- 1 {York Stenographic Services, Inc.}
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- 4 CONTINUED OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
- 5 TUESDAY, JULY 28, 2015
- 6 House of Representatives,
- 7 Subcommittee on Communications and Technology
- 8 Committee on Energy and Commerce
- 9 Washington, D.C.

10 The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:20 a.m., 11 in Room 2322 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Greg 12 Walden [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding. 13 Members present: Representatives Walden, Latta, Barton,

14 Shimkus, Blackburn, Lance, Guthrie, Olson, Kinzinger,
15 Bilirakis, Johnson, Long, Ellmers, Collins, Cramer, Eshoo,
16 Doyle, Welch, Clarke, Loebsack, Rush, Matsui, Lujan, and

17 Pallone (ex officio).

18 Staff present: Ray Baum, Senior Policy Advisor for Communications and Technology; Andy Duberstein, Deputy Press 19 20 Secretary; Gene Fullano, Detailee, Telecom; Kelsey Guyselman, 21 Counsel, Telecom; Grace Koh, Counsel, Telecom; Tim Pataki, 22 Professional Staff Member; David Redl, Counsel, Telecom; 23 Charlotte Savercool, Legislative Clerk; Christine Brennan, 24 Democratic Press Secretary; Jeff Carroll, Democratic Staff 25 Director; David Goldman, Democratic Chief Counsel, 26 Communications and Technology; Ashley Jones, Democratic Director of Communications, Member Services and Outreach; 27 28 Lori Maarbjerg, Democratic FCC Detailee; Tim Robinson, 29 Democratic Chief Counsel; and Ryan Skukowski, Democratic 30 Policy Analyst.

31 Mr. {Walden.} We will call to order the Subcommittee on 32 Communications and Technology, and I want to welcome everyone 33 here today, and wish a very good morning to Chairman Wheeler 34 and Commissioner Pai. Delighted to have you back before the 35 Subcommittee again this year. We appreciate the work you are 36 doing at the FCC, and look forward to your testimony, and our 37 opportunities to pursue some issues. At the risk of sounding 38 a bit like a broken record, however, I continue to be 39 concerned with the Commission's failure to adhere to sound 40 regulatory process.

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41 For the nearly 5 years that I have had the opportunity 42 to Chair this Subcommittee, as you all know, I have 43 consistently pushed to make the FCC a better, more 44 transparent agency, and yet it seems like the chasm between 45 Commissioners deepens over time. When the Committee 46 considered process reform legislation a few months ago, I had 47 hope we had reached the bottom of that well, that the 48 Commission would begin to find its way back to the 49 collegiality and honest policy debates and compromises that 50 have characterized it since 1934. Unfortunately, that

51 appears not to be the case. And if Commissioner Pai's 52 testimony is any indication, things might actually be getting 53 worse at the Commission, and that is disappointing, to say 54 the least.

55 With all that is going on at the Commission, and in the 56 world of communications, we have much ground to cover in 57 today's hearing, which likely will necessitate a second round 58 of questioning. To get things started, let me highlight five 59 areas of policy concern that I, and some other members of 60 this Committee, have. First, the auction. For a successful 61 auction we all know that the sellers and buyers need to fully 62 understand and support the rules. Yet, when it comes to the band plan, questions and uncertainty still abound. Layered 63 64 on top is growing concern regarding how the re-pack will work, including as it relates to the future of low powered 65 66 television stations and translators. Now, it was never our 67 intent that these diverse voices in the marketplace would get 68 fully silenced. And then there are the issues of potential 69 interference which have come up, which, as we all know, when 70 mishandled, can doom an auction, as has occurred in the past. 71 Second, the FCC's action on the designated entity issue

72 raises some concerns for many of us. While the FCC majority 73 claims that its changes will strengthen the integrity of the 74 program, a goal we all share, sadly, I am afraid they simply 75 replace one set of rules that were gamed with a new set yet to be gamed. The Commission's new rules remove the 76 77 obligation to provide facilities-based service, and permit 78 leasing of 100 percent of the spectrum purchased. Now, that 79 sets the stage for sophisticated spectrum arbitragers, 80 financed by taxpayer dollars, to participate in the next 81 spectrum auction, bringing nothing to the competitive market. 82 The Chairman's advocacy for this outcome is puzzling, given 83 the assurances that the changes would protect the program 84 from ``slick lawyers taking advantage of loopholes in the 85 program to unjustly enrich their sophisticated clientele.'' 86 Third, the Telephone Consumer Protection Act. My

87 colleague from New Mexico and I have had serious bipartisan 88 discussions about the approach the FCC has taken as it 89 relates to the fundamental nature of democracy and American 90 practical communications in a wireless ago. Beyond that, 91 members of the Subcommittee are just beginning to hear from 92 adversely affected users about the disruption this new ruling

93 will have on a variety of companies, and the consumers they 94 try to serve. 95 Fourth, expansion of the Lifeline Program. All one has 96 to do is read today's story in Politico regarding the problems over at the Department of Agriculture's Rural 97 98 Utility Service to understand why it is so essential, before 99 any agency moves to spend money, it should have tight control 100 and a budget. Unfortunately for ratepayers, in a party line 101 vote the FCC decided to rush forward to expand the Lifeline 102 Program into broadband with little reform, and no limit on 103 the spending. 104 Fifth, admit the swirl of controversy that continues to

105 surround the actions the Commission takes, let us not lose 106 sight of what is not getting done. For example, the AM 107 revitalization proceeding has been described by some as 108 grinding to a halt, despite the Chairman's assurances to this 109 Subcommittee. The quadrennial review of the limitations on 110 ownership of broadcast properties continues to languish, in 111 open violation of the Commission's legal obligation.

112 Let me close with this. Each member of the Commission 113 is very bright, talented, and thoroughly passionate. And

114 yet, as evidenced by recent public comments of Commissioner 115 O'Reilly, and the testimony today of Commissioner Pai, it is 116 clear that they believe the process at the FCC too often 117 fails to include them in a meaningful and substantive way. 118 And we hear similar complaints from stakeholders who feel 119 ignored or shut out altogether. This is neither necessary 120 nor helpful, as the Commission, and all of us in Congress, 121 try to work through the complicated issues in today's rapidly 122 involving communications world.

And on a final note, on the good news side of things, at least if you have the background I have, I--pleased to note that AT&T today announced that they are--reached an agreement to allow FM chips in cell phones, making at least the second carrier to do so, and we hope that other carriers will follow suit.

129 [The prepared statement of Mr. Walden follows:]

131 Mr. {Walden.} With that, I have used up my time, and132 turn to the gentlelady from California.

Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and good morning Chairman Wheeler, Commissioner Pai. Welcome back to the Committee. We are happy to see you, and we--as I said, we welcome you back.

137 Today's hearing marks the Chairman's third appearance 138 before our Subcommittee in just over 4 months. In fact, the 139 Congressional Research Service tells me that the Chairman's eight appearances before Congress this year marks a new 140 141 record. So congratulations, Mr. Chairman. Put that one up 142 on your wall. In the past 14 years no FCC Chair has testified more times before Congress in a single calendar 143 144 year, and of course we are only in the seventh month of 2015. 145 It is our Subcommittee's responsibility to conduct robust 146 oversight, and in so doing we should hear regularly from the 147 Chairman and his fellow Commissioners.

Responsible oversight includes recognition that the FCC-- and I think that we should be doing this. I mean, there are many things to raise that are legitimate, at least in the

minds of those that raise them, but we should include a 151 152 recognition that the FCC is undertaking an unprecedented 153 series of steps to promote competition, enhance public 154 safety, and ensure that consumers are protected against deceptive or misleading billing practices. Here are a few 155 156 highlights of the Commission's work over the past year. 157 Modernize the E-rate Program to increase the presence of Wi-158 Fi in classrooms, and bolster higher capacity Internet 159 connections to the anchor institutions in our communities 160 across the country, our schools and our libraries. Raised a record 44.9 billion, with a B, dollars from the AWS-3 161 162 auction. Repealed the outdated and anti-consumer sports 163 blackout rules which, for 4 decades, 40 years, prevented fans 164 from watching games on television when they were not sold 165 I think there are a lot of people in the country that out. are really thrilled about that. Launched a new consumer help 166 167 center to streamline the complaint process, and improve how 168 consumers interact with the FCC. And at this point, Mr. 169 Chairman, I would like to ask unanimous consent to place into 170 the record a really terrific article from Forbes entitled, ``How the FCC Saved Me \$1,800''. If you haven't read it, 171

172 everyone should, so I ask-173 Mr. {Walden.} Without objection.
174 [The information follows:]

176 Ms. {Eshoo.} --that--thank you. Freed up 150 megahertz of spectrum in the 3.5 gigahertz brand for mobile broadband. 177 178 Established indoor location accuracy rules for wireless calls made to 911. That is a--that could be a lifesaving step 179 180 right there. Adopted bright line rules that prevent 181 broadband providers from engaging in blocking, throttling, 182 and paid prioritization. Levied a \$100 million against a 183 major telecommunications provider for misleading consumers 184 about their unlimited data plans. Pre-empted state laws in Tennessee and North Carolina that prevented local communities 185 186 from deploying broadband, which they want to do across the 187 country.

All of this and more in just one year, and there is much 188 189 more ahead as the FCC prepares to undertake the world's first 190 voluntary incentive auction, and a technology transition to 191 an all IP world that preserves the core values of 192 competition, public safety, and consumer protection. So I 193 thank both the Chairman and the Commissioner for your 194 continuing commitment to a modern telecommunications marketplace, and I yield the remainder of my time to the 195

- 196 gentleman from Vermont, Mr. Welch.
- 197 [The prepared statement of Ms. Eshoo follows:]

199 Mr. {Welch.} Thank you very much. Welcome, Chairman 200 Wheeler and Commissioner Pai. We really appreciate the work 201 that you are doing. Just a couple of points. I am very 202 encouraged by the tech transitions progress that you have 203 been making. That is going to be very helpful to many more 204 businesses that need efficiencies, and this is going to be 205 helpful to consumers. I hope you don't stop there. One of 206 my main concerns, I know a concern of many of us, is to have 207 competition as much as possible in this area. We really do believe that that leads to innovation, and better prices for 208 209 the consumers. So the special access issues continue to be 210 of top concern to me.

211 And then finally I would like to just remind you of the 212 bipartisan rural working group that Mr. Latta and I have set 213 up, because there is so many of us, even if we represent 214 urban areas, that have rural districts that have special 215 problems, and oftentimes aren't the big markets, so we want 216 to continue to work with the entire Commission to try to make 217 certain that the rural service is there, and will be there, and will be the highest quality. Thank you very much, and I 218

- 219 yield back the balance of my time.
- 220 [The prepared statement of Mr. Welch follows:]

222 Mr. {Walden.} The gentleman yields back, the gentlelady 223 yields back. The Chair recognizes the gentlelady from 224 Tennessee, Mrs. Blackburn.

