our children, the heroin and opioid epidemic.

And we all agree on the urgency of this epidemic. We sat in this room together yesterday, with broad bipartisan support we passed eight bills in the fight against heroin and opioid abuse, and today we passed three more important bills. No one in this room believes that this issue isn't a problem. We all agree that it is an issue of top priority for our committee.

But the reality is even finding a few million dollars in funding authorizations to support these bipartisan efforts was a huge challenge due to the constraints of CUTGO. This is because CUTGO has created an impossible system where you now have to choose between critically important and competing priorities.

We all sit today as members of the United States House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee. We are charged with authorizing discretionary programs that can be considered for funding during the annual appropriations process. Every one of our constituents demand that we respond to public health

challenges as they arise. Why should we continue to handicap our ability to respond to public health crises because of rigid, inflexible CUTGO rule? Let's not forget, CUTGO isn't a law. It is a bureaucratic rule created by our House Republican colleagues. The American people don't want us to choose one disease over another. They want us to provide the necessary investments to respond to current public health challenges, ensure that we stop epidemics in their tracks, and prevent disease outbreaks from emerging again. We will be lying to ourselves and our constituents if we act as though we can address the opioid epidemic without significant new resources.

That is why my colleague, Mr. Lujan, offered an amendment yesterday at the markup to provide \$1 billion in mandatory new funding to address the opioid epidemic. That is also why we support authorizing the two new grant programs and expanding authorization of the existing grant today. CUTGO ties our hands and makes it very difficult for us to robustly support such important programs. It is clear that CUTGO rules are harmful to us fulfilling our role as an authorizing committee, and it is time to eliminate those CUTGO rules. And I will yield back my time unless somebody else wants it.

Mr. Pallone. I will just follow up on it. Look, I think that this is a very important issue that Mr. Green is raising, and I am not sure I understand all of the ramifications of this Republican CUTGO rule. It is in the Republican Conference, it

is not in the Senate rules so they obviously don't go by it, and it is not in the House rules. But I mean, it is ridiculous, because essentially what is happening is we have in this case an opioid/heroin crisis and it is clear that this is something that, you know, maybe it is not completely unforeseen, but the epidemic proportion of it was certainly not foreseen a few years ago, and when we have to address it, we shouldn't have to cut other worthwhile programs to do it.

You know, we have had discussions about programs for women and children, you know, Ryan White. I mean, these are all things that are either similar epidemics or similar problems that need to be addressed and we shouldn't be forced to cut one versus the other. The other thing I don't quite understand either is why this even is done in committee, because even if I decided I wanted to do a CUTGO, I might want to cut defense, or cut, you know, something that is not within the jurisdiction of the committee. And we seem to be forced, again I don't know the details of this Republican Conference rule, but we seem to be forced to even deal with other health programs as opposed to say energy programs or telecommunications programs.

Again, I don't know the specifics of the rule because this isn't our rule, but I think this effort to say that every time we want to do something to address a major crisis like opioids we have to cut another health program for kids or another program for AIDS or, you know, even limit it to this committee or even

to the House as a whole. I mean, it just makes no sense.

And I would urge my colleagues, and I am sure, I am not expecting anybody to listen to me, but I would urge my colleagues to take another look at this Republican Conference rule because it is going to make it impossible for us to deal with a lot of these public health crises, in my opinion. We need a lot more funding for this opioid crisis and we are not really doing much at all here today in terms of the funding. I thank the gentleman.

The Chairman. The gentleman's time is expired. The gentlelady from California, Mrs. Capps.

Mrs. Capps. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike the last word. Our nation's opioid crisis has brought to the forefront the importance of investing meaningfully in public health and prevention, but it has also highlighted the artificial barriers that the House majority has imposed that make it almost impossible to address a crisis when it occurs or prevent one in the first place. And I am speaking as well specifically about the so-called CUTGO rules. These rules are unsustainable at best, and while they cause great partisan arguments here in our committee, the real impact is felt in communities across the country who at this moment need assistance that never comes.

By reducing authorizations from one program to authorize another we are not saving the government any money, but what we are doing is hampering our ability to respond to a public health

crisis. Each of our communities across this country is affected
by the opioid epidemic. However, just because the opioid crisis
is wreaking havoc doesn't mean that our efforts to address other
critical issues like combating infant mortality, supporting
children with health care needs that these are no longer
necessary.

Similarly, just because the Zika virus is posing a real threat to the well being of families across the southern portions of our country doesn't mean that the threat of other infectious diseases like Ebola don't need to be addressed. Swapping the funds of one program to support another is not an approach for success.

But the rules we are dealing with in this case aren't about hard dollars and actual funding. They are about the ability to fund in the future. And this is really absurd. I think we need to stop pretending that it is possible or good policy to make this false choice between addressing one issue or another. When we do that we don't do either well.

I urge our colleagues to reconsider this arbitrary policy, abandon the CUTGO sound bite, and recommit to doing all we can to help our communities who are in crisis. And I can yield the balance of my time.

Yes, I yield to Mr. Welch.

Mr. Welch. Thank you. One of the frustrations I have about this situation is that there is a lot of objectives that we share.

We want to do something about opioids. We have had a lot of common ground on energy efficiency, we have wanted to provide some relief to displaced coal country workers, just to name a couple. And we have got a committee that I think has bipartisan leadership.

Our chairman has really made an effort to do things.

But we don't have a way of addressing the legitimate concern about getting our fiscal house in order with attending to very immediate and real challenges that we face in all of our districts. I mean, this opioid crisis is a really good example. This is just the tragedy that is happening across the country and it has nothing to do with whether you are in a Republican or Democratic district. It is a legitimate concern.

We had PAYGO when the Democrats were the majority. We had to pay for whatever it is we were proposing either by an offsetting cut or new revenue. You have got CUTGO. But what we don't have is any way where this committee that has a common objective like opioid, addressing the opioid crisis to actually wrestle with the tough challenges of how are we going to pay for it? There is a lot of areas where we probably could come up with some money for an offset. I mean, look at all the money that we are getting ripped off with prescription drug pricing. It just has run amuck. That is a favorite of mine, you may have some favorites of yours.

But Mr. Chairman, if we don't have any way as a committee where we can address this fiscal issue to meet an objective that is broadly shared in this committee to address the opioid

epidemic, then we are failing to do our jobs. And it is on all of us, it really is.

So it is not as though there is a huge debate about whether we have got to try to bring our fiscal house in order. I mean, there is a huge debate about how to do it, but these arbitrary rules that give us an excuse so that we don't have to act and actually wade into the tough challenges is interfering with us being able to meet the concerns of the people that we are here to represent. I yield back.

The Chairman. Well, it was the gentlelady's time from California. Did she yield back or do you -- are there other members wishing to speak? The gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. Sarbanes. I move to strike the last word, Mr. Chairman. Just briefly, I want to echo the comments of the main. I think they are being presented in a real bipartisan spirit, in other words that this committee's ability to function effectively in responding to these crises that we have been talking about, particularly today the discussion of the opioid crisis across the country, is certainly hamstrung by the current rule that is being described.

And to put it in terms I think all of us can appreciate, I recently participated in a roundtable with about 50 professionals in my district. These were representatives of local and state government, substance abuse, treatment, providers, law enforcement, hospital personnel and other health care