Mrs. {Blackburn.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I want 225 226 to welcome you both. We appreciate that you are here. I 227 will say I disagree with my colleague from California, as she 228 talked about Tennessee. We saw that as stepping on states' 229 rights, Mr. Chairman, and you know that you and I disagree on 230 that. I am pleased that you all are here. I know you all saw the CTIA report last week, and I am sure you have read 231 232 the op-ed in today's paper by each of your predecessors, Mr. 233 Janikowski and Mr. McDowell. Getting spectrum to the marketplace is where we need to have our focus. And rather 234 235 than getting off into all these tangential issues, your focus 236 should be the core of your mission, which is dealing with 237 spectrum deployment and usage. And when you look at the 238 expected increase in the wireless arena, it draws more 239 attention to this.

240 You know, I was thinking, as I was preparing for this 241 hearing, when you go back and look at the industrial

242 revolutions that we have had in this country, looking at the agricultural and the industrial mechanization revolutions, 243 244 when you look at technology, information, we are almost at a 245 point of being able to say there is this wireless revolution 246 that is going on, because business transactions, health care, 247 so many things are going to depend on this spectrum, and we 248 want to make certain that you are focused on this. So we 249 welcome you. We know that we have to be diligent in this. 250 We look at what South Korea is already talking about doing, 251 South Korea, and Japan, and the 5G, and recapturing the 252 momentum that at one point they had. And we don't want them 253 to be the world leader. We want to be the world leader, and 254 we have got to have you work with us on this.

255 At this time I yield the balance of my time to Mr.
256 Latta.

257 [The prepared statement of Mrs. Blackburn follows:]

259 Mr. {Latta.} Well, thank you very much, and I thank the 260 gentlelady for yielding. And I want to thank Chairman 261 Wheeler and Commissioner Pai for being with us again. It is 262 great to see you both, and I look forward to your statements, 263 and also to our guestions today.

264 The communications and technology industry is a very 265 productive and dynamic sector of economy. This is largely 266 due to bright, innovative minds, and in part because this 267 industry has been lightly regulated, with the ability to grow and evolve to the demands of the consumers. Therefore, we 268 269 cannot afford to overlook the significance of the regulatory 270 policies and how the FCC's decisions impact the industry's 271 success. This is why I am concerned with many of the actions 272 proposed--the FCC, and the general lack of transparency, 273 efficiency, and accountability at the agency. I hope today's 274 hearing will provide us with an opportunity to discuss in more detail the Commission's policies, decisions, and 275 276 processes. And I thank the gentlelady from yielding, and I yield back. 277

278 [The prepared statement of Mr. Latta follows:]

280 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Yield back my time.

281 Mr. {Walden.} The gentlelady yields back. The Chair 282 recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Pallone, for 5 283 minutes.

Mr. {Pallone.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you to Chairman Wheeler and Commissioner Pai for coming back here today. I know it has been a busy few months since you last testified before this Subcommittee, and I appreciate your willingness to come and give us an update.

I am particularly grateful for this opportunity to hear 289 290 from Chairman Wheeler about how he is addressing the 291 priorities of the Democratic members of the Subcommittee, many of which are shared by our Republican colleagues. Our 292 293 members are champions for improving universal access to 294 broadband in the many underserved rural areas of our country. 295 They have also been tireless advocates for the rights of 296 residents of our vast tribal lands, and too often those 297 living on tribal lands are unfairly left on the wrong side of the digital divide. I hope to hear how the FCC can help our 298 299 efforts to improve deployment to these areas where the

300 economics along are not enough.

301 Our members have also been devoted to improving public 302 safety communications. This is especially meaningful for 303 those of us whose districts were impacted by disasters like 304 Hurricane Sandy, who believe that everyone should be able to 305 call for help in an emergency, and I hope we hear more about 306 what the Commission is doing to make our vision into a 307 reality.

308 Our members also share Chairman Wheeler's commitment to competition. That is why we led the charge to overhaul the 309 FCC's designated entity program. Under the new rules that 310 311 the FCC recently adopted, the program encourages robust 312 participation from bona fide small businesses, while allowing innovative business models more in line with today's dynamic 313 wireless market. And we have also stood with our Ranking 314 315 Member Eshoo in her battle to free up more spectrum for 316 unlicensed use. These airwaves can lower barriers to entry, 317 and allow for more vigorous competition.

318 And finally I hope to learn more about what the 319 Commission can do to support our work to protect consumers. 320 For instance, I know several members of the Subcommittee have

321	been focused on the FCC's recent actions to address
322	robocalls. We all agree that more needs to be done to crack
323	down on unwanted commercial calls, and I hope to hear what
324	the Commission can do to address the issues our members have
325	raised.
326	I would like to yield 1 minute each of the timewell, I
327	guess a minute and a half to Mr. Doyle, and then a minute and
328	a half to Ms. Matsui.
329	[The prepared statement of Mr. Pallone follows:]

331 Mr. {Doyle.} Thank you very much, Mr. Pallone, for
332 yielding. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding this hearing,
333 and to Commissioner Wheeler and Commissioner Pai, thank you
334 both for being here today.

335 Mr. Chairman, I would like to recognize the 336 accomplishments of the Commission, and of this Chairman. 337 Since Tom Wheeler took over as Chairman, the FCC has done 338 much to advance our nation's telecommunications agenda. From 339 establishing the FCC's open Internet order, to keeping the 340 incentive action on track, updating the Lifeline Program for 341 the Internet age, and meting out steep fines to

342 telecommunication companies that abuse consumers.

I also want to comment the Chairman for advancing a pro-343 344 competitive agenda, both in wire line and wireless service. 345 The Commission's upcoming vote on tech transitions, its 346 action on special access, and the establishment of the 347 spectrum reserve in the incentive auction are all important 348 steps towards preserving and promoting competition. Mr. 349 Chairman, keep up the good work, thank you. And I will yield 350 to our colleague, Ms. Matsui.

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351 [The prepared statement of Mr. Doyle follows:]
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353 Ms. {Matsui.} Thank you very much for yielding to me. 354 Welcome back, Chairman Wheeler, and Commissioner Pai. It is 355 great to see you again. I know you have a busy agenda, and I 356 want to briefly highlight two priorities that I know we are 357 all interested in.

358 The first is making more spectrum available. Spectrum 359 is our nation's invisible infrastructure of the 21st century. 360 It is critical to keep our wireless economy growing. We need 361 to talk about how to put more spectrum into the pipeline so 362 we can continue to meet the demand. Congressman Guthrie and 363 I have a bipartisan bill to create new incentives for Federal 364 users. We need to continue to explore these solutions.

The second is making broadband access more affordable. Millions of Americans are still on the wrong side of the digital divide. The Lifeline Program can, and should, help these Americans get, and stay, connected. I know the FCC has started work on these very important reforms, but we need to finish the job.

371 I look forward to working with the whole Commission as 372 we talk about these matters, and hopefully make progress on

- 373 this. And I yield back the balance of my time. Thank you.
- 374 [The prepared statement of Ms. Matsui follows:]

376 Mr. {Walden.} The gentlelady yields back, the gentleman 377 yields back. And I think all time has now expired. So now we will go to our two distinguished witnesses, the Chairman 378 of the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Wheeler. We 379 are delighted to have you back. Apparently we are really 380 delighted, because we have you a lot, and that is a good 381 382 thing. And so we welcome you and Commissioner Pai, but Mr. 383 Wheeler, why don't you go ahead and lead off? Yeah, it is a 384 modern technology thing.

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385 ^STATEMENTS OF THE HONORABLE TOM WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL

386 COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION; AND THE HONORABLE AJIT PAI,

387 COMMISSIONER, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

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388 ^STATEMENT OF TOM WHEELER

389 } Mr. {Wheeler.} I am tempted to make some comment about 390 being national champion of appearances before, but I wouldn't 391 want--

392 Mr. {Walden.} We can arrange that.

393 Mr. {Wheeler.} I wouldn't want to go down that route. 394 But in the 10 weeks--in all seriousness, in the 10 weeks 395 since I was last before this Committee, there has been a lot 396 happening, and I look forward to discussing it with you 397 today. We have made significant progress to begin the incentive auction on March 29, 8 months from tomorrow, so 398 399 there is a lot of pressure on here. We have continued to 400 grapple with the tech transitions issues that were raised by 401 the movement from analog to IP networks. And we have approved one merger, with conditions. Another was withdrawn, 402

403 and a new one was added. And then, of course, on top of that, the Appeals Court stayed--or denied the request for a 404 405 stay for the open Internet rules. 406 But one issue which, frankly, caught me by surprise was that which was raised by a letter signed by every member of 407 408 this Subcommittee having to do with local number portability, 409 and I wanted to report directly to you on that. Our rules 410 require that local number portability be ubiquitous, but it 411 looks as though the manner in which the industry has set up 412 the system does not fulfill that requirement, and I 413 appreciate this Committee bringing this to our attention. 414 Implementation of the rule apparently requires that a mobile 415 carrier have a presence in the home market of the ported phone number before the transition can occur. And this is 416 417 something, of course, that is not possible for smaller 418 regional carriers.

419 So the effect of this is that if I were to move from 420 Washington to a market served by a carrier not in Washington, 421 and to choose that carrier in a competitive choice process, I 422 couldn't port my number. That is contrary to our rules, and 423 I have asked that it be fixed. Yesterday I wrote the four

424 major carriers, as well as their trade associations, asking that they identify a solution and report back within 60 days. 425 426 I believe the carriers are in the best position to fix this, and I look forward to their response. But I do want to say 427 428 to this Committee, after raising this issue in unanimity, 429 that if this approach doesn't fix it with dispatch, we will 430 have to find other approaches that do. But I really 431 appreciate the way that this Committee called that to our 432 attention, because we had not seen that previously.

433 On another matter frequently raised by the Committee, I am pleased to report that the FCC has completed an exchange 434 435 of letters with the Telecommunications Agency of Mexico, IFT, to harmonize TV and wireless spectrum on both sides of the 436 border. Mexico is in the midst of its DTV transition, and 437 we, as you know, are heading into an incentive auction and 438 439 relocation of broadcast and mobile licenses. Where on the 440 spectrum Mexican--Mexico places its DTV licenses could, therefore, affect us, and our U.S. licenses, and where we 441 442 place our licenses could affect, excuse me, affect them. But thanks to the hard work of the International Bureau and the 443 Spectrum Auction Task Force, and the good faith negotiations 444

445 of the Mexican IFT, this major hurdle has been vaulted. And I want to especially thank my counterpart in Mexico, Chairman 446 447 Contreras Saldivar, and his Commissioners, for their 448 leadership on this matter. To the North, we have been making 449 similarly productive progress with our friends the Canadians. 450 I believe that once we have a decision next week on incentive 451 auction procedures that we will be able to conclude that 452 coordination as well.

453 And finally, we have had frequent discussions with this Committee about the open Internet rule. Now that the D.C. 454 455 Circuit has put it on an expedited track for judicial review, 456 we are only 6 months or so away from that ruling, which I know we all have been waiting for. So thank you, Mr. 457 Chairman, Ranking Member. I look forward to discussing 458 these, and any other issues you may want to raise. 459 460 [The prepared statement of Mr. Wheeler follows:]

462 Mr. {Walden.} Thank you, Chairman, appreciate the 463 update. We will now go to Commission Pai. We are delighted 464 to have you before the Subcommittee again, and please go 465 ahead with your testimony.

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466 ^STATEMENT OF AJIT PAI

Mr. {Pai.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Chairman Walden, 467 } Ranking Member Eshoo, members of the Subcommittee, thank you 468 469 for inviting me to testify. This hearing comes at a critical 470 time. The FCC is making judgments that will shape the 471 communications landscape for years to come. I will start 472 with the broadcast incentive auction. The FCC is empowered to conduct this auction because of your bipartisan efforts. 473 It is therefore disappointing that this proceeding has been 474 475 run in a partisan manner. Time and again Commissioner Mike 476 O'Reilly and I have offered common sense ideas for improving auction rules and procedures. Often we receive no response 477 at all. When we do receive a response, it is almost always 478 479 no.

Fortunately, it isn't too late to change course. Fortunately, it isn't too late to change course. Broadcasters, wireless carriers, and unlicensed advocates all agree that the Commission's current band plan is seriously flawed. I stand ready to work with these stakeholders, and my fellow Commissioners, to do what Congress did when it

485 passed the landmark incentive auction legislation, compromise to find a consensus solution. 486 487 Here specifically is what we should focus on. The proposed band plan allows for too much variability, and would 488 489 put too many broadcast stations in the wireless portion of 490 the 600 megahertz band. This will both impair spectrum that 491 will be sold in forward auction, and cause interference 492 between broadcast and wireless services. In my view, the 493 Commission should try to minimize band plan variability. If 494 broadcast stations must be placed in the wireless portion of the band, they should go in the uplink spectrum, not the 495 496 downlink, or the duplex gap. And, in order to reach a 497 compromise, we also need to make more information public. Right now stakeholders and Commissioners alike are 498 499 essentially being asked to take on faith that, unless we 500 adopt every aspect of the Commission's proposals, the 501 incentive auction will end in an apocalyptic failure. But I 502 prefer the Reagan approach, trust, but verify. 503 Next I would like to discuss the FCC's Designated

505 Even though the program is supposed to help small businesses,

504

Entity, or DE, Program, which has been plaqued with abuse.

506 large corporations routinely try to game the system. And 507 that is why I was disappointed when the FCC recently voted to make it easier for big companies to profit from the program. 508 509 We were promised FCC action to close loopholes that could be 510 exploited by slick lawyers. Instead the Commission re-opened 511 loopholes that it had closed on a bipartisan basis years ago, 512 loopholes through which a minimally competent attorney could 513 drive a truck. Specifically, the FCC paved the way for DEs 514 to obtain a 35 percent discount on auction spectrum, and then 515 turn around and immediately lease 100 percent of it to a large incumbent carrier. 516

517 Now, at the time we were told that opening up new 518 loopholes in our DE rules was a ``attack on economic inequality'', but this assertion is baffling. So let us be 519 520 clear, those who will profit from these new DE loopholes are 521 speculators who are already firmly ensconced in the famed one 522 percent. Case in point, under the new rules Donald Trump 523 would be allowed to own most of a DE, get a taxpayer funded 524 discount on spectrum, and then lease all of that spectrum to AT&T or Verizon. So, during the Commission's deliberations I 525 526 made simple proposals to prevent this kind of abuse of the DE

527 Program. For example, I proposed that anyone making over \$55 million a year should be prohibited from owning a DE and 528 529 getting taxpayer funded benefits. Unfortunately, the 530 majority rejected this, and other common sense reforms. 531 Shifting gears, when it comes to broadband, as 532 Congressman Welch pointed out, too many rural areas are being 533 left behind. Specifically, we are failing areas served by 534 small telecommunications failures. That is because of a 535 quirk of regulatory history. Our rules governing these 536 carriers give universal service support only to companies that offer telephone service, not standalone broadband 537 538 service. That is why I put forward earlier this month a specific plan for correcting this historical accident. My 539 plan is based on the principles set forth in a May letter by 540 541 115 members of the House of Representatives, led by Congressman Kevin Cramer. This group urged the FCC to adopt 542 543 an immediate, targeted solution to the standalone broadband 544 problem, and to implement a much simpler and straightforward 545 plan for rate of return carriers than was adopted for pricekept carriers. 546

I humbly submit that is exactly what my plan does. It

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548	implements a single page of rule changes to existing
549	universal service regulations to solve the standalone
550	broadband problem. These simple amendments would let rule
551	consumers choose broadband as a standalone service. It would
552	give carriers the assurance they need to increase broadband
553	deployment. And, critically, they would do all of this
554	within the existing budget.
555	Chairman Walden, Ranking Member Eshoo, members of the
556	Committee, thank you once again for inviting me to testify.
557	I look forward to answering your questions, and continuing to
558	work with you, and your staff, in the time to come.
559	[The prepared statement of Mr. Pai follows:]

561 Mr. {Walden.} Thank you, Commissioner Pai. We562 appreciate your testimony as well.

563 Chairman Wheeler, as you know, LPTV and translators play 564 an important role in providing important information and 565 programming to consumers and businesses, and especially on--566 when it comes to the translators serving difficult to reach 567 terrain and rural communities. What do you plan to do to 568 minimize the impacts of re-packing on LPTV and translators to 569 help ensure that their important programming continues to reach viewers? 570

571 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and we share your interest in making sure that this voice continues. As 572 573 you know, the spectrum legislation does not create a re-574 packing role, a role in re-packing, for translators. So the 575 question becomes, what do you do about it? So here is what 576 we are going to do. One, there are channels--we are going to help them find channels, if they get displaced as a part of 577 578 the auction.

579 Mr. {Walden.} Okay.

580 Mr. {Wheeler.} One of the things that is the reality of

- an auction is you don't really know where the displacement is going to happen, because you don't know the outcome of the auction. So step one is we will work through that. Step two is that we are going to begin a rulemaking that will allow for channel sharing by LPTV stations. Just as we are counting on channel sharing--
- 587 Mr. {Walden.} Right.

588 Mr. {Wheeler.} --in the broadcast auction. And that 589 kind of technology should provide the similar kind of 590 solution. And thirdly, the rule is constructed in such a way that they don't have to vacate until the wireless carrier, in 591 592 fact, is ready to turn off service. So there is a 593 significant buffer of time in there. But we believe that, as we help them find new channels, and as we have a new rule 594 595 that allows for channel sharing, that that will be able to 596 mitigate the kind of impact that you are concerned about. 597 Mr. {Walden.} And aren't you going to also give them--598 like in the DTV transition there was an opportunity to apply, 599 they got some preference to move.

600 Mr. {Wheeler.} I am--

601 Mr. {Walden.} In the application process. I will get

602 back to you.

603 Mr. {Wheeler.} Let me get back to you on--

604 Mr. {Walden.} It was the displacement relief.

605 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yeah. There is a--so there is a--we are 606 laying out a whole process that will help them through this 607 process in finding those kind of new channels.

608 Mr. {Walden.} All right. Thank you. I want to talk 609 about some of the financial issues, because you have spoken 610 about them eloquently before the Appropriations Committee, 611 and publicly, and I know that you addressed field agents during a recent agenda meeting regarding the issue of closing 612 613 the field offices. And you seemed to, you know, take special 614 point that your budget comes from Congress and all, which is 615 true.

616 And I want to ask--Commissioner Pai, is it true that the 617 Enforcement Bureau's front office management staff has more 618 than doubled size since 2008?

619 Mr. {Pai.} That is my understanding, yes.

620 Mr. {Walden.} Is that true, Mr. Wheeler?

621 Mr. {Wheeler.} No, sir.

622 Mr. {Walden.} It is not?

623 Mr. {Wheeler.} No, sir. The enforcement staff is now--I can give you the exact statistic--20 percent smaller than 624 625 it was under Chairman Martin, and that, since I have come into office, we have reduced the front office staff by 14 626 627 percent. 628 Mr. {Walden.} Okay. Yeah, we will--we want to follow 629 up, because obviously there is a disagreement among you two 630 on this--631 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yeah. Mr. {Walden.} --matter. Isn't it also a fact that the 632 Enforcement Bureau has more vehicles than field agents? 633 634 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir. 635 Mr. {Walden.} All right. Mr. {Wheeler.} And that--so, you know, I will tell you 636 a story. I went to Anchorage--I have been trying to visit--637 638 Mr. {Walden.} Yeah. 639 Mr. {Wheeler.} --the offices. We have a policy that 640 says you have to have two employees in each vehicle. And--641 because there is one that is driving, and one that is working the equipment. And you, you know, it is like texting and 642 driving. And we have two people in the Anchorage office, and 643

644 we have two vehicles. That --645 Mr. {Walden.} Is that--but we are talking--646 Mr. {Wheeler.} That--Mr. {Walden.} --across the--it is more than just 647 648 Anchorage--649 Mr. {Wheeler.} No, it is across--this is--and this was 650 one of the problems that we inherited when we walked into the 651 door, that there had been this purchasing. So what we're 652 trying to do now is reposition those vehicles--653 Mr. {Walden.} Right. 654 Mr. {Wheeler.} --so they will be available for the 655 strike teams when they come in. 656 Mr. {Walden.} And what about--and I--we keep hearing 657 stories that you all have cars and drivers, and all that sort of thing at the Commission. Is that true? Actually, we--I 658 don't know about you all, I don't have a car and driver, 659 660 other than my little Prius out there. But is that true? 661 Don't the--don't you--662 Mr. {Pai.} Mr. Chairman, it is true--Mr. {Walden.} Yeah? 663 664 Mr. {Pai.} --although I do try to walk whenever I can.

- 665 Mr. {Walden.} It shows. Yeah.
- 666 Mr. {Wheeler.} And I have got a--
- 667 Mr. {Walden.} All right.
- 668 Mr. {Wheeler.} --Fitbit to try to--
- 669 Mr. {Walden.} Yeah. All right. My time has run out.
- 670 Mr. {Pai.} It is not my walking, but--
- 671 Mr. {Walden.} Turn to the gentlelady from--

672 Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you. I want to start with Chairman 673 Wheeler. I just want to ask my questions, and then you can 674 respond to them. And I have--

675 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, ma'am.