professionals, all working diligently to try to respond in a 2518 coordinated way to the crisis, each of them digging deep to try 2519 to bring resources to the solution. 2520 2521 And I just imagine members of this committee, both Republicans and Democrats, and Members of Congress generally, 2522 sitting in these forums which are going to be happening in every 2523 2524 community across the country, and feeling that we are not able 2525 to maybe bring the same level of commitment in terms of resources 2526 that all the other partners around that table are trying to do. And that will be a very tough position, I think, to be in. 2527 2528 So I think it is certainly worth the discussion that we are 2529 having today about stepping back and looking at this particular constraint that has been placed on us by the rules of the House 2530 and this committee and so forth. And with that I yield back. 2531 2532 The Chairman. Did the gentleman yield back? I am sorry. 2533 The gentleman yields back. Other members wishing to speak on the 2534 Seeing none, the vote occurs on the amendment offered 2535 by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. 2536 Those in favor will say aye. 2537 Those opposed say no. 2538 In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The amendment 2539 is agreed to. Are there further amendments to the bill? The gentleman from New Mexico has an amendment at the desk. 2540 2541 [The Amendment offered by Mr. Lujan follows:] 2542

The Chairman. The clerk will report the title of the

The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 3691 offered by Mr. Lujan.

The Chairman. And the amendment will be considered as read.

The staff will distribute the amendment, and the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. Lujan. Chairman Upton and Ranking Member Pallone, let me start by thanking you both for your efforts to address the nation's drug crisis and for advancing my legislation, the Improving Treatment for Pregnant and Postpartum Women's Act.

Our nation continues to face a substance abuse crisis that is tearing apart communities and families. Unfortunately too often there are too few resources and avenues for help. Certainly this is true in New Mexico which is among the states most impacted by the epidemic plaguing our country. Too many people are suffering and too many people are being shut out from access to help. We must do more including making the necessary investments to get people the care we need.

But beyond the lack of necessary funding some of our efforts are just outdated or need to be looked at and improved upon, and that is what my bill does. It updates existing law by creating a demonstration project in the existing pregnant and postpartum grant program to allow grants to be used for nonresidential care. While residential care might be the right fit for some patients, it isn't necessarily the right fit for every patient. In my home

state of New Mexico there are far too few residential programs to serve the needs of my constituents. In addition, many of the existing facilities have wait lists, and with New Mexico's vastness residential facilities are out of reach for too many.

Today I am offering the technical amendment that is meant to ensure that the important pilot program in my bill does not harm existing residential treatment programs. It does this by limiting the demonstration project from kicking in unless we increase funding for this program above 2016 levels.

Now to be honest, I believe that the amendment shouldn't be necessary. As originally written, my bill contained an authorization of \$40 million, significantly above the current level to avoid any cuts to existing residential programs. Again, I agree that we do not want to do anything that would harm existing residential programs, but flat funding for this program is deeply troubling. Supporting residential facilities is critical, but so to is supporting innovation to make treatment available in nonresidential settings, and both will require significant investments. I ask for support for this amendment, and ask my colleagues if they will join me in ensuring that we robustly fund the program.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Other members wishing to speak on the amendment? Seeing none, the vote occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico.

2594 All those in favor will say aye. 2595 Those opposed say no. In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The amendment 2596 2597 is agreed to. Further amendments to the bill? Seeing none, the question 2598 now occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 3691, as amended, to the 2599 2600 House. 2601 All those in favor shall signify by saying aye. 2602 Those opposed say no. 2603 The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the bill 2604 is favorably reported. 2605 Two additional things. Without objection, staff is authorized to make technical and conforming changes to the 2606 2607 legislation approved by the committee today, so ordered. 2608 I also want to tell our assistant clerk, Elizabeth --2609 Elizabeth, when we have votes on the floor you find me and you 2610 get an ice cream cone coming from the cloakroom, okay? 2611 Yes, I would also just note that the amendment offered by 2612 Mr. Lujan is noted as FCDAMD-01XML, and the chair will recognize 2613 the gentleman from New Jersey. 2614 Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Pursuant to House 2615 Rule 11 clause 2(1), I am giving notice of our intention to file 2616 minority views for inclusion in any legislative reports that this committee forwards to the House on those measures we have 2617 Under that rule, the minority is accorded up to 2 2618 considered.

additional calendar days to file its views with the committee clerk. Again, thank you, and I yield back. The Chairman. Without objection, so ordered. And without

objection, the committee stands adjourned. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 12:09 p.m, the committee was adjourned.]

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