676 Ms. {Eshoo.} -- one for Commissioner Pai. You stated--677 you said in your opening statement that the upcoming incentive auction has ``more moving parts than a Swiss 678 watch'', and I agree. And one example is the reserve 679 680 trigger, which I think is really very, very important. And 681 it is critical that we get it right, because we want to 682 ensure that competitive providers have real access to 683 spectrum. So can you commit to addressing the concerns of the competitive carriers prior to the start of the auction? 684 685 So that is my first question.

686 My second question is, some of the medical community have suggested that the FCC delay implementation or 687 688 consideration of its technical rules for the use of channel 37 by unlicensed TV white space devices. Now, delay is, I 689 think, highly concerning, because this is one of the three 690 691 channels that tech companies say are, at a minimum, needed in 692 this band to stimulate and sustain investment in enhanced Wi-693 Fi. So do you think that your proposal already adequately 694 protects patients, and will prevent harmful interference to 695 hospitals? I think that, you know, those are--I could ask a lot of questions, but I think that those two are really 696 697 important.

And also this year there--Mr. Chairman, there have been eight broadcast television blackouts involving almost 30 U.S. cities. Can you tell us when the FCC will complete its review of the good faith rules, and when we can expect new rules to be put in place to better protect consumers? So those are my questions to you, and a quick one to Commissioner Pai.

705 I read recently, and he is not here, but--something that 706 Commissioner O'Reilly said, and it is a quote of his, but it

707	does deal with FCC'sthe FCC's governing principles. And he
708	stated that one of the FCC's governing principles should be
709	that the Internet is not a necessity in the everyday lives of
710	Americans. And I know that, you know, he brought up that it
711	is not even close to being a human right. I mean, I don't
712	think that is the jurisdiction of this Committee, human
713	rights, but it is disturbing to me that we would move away
714	from that, relative to a principle, and I wanted to know if
715	you agree or disagree, you want to add or subtract from it.
716	So I will go to Chairman Wheeler first, and then to
717	Commissioner Pai.
718	Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Ms. Eshoo. Let me see if I
719	can hit those one, two, three.
720	Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum.
721	Mr. {Wheeler.} With
722	Ms. {Eshoo.} Reserve trigger
723	Mr. {Wheeler.} Reserve
724	Ms. {Eshoo.}channel 37
725	Mr. {Wheeler.} As far as the
726	Ms. {Eshoo.}interference
727	Mr. {Wheeler.}reserve trigger

728 Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum.

729 Mr. {Wheeler.} --is concerned--

730 Ms. {Eshoo.} And the blackouts.

731 Mr. {Wheeler.} --what we have tried to do is to make 732 sure that there is reserve spectrum available. It is never 733 before done. As Mr. Welch and others have pointed out, it is 734 an important component of delivering service to rural areas. 735 The question then becomes, after you do that, do you want to 736 create rules that allow people to withdraw from the auction 737 early, and not have to pay as much as if an auction had been ongoing? And that is what is being requested. That is not 738 739 what is currently in our proposal. That -- we don't think that 740 there should be a quick out, I have got what I want, let me 741 stop the bidding right now for reserve spectrum.

Secondly, insofar as you are--channel 37 and medical devices, we changed--in our upcoming order, we have changed, from 180 meters to 380 meters, the distance that an unlicensed device would be allowed close to these facilities, facilities that are using channel 37. And that number was arrived at as a result of some studies that were done by the medical telemetry folks, and so that is how that number--why

749 that number was increased.

There is a failsafe in here, however, and that is that, as you know, that all unlicensed spectrum has to go through a coordination process that involves a database, where you--

753 Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum.

754 Mr. {Wheeler.} -- get permission to use it, if you go 755 by--knowing that there is nobody there. If that 380 meters 756 is insufficient in a particular area because of some rare 757 equipment they have got, or whatever, that database can be 758 adjusted to say, no, you can't do it here. So I think that what we have done, in regard to medical equipment, is two-759 760 fold. One, to expand the absolute blackout area, and two, 761 then to have in there a flexible system that will reflect what reality is and shut down if there is a situation that 762 763 would cause interference.

In regard to your third question, regarding TV blackouts and good faith negotiations, we intend to have an NPRM out by September the 4th, as this Committee has told us to do, on that topic, and to be discussing exactly what are the full set of issues that should be involved in good faith.

769 Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum.

770 Mr. {Pai.} Thank you, Congresswoman, for the question. 771 I embrace the FCC's charge as given by Congress. In fact, 772 the first charge in the Communications Act, which is to make 773 available, so far as possible, to all the people in the United States rapid, efficient nationwide communication 774 775 services. And in the digital age that increasingly, as you 776 know, means broadband. And I believe that not only because I 777 am a son of rural America, whose parents currently live on 778 the opposite side of the digital divide, but I also have seen 779 it as a Commissioner across this country.

A few weeks ago I was in Dillard, Nebraska, population 781 287, where I visited C and C Processing, a husband and wife 782 meat processing plant that, 20 years ago, was literally a two 783 person operation, and now, thanks to a broadband connection, 784 they export at retail to every state in the country, and 785 around the world. They have exported wholesale to Whole 786 Foods and--

787 Ms. {Eshoo.} So you are saying you disagree with-788 Mr. {Pai.} Well, what I am saying is that I embrace
789 different policies to make sure that broadband deployment is
790 as wide and as deep as possible. I will leave the semantics

791	for others to debate. I am focused on our job, as enmeshed
792	in Section
793	Mr. {Walden.} The gentlewoman's time
794	Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you very much.
795	Mr. {Walden.} The gentlewoman's
796	Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you
797	Mr. {Walden.}time has expired.
798	Ms. {Eshoo.}Mr. Chairman.
799	Mr. {Walden.} The Chair now recognizes the gentlelady
800	from Tennessee, Mrs. Blackburn.
801	Mrs. {Blackburn.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Okay,
802	Commissioner Wheeler, I want to thank you for your letter
803	dealing with the spectrum auction in small businesses. We
804	got it yesterday, and I may come back to you with a couple of
805	more questions on that. You know my concern, and I
806	appreciate your responses. All right. I think we can all
807	agree that we are for a successful spectrum auction.
808	Everybody agree for that?
809	Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes.
810	Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. I am so happy we are all on
811	the same page. Make your day, right? Let us talk about the

812 steps. And, Commissioner, you were just laying out some of 813 the steps you thought were necessary. Let us back it up a 814 little bit. And I think when you look at the CTIA report 815 that came out--and, Mr. Chairman, I think we--I want to 816 submit that to the--for the record, if no one has put that 817 into the record.

818 Mr. {Walden.} Without objection.

819 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. I think that the prelude to a 820 successful auction, and to the steps that you just 821 articulated, is to know how much spectrum that you have. And we know Federal agencies are squatting on a lot of spectrum, 822 823 and that they are not utilizing it. They are sitting on it 824 just in case they think they might want to do something with it. And when you look at 13 years between the auction and 825 826 the deployment, that is a lot of time. And you look at the 827 increased usage that we are expecting, I think that it is dangerous to, first of all, not inventory and know exactly 828 what you have got. So, Mr. Chairman, to you, have you 829 830 inventoried the Federal agencies, and do you know how much 831 spectrum they are squatting on, and what you can recoup? Mr. {Wheeler.} First off, Mrs. Blackburn, I would like 832

833 to identify with exactly what you are talking about. 834 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. 835 Mr. {Wheeler.} We share the same goals. Mrs. {Blackburn.} I am so--836 837 Mr. {Wheeler.} I--838 Mrs. {Blackburn.} --excited that we agree on something. 839 Mr. {Wheeler.} Well, this is--we could be--840 Mrs. {Blackburn.} This is a good day. 841 Mr. {Wheeler.} --violent agreement as well. Mrs. {Blackburn.} Good. 842 Mr. {Wheeler.} You know, I--843 844 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Good. 845 Mr. {Wheeler.} When I was President of CTIA, I happened 846 to be the guy that negotiated the first deal with the 847 government to repurpose Defense Department spectrum. Here is 848 what I found, as a way of answering your question about 849 squatting. The Corps of Engineers, for instance, said they 850 were fully utilizing a piece of spectrum because once a month 851 it took a reading on a dam level. 852 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Right. 853 Mr. {Wheeler.} I don't think that is fully utilizing.

854 So the question we have to work through is how do you 855 encourage Federal agencies, and all users, to think in terms 856 of what is full application? So the answer is we know--to 857 your question is we know who uses what spectrum. The specific use inside that spectrum, however--858 859 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. 860 Mr. {Wheeler.} --is something that the licensee 861 controls. 862 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. I don't want to run out of time. Now, if you know who has how much spectrum, have you 863 put this into one report? Mr. Pai, Commissioner Pai, have 864 865 you seen a report that says this is how much that is out there? Could you quantify a number--866 867 Mr. {Pai.} I have not seen a particular report about how Federal users are actually using the spectrum that they 868 869 have, and I do agree--870 Mrs. {Blackburn.} And how much they have? 871 Mr. {Pai.} And it would be very helpful to have that. 872 Mrs. {Blackburn.} I think it would too, before we get too far down this road. What I would like to ask you to do 873 874 is quantify this. And you and I know, all of us know, the

875 way you can re-pack this, and tighten it up, you can better utilize the spectrum, but these Federal agency--yeah, I have 876 877 got to tell you, we have just done an IG report on wasteful 878 spending, and not following what the IG has asked them to do, looking at 4 years of these IG reports. If you don't force 879 880 the issue, they are not going to take the action. And 881 spectrum is a very valuable commodity right now, and we 882 cannot allow Federal agencies, through laziness, or lack of 883 creativity, or lack of innovation, to squat on this spectrum. 884 So, before we get too far afield with the 350 megahertz

auction and further, I would like for you to come back to us 885 886 and say, this is what the -- each of these different 887 departments has, and this is what their utilization is, and 888 this is how we can pull that back and re-deploy this into the 889 marketplace and auction it. Because if we need a Federal 890 override for something, just like with the AM band, come back 891 and do something like that, but don't let them squat on this 892 spectrum.

893 Mr. Pai, before my--my time has run out. I will come 894 back for the second round. Yield--

895 Mr. {Walden.} All right, the gentlelady's time has

896 expired. We will now go to the gentleman from New Jersey, 897 Mr. Pallone. 898 Mr. {Pallone.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Chairman 899 Wheeler, I have three questions in three different areas I want to try to get in, so I am going to ask you to respond 900 901 fairly quickly, if you can. You committed that the FCC would 902 complete a proceeding by the end of this year to make our 903 wireless networks more resilient--this deals with 904 communications and emergencies--and I wanted to thank you 905 again for that commitment. Last week former Commissioner Adelstein promised that the tower industry would work closely 906 907 with your staff to install new rules for network resiliency. 908 We are approaching the heart of hurricane season, and the third anniversary of Sandy is almost upon us, so what is the 909 910 status of the FCC's proceeding on network resiliency? 911 Mr. {Wheeler.} So we are working with the industry on 912 that, Mr. Pallone. It is essential that a tower be able to 913 stand up. I think we probably also have to address the backup power issue because if you don't--if the tower is 914 915 standing, but there is no juice to it, so it is not worth 916 anything, so these all fit together into a total package.

917 And I would be happy to do a more detailed response on that, 918 if you would like. 919 Mr. {Pallone.} Okay. If you do have something you could update us with now, through the Chairman, I would like 920 to maybe have a written response, if we could, without 921 922 objection. 923 Mr. {Walden.} All right. 924 Mr. {Pallone.} Thank you. Then the second question is, 925 with regard to designated entities, in my opening statement I 926 mentioned I support your recent decision to modify the FCC's designated entity rules, and since the rules have passed, 927 928 however, I have heard criticism that just as the FCC closed 929 some loopholes, it opened others. So how do you respond to 930 those critics that question these decisions? 931 Mr. {Wheeler.} I think that we have tightened up the 932 rules substantially, and would be happy to discuss the 933 specific ways in which we have done that. The key think is 934 also, if you take a look at--and I have got to be real 935 careful at how I talk about this, because it is a pending 936 proceeding, but if you look at what is currently on the 937 record with regard to the DEs and their relationship with

938 Dish in the AWS-3 auction, we used a totality of

939 circumstances test that had never been applied before to say,

940 we don't think that that is a good idea, at a staff level.

941 That is coming to the Commission, so, again, I have to rule

942 on that, so I won't go any further.

943 But the fact of the matter is that we then took that 944 totality of the circumstances and put it into the DE rules in 945 this re-write that we just did. So I think that we have 946 shown that there is a total picture you have to look at, one, 947 and two, that we have the--whatever it takes to step up and 948 blow the whistle and say, that is not right.

949 Mr. {Pallone.} Okay. With regard to the incentive auction and consumer outreach, as we head towards the 950 951 incentive auction in the early part of next year, I become 952 concerned about whether consumers will be prepared for the 953 transition. In many ways, this education effort will be even 954 more difficult than the one we faced with the digital TV 955 transition, because we don't have funding for consumer 956 outreach this time, and we will have to deal with a flash 957 cut.

958 So I raised this issue with the National Association of

959 Broadcasters, and I can say that they committed to working

960 with us to start planning on how best to reach out to

- 961 consumers. My question is, can you commit to working with us 962 and the broadcasters to devise a comprehensive plan to ensure 963 that consumers will know what they need to do to continue to
- 964 watch over the air TV?
- 965 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir.

966 Mr. {Pallone.} Okay. You have actually answered all

967 this in 4 minutes, so I will yield back the balance of my--

968 Mr. {Walden.} Well done.

969 Mr. {Pallone.} --time.

970 Mr. {Walden.} The Chairman now recognizes the gentleman971 from Texas, Mr. Barton, up next.

972 Mr. {Barton.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you 973 and the Ranking Member for this hearing. Thank our two 974 Commissioners, the Chairman, Commissioner Pai, for being 975 here.

976 I am one of the advocates for low power television, and, 977 as we all know, they don't have any real standing in this 978 repackaging of the spectrum, if the mainline broadcasters 979 give it back. But they do have a product. They have

980 provided valuable service to the country, and I would like to 981 see them helped in some way, if at all possible. So my 982 question to both of you, we will start with the Chairman, and 983 then Commissioner Pai, what can be done to ensure that we 984 still have low power television once this repackaging is 985 complete?

986 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Mr. Barton, and I would like 987 to associate myself with this position that you have taken. 988 Low power is an important voice in the community, and 989 translators as well. I set up a special meeting with low power operators out at the NAB last year, at their big 990 991 convention, to make sure that I was hearing from them, and we 992 were talking about it. I think that there are multiple 993 things that we can do inside the statutory constraint that 994 you referenced. One is that we will help them find new channels after the moving of the--firstly, we don't know 995 996 which low powers are going to be affected, because we don't 997 know what is--

998 Mr. {Barton.} Right.

999 Mr. {Wheeler.} --going to happen in the auction. We 1000 don't know what is going to be available for them to move, so

1001 we don't know what is going to happen there. So we all have 1002 to kind of sit in limbo, and watch for that. But then, even 1003 beyond that, we are going to begin a rulemaking from which we 1004 will allow low power and translators to share a channel, just 1005 like we are allowing licensees, broadcast licensees, full 1006 power licensees, to share a channel. And that will create--1007 that will take advantage of the benefits of digital, and 1008 create another path. 1009 Mr. {Barton.} So you do see that there will still be a 1010 role for low power television? 1011 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir.

1012 Mr. {Barton.} Okay. Mr. Pai?

1013 Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, I share your assessment, and 1014 the Chairman's assessment, that low power television provides valuable service in Texas, Utah, Nebraska, all across this 1015 1016 country. And that is why I flagged, almost 3 years ago, the 1017 importance of making sure that, within the statutory 1018 constraints, the FCC does what it can, in the context of the 1019 incentive auction, especially in markets where we don't need 1020 spectrum to help them stay in business.

1021 My concern is, however, that certain of the policy cuts

1022 that we are on the brink of making might end up impairing 1023 LPTV, and the vacant channel proceeding is one example of that, where the FCC has said, okay, if there is a vacant 1024 1025 channel, or two vacant channels available after the incentive 1026 auction, then we will reserve those from license uses. And, 1027 you know, not to denigrate, obviously, the importance of 1028 unlicensed, but nonetheless, this is the TV band that we are 1029 talking about, and if LPTV translators--LPTV stations don't 1030 have a place to go, it seems to me that we should do what we 1031 can to prioritize their staying in business. 1032 Mr. {Barton.} Thank you. Thank the both of you, and 1033 with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back. 1034 Mr. {Walden.} The gentleman yields back. The Chair now recognizes the gentlelady from California, Ms. Matsui, for 5 1035 1036 minutes. 1037 Ms. {Matsui.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 1038 Mr. {Doyle.} Mr. Chairman--1039 Ms. {Eshoo.} Mr. Doyle. 1040 Mr. {Walden.} I am just going by the list that your 1041 staff--1042 Mr. {Doyle.} I was here well before the gavel--

1043 Mr. {Walden.} Well--1044 Mr. {Barton.} I will give my 2 minutes to Mr. Doyle. I 1045 had a minute 55. 1046 Mr. {Walden.} I am just going by the list your staff 1047 provided, so--1048 Ms. {Matsui.} I don't want to get in the middle of 1049 this. 1050 Mr. {Walden.} We will go with whatever you want. 1051 Mr. {Doyle.} You don't go in order? 1052 Mr. {Barton.} If Mr. Doyle will vote for my bill--1053 Mr. {Doyle.} I will yield to Ms.--Mr. {Barton.} --to repeal the ban on crude oil exports-1054 1055 _ Mr. {Doyle.} I am going to yield to Ms. Matsui. Go 1056 1057 ahead. 1058 Mr. {Walden.} I will go with--I am just going by their 1059 list, so--your list, so go ahead, Ms. Matsui. 1060 Ms. {Matsui.} Thank you very much, and Mr. Doyle, thank 1061 you very much too. 1062 Chairman Wheeler, after next year's incentive auction 1063 the FCC would have implemented the last auction Congress

identified in the 2012 Spectrum Act, yet consumer demand for 1064 1065 wireless services that rely on spectrum continues to explode, 1066 and we know it takes a long time for--to plan for any new 1067 spectrum auction. Mr. Chairman, do you agree that we need to 1068 create a spectrum pipeline for the next decade? 1069 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, ma'am. 1070 Ms. {Matsui.} Okay. Now, what do you think are the 1071 first steps for the policymakers to consider? 1072 Mr. {Wheeler.} Well, I think that you and Mr. Guthrie 1073 have pointed a way towards that by providing some 1074 Congressional oversight and encouragement in the process. 1075 The--as Mrs. Blackburn indicted, clearly the FCC has a role 1076 to say, okay, where are the current allocations? But it then 1077 goes to the Executive Branch to determine the allocation 1078 within--1079 Ms. {Matsui.} Um-hum. 1080 Mr. {Wheeler.} --specific executive agencies, and to 1081 answer those questions. I would look forward to working

1083 and--to try and address these issues. And I think that this 1084 is something that both NTIA and the FCC can work together on.

with--and we do have a good working relationship with NTIA

1082

But I also need to be really candid and say that the kind of leadership that you and Mr. Guthrie are showing, that this Committee has shown, in keeping the spotlight on, and keeping the pressure on, is essential to paying attention to things downtown.

1090 Ms. {Matsui.} Well, we intend to keep the spotlight on, 1091 so thank you. Congress tasked the FCC with balancing many 1092 priorities in the upcoming incentive auction, unleashing new 1093 spectrum for licensed mobile broadband, protecting consumer 1094 access to local broadcasting, and creating new opportunities 1095 for unlicensed spectrum use. If done right, the FCC can 1096 ensure that the incentive auction clears a significant amount 1097 of beachfront spectrum needed to fuel our wireless economy, 1098 while protecting over the air broadcasting, and preserving 1099 the chance for unlicensed innovation.

I know a lot of concerns have been raised, and that the know a lot of concerns have been raised, and that the FCC is scheduled to make some key decisions at your August meeting. Chairman Wheeler, what is the FCC doing to make sure stakeholders can feel confident in the incentive auction?

1105 Mr. {Wheeler.} Well, thank you, Congresswoman. You

1106 know, the challenge of the incentive auction is--it is like a 1107 very complex crossword puzzle, except for the fact that there 1108 is no picture on the front of the box, okay? 1109 Ms. {Matsui.} Yeah. 1110 Mr. {Wheeler.} And so what we have been trying to do is 1111 to make sure that, of all the parties that are interested, 1112 that they can walk away with a solution. It may not be what 1113 they have come in and asked for. And as a person who used to 1114 also go in and ask the FCC to do things my way on spectrum 1115 auctions, I know it doesn't always have to be that way, but 1116 you need to make sure that, for instance, as Ms. Eshoo and I 1117 discussed for medical devices, that you have an answer there, 1118 that you have an answer for wireless mikes, that you have an 1119 answer for unlicensed spectrum. And all of these have to 1120 balance out. And I believe that the item that we are 1121 bringing forward contains that kind of balance. Would I like 1122 to tweak it here or tweak it there, certainly, but you push 1123 here, and something--

1124 Ms. {Matsui.} Yeah.

1125 Mr. {Wheeler.} --busts over here. And so I think that 1126 the spectrum auction team, headed by Gary Epstein and Howard

1127 Symons, have done an excellent job in wading through all of 1128 this. 1129 Ms. {Matsui.} Okay. I am going to ask you too, are we 1130 on track to see the incentive auction successfully completed 1131 next year in a way that preserves the goals that Congress 1132 intended? 1133 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, ma'am. 1134 Ms. {Matsui.} Okay. I am a longtime advocate for 1135 modernization of the Lifeline Program. Broadband is a 1136 necessity, whether it is applying for a job, growing a small 1137 business, or parents helping their kids with homework, and I 1138 applaud the FCC for starting a rulemaking earlier this year 1139 to bring Lifeline into the 21st century. Mr. Chairman, what 1140 are the next steps for Lifeline reform? 1141 Mr. {Wheeler.} I hope that we will have a rulemaking to 1142 follow up on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking as soon as 1143 comments and reply--comments are closed, and we can sift 1144 through them and move forward. But I think that--and let me 1145 address an issue that Commissioner Pai was dealing with a 1146 moment ago. Broadband is the information pathway--1147 Ms. {Matsui.} Um-hum.

Mr. {Wheeler.} --of the 21st century, and to deny 1148 1149 access to that is to deny access to the 21st century. 1150 Ms. {Matsui.} Right. 1151 Mr. {Wheeler.} And I think we need to have policies 1152 that make sure that everyone in America has access to that 1153 essential pathway of the 21st century. 1154 Ms. {Matsui.} I agree with you. Thank you very much, 1155 and I yield back. 1156 Mr. {Walden.} The gentlelady's time has expired, and 1157 yields back. The Chair now recognizes the Vice-Chair of the 1158 Subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Latta. 1159 Mr. {Latta.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and 1160 again, gentlemen, thanks for being here. Commissioner Pai, 1161 if I could start my questions with you, we all know that 1162 consumers are offered an array of video choices today, and new Internet delivered options are also complimented by the 1163 1164 growing use of consumer apps to watch traditional TV on 1165 mobile devices. As a result, it seems that more online 1166 entertainment options, such as Netflix, and other over the 1167 top providers have transformed the marketplace. I am going to ask these couple questions. With that said, Commissioner, 1168

1169 what is your assessment of the video marketplace, and can you 1170 remember a time when consumers have had so much choice in 1171 the--in that market? 1172 Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, thanks for the question. I can't think of a time when consumers of video services have 1173 1174 ever had it better. Having grown up in the era of three 1175 broadcast stations, and no satellite, and no cable, I can 1176 tell you that now, when I can power up Crackle on my laptop 1177 at--wherever I want, on whatever device I want, it is really 1178 a benefit. And I think that is part of the reason why I came 1179 out a couple weeks ago, and I said that I don't think that 1180 the FCC needs to regulate so-called over the top video. And 1181 that is consistent with what the Digital Media Association, 1182 which represents Apple, Amazon, Pandora, Sony, YouTube, and 1183 others said just last week. This is not a marketplace that 1184 has failed. It is thriving, and let us leave well enough 1185 alone. 1186 Mr. {Latta.} So, in your opinion, that is what is 1187 driving innovation? 1188 Mr. {Pai.} Absolutely, and that is one of the great

1189 things about the broadband revolution, is that all these

1190 business models are thriving because everyone can deliver 1191 these services over the Internet. 1192 Mr. {Latta.} Okay. Let me follow up with this. Should 1193 the government be out there picking winners and losers in 1194 this space, or trying to impose new technology mandates to 1195 potentially so that -- slow that innovation and limit that 1196 choice? 1197 Mr. {Pai.} Absolutely not. I think the worst thing the 1198 government could do would be to regulate either the entire 1199 marketplace, or pick out particular business models for 1200 disparate regulatory treatment. That will simply serve to distort the marketplace, and we will never know which 1201 1202 business model consumers really would prefer. 1203 Mr. {Latta.} Thank you. Turning to you, Mr. Chairman, 1204 if I may, you know, my district is Northwest/West Central 1205 Ohio, and you are kind of familiar with it in your days back 1206 in Ohio. I have a lot of general community hospitals, and 1207 other larger hospital associations in my district, and a 1208 number of these hospitals have expressed a very serious 1209 concern to the Commission regarding the technical rules for the use of the channel 37 by unlicensed TV white spaces 1210

1211 devices.

1212 It has already been decided that channel 37 will be 1213 available for use by unlicensed devices in part of the 1214 incentive auction proceedings, however, technical rules that 1215 provide or protect wireless medical telemetry service, WMTS, 1216 assistance also allow for the safe use of the TV white spaces 1217 devices that have not been mutually agreed upon. Let me ask 1218 you, do you agree that the -- that because wireless devices 1219 could cause harmful interference to hospital operations, and 1220 jeopardize patient safety, it is vitally important that all 1221 parties have the opportunity to work cooperatively to reach a 1222 consensus industry agreement on this issue before the 1223 Commission considers it in the August open meeting? 1224 Mr. {Wheeler.} So I agree that there is a technological 1225 challenge that we have to make sure that we deal with, and I 1226 believe that we have a belt and suspenders approach to that. 1227 The belt is to say that 380 meters from such a site is a no-1228 go zone, which is a--essentially tripling of where we were 1229 before in response to what the WMTS folks have said, and some 1230 of the trials they have run up in Minnesota.

1231 But the suspenders are also that the database, that is

1232 the coordination database, that must be used for unlicensed 1233 purposes, if there is a problem in Northern Ohio, in a 1234 particular area, that information gets fed into the database, 1235 and that then becomes a no-fly zone. And so what we have put 1236 in place is hard rock, and flexibility, that is going to 1237 deliver the kind of security that I think that both you and we are looking for. 1238 1239 Mr. {Latta.} But do you think the--they have that--1240 enough time to make sure they get that information to the 1241 Commission before your August meeting? Do you think there is enough time? Because, you know, as--here we are on--what is 1242 1243 it, the, you know, the 27th of--or--of July, that--or 28th 1244 that we are right at that point? 1245 Mr. {Wheeler.} So they have just submitted to us

additional information from these field tests, and it was based upon that that we altered what our proposal is. This is not an issue that hasn't been--being dealt with since you passed the Spectrum Act. I mean, this is something that has been going on for multiple years. Their tests were really helpful in that regard. That is why we tried to make sure that we harmonize with the kinds of things that they

1253	discovered in those tests, and provide the flexibility to
1254	move in and do something if, in fact, there is an aberration.
1255	I mean, this isthis kind of goes to Mrs. Blackburn's
1256	point about sharing. This is the whole reality about
1257	sharing, that we want to create a structure that says that
1258	you can deal with the aberrations. And this Committee told
1259	us in statute to do that, and that was a wise Decision on
1260	your part, and we are following through on that.
1261	Mr. {Latta.} Well, thank you. Mr. Chairman, if I may,
1262	I would like to submit for the record a statement from the
1263	American Hospital Association.
1264	Mr. {Walden.} Without objection.
1265	[The information follows:]

1267 Mr. {Latta.} Thank you. 1268 Mr. {Walden.} The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Vermont. Just kidding. Mr. Doyle from--1269 1270 Mr. {Doyle.} Boy, that--1271 Mr. {Walden.} --Pennsylvania. 1272 Mr. {Doyle.} That would have really gone bad. 1273 Mr. {Welch.} Mr. Chairman, if your goal was to get his 1274 attention, you succeeded. Mr. {Walden.} Just wanted to make sure he was awake. 1275 1276 Mr. Doyle. 1277 Mr. {Doyle.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen, 1278 welcome. Commissioner Pai, I was just listening to your 1279 opening statement, where you were lamenting how you and 1280 Commissioner O'Reilly have all these wonderful ideas that are 1281 met with either no response, or no. And I just want you to 1282 know, we on the Democratic side, we are feeling your pain. It is called being in the minority. 1283 1284 Mr. {Walden.} Would the gentleman--Mr. {Doyle.} We know that feeling. 1285 1286 Mr. {Walden.} --just for a second. We have been

1287	informed by the folks that do the streaming, Mr. Wheeler, if
1288	you could pull that microphone closer? In the Internet Age,
1289	they are not able to hear you quite as well, so
1290	Mr. {Doyle.} Thank you, Mrwe feel your pain, I just
1291	want you to know. Chairman Wheeler, I have questions for
1292	you. I know, like me, you are a strong advocate for a
1293	competitive telecommunications marketplace, and you have been
1294	a great advocate in moving these long stalled issues forward.
1295	I have a number of questions and concerns about the special
1296	access proceeding. First, I am concerned that the window for
1297	moving forward on special access reform is narrowing,
1298	particularly with this latest extension of the comment
1299	window. Additionally, I have heard that the FCC still hasn't
1300	made the data from the special access data request available
1301	to the stakeholders. With the comment deadline looming, when
1302	will the stakeholders be able to access this data in order to
1303	make fully informed comments for the proceeding?
1304	Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Mr. Doyle. I don't know the
1305	specific date. We will announce a specific date. I can't
1306	free form it here, but obviously there have been multiple
1307	challenges with special access that start with a collection

1308 of data that was thwarted for years, and we were finally able 1309 to begin collecting that data. Insofar as--we will make sure 1310 that data is on the record, and on the record in a timely 1311 manner. And I share your interest in wanting to make sure 1312 that we have an opportunity to address the special access 1313 question, but it needs to be fact-based. 1314 Mr. {Doyle.} Um-hum. I mean, can you give us any idea 1315 when you anticipate the Commission taking action on the 1316 proceeding? I mean, is--are we talking--is it going to be in 1317 my lifetime? 1318 Mr. {Wheeler.} Sir, I hope it is while I am Chairman, 1319 and that that is a shorter period than your lifetime. 1320 Mr. {Doyle.} Let me ask you another thing. And, like a lot of people on this Committee, and our Ranking Member, Ms. 1321 1322 Eshoo, I also have concerns about the trigger for the 1323 spectrum reserve in the incentive auction. We have all been working hard to ensure that this auction will enhance 1324 1325 competition for wireless broadband, and that consumers will reap the benefits of lower prices and greater innovation. To 1326 1327 that end, what is the Commission doing to address the 1328 concerns that many of us have about the reserve trigger,

1329 particularly in regard to the trigger coming into play so 1330 late in the auction? 1331 Mr. {Wheeler.} Well, there--the issue of--are--and let 1332 me be sure which trigger you are talking about. Are you 1333 triggering the assignment round issue, or are you triggering 1334 the--go ahead, if you want to--1335 Mr. {Doyle.} No, the--so--the reserve. 1336 Mr. {Wheeler.} The reserve? The--so the question then 1337 becomes, are you going to cut back on the amount of bidding 1338 that goes on for reserve spectrum? And we have taken the position that you should not. That, first of all, the 1339 1340 reserve has been created. That in itself is a huge step, 1341 that there are a lot of people on this Committee, and on the 1342 Commission, disagree with. 1343 Then the question becomes, do you want the auction to 1344 function through the whole process, or do you want to 1345 truncate it for a quicker trigger for this spectrum, while 1346 the other spectrum auction keeps going? And it seems to me 1347 that what that ends up doing is reducing participation in the

1348 auction. It probably reduces the prices people will pay, 1349 because it means that, here in the reserve, you know, you

1350 stop, while the bidding keeps going on up here in the 1351 unreserved. And I think an auction is something that 1352 proceeds to a conclusion, not an auction that gets terminated 1353 to favor one party or another. And so the establishment of 1354 the reserve is a huge point. I think now we--what we should 1355 not be doing is picking winners and losers inside that 1356 reserve. 1357 Mr. {Doyle.} Um-hum. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will 1358 yield back. 1359 Mr. {Walden.} The gentleman yields back. The Chair now recognize the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Shimkus, for 5 1360 1361 minutes. 1362 Mr. {Shimkus.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome. You 1363 both agree that, to facilitate rural broadband deployment 1364 really is going to take USF reform, is that correct? Would 1365 you--1366 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir, we both--1367 Mr. {Shimkus.} And Commissioner Pai? 1368 Mr. {Pai.} Yes, sir. 1369 Mr. {Shimkus.} And, Commissioner Pai, in your opening statement you mentioned some principles. Can you re-state 1370

1371 those real quickly again for me? I caught a couple of them, 1372 but I didn't--1373 Mr. {Pai.} So with respect to my rural broadband plan, 1374 it would be a two-fold plan. First and foremost would be 1375 targeted changes to our universal service rules to allow 1376 essentially rated return carriers to get universal service 1377 support for the costs that they incur for deploying broadband 1378 in rural areas. And so currently those--that support only 1379 extends to voice service. I would let them get that support 1380 if they offered broadband as a standalone service. 1381 Secondly, creating a voluntary path where rate of return 1382 carriers could, at their option, get into a similar Connect 1383 America fund that we have for price gap carriers. And 1384 obviously the so-called ACAN model in that regard isn't 1385 perfect, but nonetheless, if rate of return carriers find it to be preferable, they should be given a limited window to be 1386 1387 able to do that. 1388 Mr. {Shimkus.} Thank you. Chairman Wheeler, this is 1389 all--these are all kind of rural, you know, questions for 1390 rural service, so it is really appealing to the constituary 1391 representing about a third of the State of Illinois, so it is

1392 like a lot of the rural areas. So this is on this dropped 1393 call issue still. I mean, I go to some of my either family-1394 owned phone--1395 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir. 1396 Mr. {Shimkus.} --companies, or the co-ops that I still 1397 have out there, and I think we talked about the last couple hearings--1398 1399 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes. 1400 Mr. {Shimkus.} --that we have been with, and the--it 1401 is--the intermediary carriers called the least cost routers, 1402 they--1403 Mr. {Wheeler.} Right. 1404 Mr. {Shimkus.} --seem to be the problem. Can you tell 1405 me how we are going to--because you know these companies. 1406 They get blamed if the call gets dropped. It is an intermediary carrier that is doing it, and it causes all 1407 1408 sorts of problems. Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Congressman. Yes, and you 1409 1410 put your finger on--it is the intermediate carrier, and it is 1411 the failure on the part of the major carriers to police their subcontractors, if you will. So we have done several things. 1412

1413 First of all, there used to be a game that got played where 1414 they would give a false ring, you know, to pretend the call 1415 was being completed, when it really wasn't. We have got a 1416 rule in place saying that is out of business.

1417 Secondly is that we have been enforcing this. Within 1418 the last few weeks we fined Verizon \$2 million, and required 1419 them to do \$3 million of additional improvements to stop 1420 this, because in 26 rural areas they weren't paying attention 1421 to this, which is the heart of the problem. It is this going 1422 to what you call the intermediate carriers that they need to 1423 be paying attention to.

And thirdly is that we have a data survey out there right now to try and identify exactly what the extent and other causes might be so that we can take additional action, if warranted. But yes, sir, we understand that the call completion is a serious issue, and we want to be all over it. Mr. {Shimkus.} Well, that is good, because we are going into the August break, and I know they will have--

1431 Mr. {Wheeler.} You are going to hear about it.

1432 Mr. {Shimkus.} I am--they are going to come visit me 1433 again during the break, and they are going to ask, and so I

1434 am glad I got a chance to ask the question, and continue to 1435 address this issue. 1436 Last question, Commissioner Pai, when it comes to the IP 1437 transition, and the ability to upgrade technologies, we kind 1438 of talked about that earlier, do all providers face a 1439 regulatory level playing field when it comes to making 1440 upgrades and provide their customers with the newest 1441 technology? 1442 Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, I don't think they do. I think 1443 that some segments of the industry face no barrier to 1444 deciding to deploy next generation infrastructure that 1445 connects people to digital opportunities. On the other hand, 1446 another segment faces antiquated rules that essentially 1447 require them to maintain the networks of yesterday, the copper-based FTDM networks. And obviously every dollar they 1448 1449 have to spend maintaining those networks is by definition a 1450 dollar they can't spend deploying fiber that would allow them 1451 to compete with others. 1452 And so that is why I have said that, look, if we want to

1453 have more broadband competition, let us have a level playing 1454 field, regulatorily speaking, in which every single provider

1455	has the strongest possible incentive to deploy fiber to the
1456	home to compete for that customer's attention.
1457	Mr. {Shimkus.} Great. And I will just end onChairman
1458	Wheeler, thank you for your work on 911. I am glad youwe
1459	talked prior, and I look forward to getting together with
1460	Ranking Member Eshoo to
1461	Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, sir.
1462	Mr. {Shimkus.} There is always work to be done in this-
1463	_
1464	Ms. {Eshoo.} Right.
1465	Mr. {Shimkus.}field, and
1466	Ms. {Eshoo.} Would you yield just
1467	Mr. {Shimkus.} I would
1468	Ms. {Eshoo.}for
1469	Mr. {Shimkus.} Yeah.
1470	Ms. {Eshoo.}10 seconds? Thank you. I thank the
1471	gentleman, and we are going to work together on that. How
1472	does the Commission come up with the amount of what a fine is
1473	going to be? I mean, in one case it is 100 million. You
1474	just mentioned two million. You know, I mean, these are
1475	considerable sums, so how do youdo you have a set of rules

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1476 around that, or--
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1477 Mr. {Wheeler.} For some kinds of issues, such as

1478 Lifeline, there is a schedule. For others it is a, again,

1479 totality of the circumstances kind of a situation, where you

1480 make a judgment call.

1481 Ms. {Eshoo.} And your department--

1482 Mr. {Shimkus.} My time has expired.

1483 Ms. {Eshoo.} --makes the call?

1484 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, ma'am, um-hum.

1485 Mr. {Walden.} Time has expired. Now go to the

1486 gentleman from Vermont, Mr. Welch, for 5 minutes.

1487 Mr. {Welch.} Thank you very much. I thank both of you 1488 for joining us today.

1489 Chairman Wheeler, universal service, a really important 1490 issue, and I know that you have been implementing some 1491 reforms, and I am asking you to tell us what is the status of 1492 that, and what are you doing to make sure at the FCC that 1493 public resources are being responsibly used? And, actually, 1494 you can both answer that.

1495 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Congressman, because1496 Commissioner Pai and I share the belief that he has been

1497 talking about here, insofar as the dichotomy between narrow 1498 band and broadband, and that needs to be fixed. I think I go 1499 a little further in my approach than Commissioner Pai does. 1500 I have developed what I have now started calling the Walden 1501 Rule, because--

1502 Mr. {Walden.} Please.

Mr. {Wheeler.} I--because I read the other day that you said, Mr. Chairman, ``that USF should spend money where no one else will spend''. And that is a core principle. And as this Committee has been telling us so often, you need to review what our rules are.

1508 Mr. {Welch.} Right.

1509 Mr. {Wheeler.} The fact that we are spending money for--to subsidize the telephone company around Disney World, just 1510 1511 because we always have, doesn't make a lot of sense. The 1512 fact that we have no quidelines for operating expenses -- we 1513 just had a man in Hawaii go to jail for tax fraud. He is a 1514 provider of--recipient of universal service--rural universal 1515 service funds, and it ended up that he was charging his 1516 family's education expenses to universal service, and people were having to pay for it. We ought to have some standards 1517

1518	for what is in OPICS. We ought to have some standards for
1519	what is in CAPX.
1520	I was just asked the other day to approve a waiver for a
1521	universal service trial to a company that could not produce
1522	audited financial statements. That is wrong. This isn't my
1523	money. This is the people's money. We need to get it out.
1524	That is why Commissioner O'Reilly, Commissioner Clyburn, and
1525	I are working together on a bipartisan package of reforms for
1526	how we are going to deal with making sure that rate of return
1527	carriers have what Commissioner Pai I think has called a two
1528	track solution, and that is that we have a model that deals
1529	with the new broadband realities, and then we have a review
1530	of what the standards ought to be for the old system.
1531	Mr. {Welch.} Right.
1532	Mr. {Wheeler.} And we are moving down that path.
1533	Mr. {Welch.} Let me hear a little from Commissioner
1534	Pai. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1535	Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, I think you captured the
1536	sentiment perfectly in your opening remarks, when you said
1537	that, when it comes to broadband, rural service should be
1538	there, and be high quality. And that is exactly why I have

1539 proposed this plan, to make sure that, when it comes to rural 1540 Americans, we don't leave them on a so-called slow lane when 1541 it comes to broadband. We give them the exact same 1542 opportunity they would have whether they were in Montpelier 1543 or in New York City.

1544 And my concern, however, is that, given the timeframe 1545 that we have committed to, which is to get this done by the 1546 end of the year, I think it would be better to embrace the 1547 approach that Congressman Cramer, and over 100 other members, 1548 including 20 members of this Committee, embrace, which is to 1549 have a targeted solution to the standalone broadband problem. 1550 I completely agree with the Chairman, there are abuses in the 1551 system that need to be corrected, and I stand willing and 1552 able to work with him and the other Commissioners to change 1553 that, but we can't let the necessary and the perfect be the 1554 enemy of the good.

Mr. {Welch.} Well, thank you very much. You know, the other thing, Lifeline, my view is that it is a really important program, but there is fraud, there is abuse. And one of the things that happens around here is that, out of frustration, when there is fraud and abuse, sometimes we

attack the very existence of the program, rather than reform 1560 1561 it. And I think where there is bipartisan agreement is that 1562 anything we can do to limit fraud and abuse, obviously, we 1563 want to do. What is the progress on Lifeline? 1564 Mr. {Wheeler.} So--thank you, Mr. Welch. The--1565 Mr. {Welch.} And that is for both of you. 1566 Mr. {Wheeler.} The--we are going to have a rulemaking 1567 on Lifeline hopefully before the year is out. It depends on 1568 the comments and everything that we receive. And it begins 1569 with overhaul. I mean, there are two problems with Lifeline. One, it was designed wrong, and two, it was overseen wrong. 1570 1571 It was, you know, other than that, everything is fine. But 1572 it was designed wrong. 1573 I mean--so, for instance--the--and I must say, this was 1574 put in place by a previous administration, okay, we have-which we have inherited. It is ridiculous to have the people 1575 1576 who are benefitting from the receipt of the funds be those 1577 certifying that the folks--getting them to the right folks.

1578 $\,$ It is ridiculous that you not require those people who are

- 1579 $\,$ receiving the funds to keep records. And on the
- 1580 administration side, it is ridiculous that you not have a

1581 database for duplicates, and that you not put structures in 1582 place to be able--so what we have done, since we came in, 25 1583 percent reduction on expenditures on Lifeline. 20 million 1584 people who were inappropriately on it are no longer on it. 1585 And \$100 million in penalties. 1586 But--so we have done what we can to fix the oversight. 1587 What this rulemaking is going to do is continue that, and fix 1588 the underlying rule problems. 1589 Mr. {Welch.} Thank you. My time is up, but I don't 1590 know if you want to let Commissioner Pai add anything? 1591 Mr. {Walden.} He might address the eligibility database. I don't think we got to that. Commissioner Pai? 1592 1593 Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, I obviously support, you know, the Chairman's vision, at least, of having a more fiscally 1594 1595 responsible program. My problem, however, is that we didn't adopt some of the more basic reforms. For example, capping 1596 1597 or putting a budget on the program, as every other universal 1598 service fund has. Targeting broadband adoption, which is 1599 really the critical issue, we want these funds to connecting 1600 people who are offline to help them get online. But 1601 currently 34 percent of American households, over 40 million

1602 households, are eligible for the program. And so if we are 1603 going to have--modernize the program to target broadband, let 1604 us make sure we have fiscal responsibility measures in place, 1605 and let us make sure we target the help to people who really 1606 need it. And that is, I think, an important conversation to 1607 have. 1608 Mr. {Walden.} What about the eligibility database? 1609 Where are you on that? 1610 Mr. {Wheeler.} So--1611 Mr. {Pai.} Sorry, go ahead. 1612 Mr. {Wheeler.} Go ahead, no. 1613 Mr. {Pai.} No, after you. 1614 Mr. {Wheeler.} The duplication database, we have in place and operational, and it is working guite well. Insofar 1615 1616 as the eligibility database, the issue is our ability to get 1617 access to data held by state agencies, principally, and we 1618 are in the process of working our way through that. 1619 Mr. {Walden.} That is something we need to get done, 1620 obviously. 1621 Mr. {Wheeler.} I agree. 1622 Mr. {Walden.} I will go now to the gentleman from New

1623 Jersey, Mr. Lance, for 5 minutes.

1624 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Commissioner 1625 Pai, I want to speak with you about the FCC's recent order 1626 regarding TCPA. You stated in your dissent that the attempt to modernize it, ``is likely to leave the American consumer, 1627 1628 not to mention American enterprise, worse off''. Can you 1629 elaborate to the Committee how you believe the Commission may 1630 not have gotten this correct, and what it should have done to 1631 protect the American consumer?

1632 Mr. {Pai.} Thank you, Congressman, for the question. I begin from the premise that unwanted robocallers are a plague 1633 1634 on the American consumer. I don't want to get those calls, I 1635 know the Chairman doesn't want to get them. Nobody wants to 1636 get them. My problem, however, with the Commission's order 1637 is that it takes us in the opposite direction. For one 1638 thing, it exempted entire industries from the TCPA. So now, 1639 for example, the prison pay phone industry can robocall you. 1640 Additionally, it dramatically expanded the range of devices 1641 that are now considered to be auto-dialers. So now, if you 1642 use your smartphone to make a telephone call, that is technically an auto-dialer, subject to the TCPA. 1643

1644 Similarly, it opened the loopholes for reassigned 1645 There are 37 million numbers that are re-assigned numbers. every single year. A lot of legitimate businesses have no 1646 1647 reason to know if they have that number in stock, and they 1648 have the prior phone number's owner--the consent of that 1649 owner--they have no reason to know that that number has been 1650 reassigned, unless they can face TCPA liability. Those are 1651 the kinds of loopholes that I think are simply going to 1652 generate even more litigation, and litigation has already 1653 become a flood. There were 14 class actions filed in 2008. 1654 Last year alone there were something like 1,918. And so my 1655 concern is that we are opening up a lot of these loopholes. 1656 At the same time, we are not cracking down on the really bad actors, which are the unwanted robocallers. For example, 1657 1658 we didn't create, contrary to what I would have preferred, to create a safe harbor for carriers to allow them to develop 1659 technology to block foreign robocallers. We didn't take more 1660 1661 aggressive enforcement measures, despite the fact that we got 1662 96,000 complaints last year for violations of the Do Not Call registry. In the first 9 months--or the first 7 months of 1663 this year, even though I called for it in January, we have 1664

1665 had one citation from the Enforcement Bureau against the Do 1666 Not Call registry violators, and that is unacceptable to me. 1667 Mr. {Lance.} Why do you think the Commission did not 1668 have a safe harbor rule? 1669 Mr. {Pai.} I am not sure why, to be honest with you. 1670 But what I can tell you is that it has created tremendous 1671 uncertainty among the host of legitimate businesses that have 1672 their consumers' consent, and want to communicate important 1673 information. Everyone from, you know, restaurants to the Los 1674 Angeles Lakers have faced class action lawsuits for trying to 1675 communicate with people who have voluntarily communicated 1676 with them. 1677 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you. Chairman? Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Mr. Lance. Several things. 1678 1679 First of all, we wanted to make sure that--let me just go 1680 down Commissioner Pai's list. Exemptions, we wanted to make 1681 sure that there were opportunities for--if your doctor, or a 1682 hospital, needs to do something because of a medical 1683 emergency, or your bank needs to contact you because of 1684 fraud, or something like that, that there should be those kinds of exemptions, and they are not big loopholes. 1685

1686 Secondly, on the question of--you get to make one 1687 mistake, and discover that the Lance phone has been 1688 transferred. You don't have to do this three, four, or 1689 hundreds of times, as some people have. You can say, excuse 1690 me, this is not the number, and just provide notification. 1691 Thirdly, the--it was the Congress that created the 1692 private right of action, and that is something that is a 1693 decision that is out of our hands. But to your key point 1694 about the safe harbor and the carrier solution, specifically 1695 we address that, because the carriers were saying to us, we-we are afraid to offer blocking services that--because you 1696 1697 might charge us with blocking calls, doing just that, which would be a violation of our rules. And so we amended the 1698 1699 rules to say, no, that is not a violation.

And we now have a workshop coming up where we are bringing the carriers, and other affected parties, in to sit down to say, okay, exactly how do you do it? Because how you handle a VOIP call is different from how you handle a TDM call. And how do you put those in place? But this is something that--where we have said to the carriers, our rules now specifically allow you to block calls where you are

1707 requested by consumers. Please do.

1708 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you. Any sur-rebuttal, Commissioner 1709 Pai?

Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, I would simply point out that the safe harbor wasn't given enough granularity, and--to say the least. And if a carrier is willing to trust an agency that has proven itself to be more than willing to fine a company up to \$100 million for the violation of rules that don't exist, I would urge them not to rely on a safe harbor that doesn't provide much guidance at all.

1717 Mr. {Wheeler.} You are not encouraging folks not to not 1718 black calls? Are we together on the fact that, yes, we want 1719 them to be blocking calls?

1720 Mr. {Pai.} On that we agree, which is precisely why I

1721 propose that the agency create a very detailed, specific

1722 guideline for how the safe harbor would operate.

1723 Mr. {Wheeler.} I don't want to send mixed messages--

1724 say, no, we can't do it because there is--

1725 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you. My time has expired, and thank 1726 you for the rebuttal, the sur-rebuttal, the sur-sur-rebuttal, 1727 and the sur-sur-rebuttal.

1728 Mr. {Pai.} And feel free to call either one of us at 1729 home if you would like to follow up. 1730 Mr. {Wheeler.} That is right. 1731 Mr. {Walden.} I have got a pre-recorded message we 1732 will--1733 Mr. {Wheeler.} That is right. 1734 Mr. {Walden.} --send you. I do think there are issues 1735 we will--the Committee will proceed to talk about on this 1736 issue, though, as it relates to democracy and--1737 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you, Mr. Chair. 1738 Mr. {Walden.} We will go now to Mr. Loebsack of Iowa 1739 for 5 minutes. 1740 Mr. {Loebsack.} Thank you, Mr. Chair. I really just 1741 want to come back to one issue that was already brought up, 1742 but--and have you elaborate a little bit on that, Mr. 1743 Wheeler. But in--before I actually ask that specific 1744 question, I always just like to talk about rural broadband, 1745 as you might imagine, both of you, and just how important it 1746 is for places like Iowa, but not just places like Iowa, just 1747 all over the country. And I know we have bipartisan support to make sure that we have rules in place, make sure that we 1748

1749 have programs in place, incentives in place, to expand that 1750 broadband availability to so many folks around the country. 1751 We know it is an economic development issue. We know it 1752 is a health issue, you know, when we talk about the spectrum, 1753 for example, issue for hospitals, making sure that, you know, 1754 I heard from someone this morning about that, making sure 1755 that they have the broadband available, and make sure that 1756 they can do what they need to do for their patients. 1757 We know it is important for education. I often talk 1758 about the University of Iowa, how they have a program where 1759 they offer AP classes, but it doesn't do any good in those rural areas if those folks cannot access what the University 1760 1761 of Iowa offers. And we know that farmers, it is very, very 1762 important for farmers to be able to have access to broadband 1763 so they can make decisions, obviously, for planting, and for 1764 their businesses in general, and on and on and on. I was in Centreville, Iowa for one of my 24 town hall meetings on 1765 1766 broadband--small town, and there were 27 people at that 1767 meeting on a weekday afternoon at 2:00 in the afternoon 1768 because it is just so absolutely critical for them to be able 1769 to have this broadband coverage.

1770 So really my question goes back to what I think was 1771 already mentioned. You know, earlier this year 115 members, 1772 myself included, wrote to you, Mr. Wheeler--Chairman Wheeler, 1773 urging reform of the portion of the high cost program that 1774 supports small rural broadband providers so that they could 1775 receive USF support for lines, over which customers opted to 1776 purchase only broadband, rather than traditional voice 1777 service, as is the current practice. The rural broadband 1778 industry submitted a data-only broadband reform plan to the 1779 FCC in 2013, but the FCC has not yet acted on this plan. Are 1780 there issues with the reform plan specifically proposed by 1781 the Rural Broadband Industry that prevent the FCC from acting 1782 on it as proposed? And if you could just elaborate on that, 1783 I would appreciate it.

Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Congressman. There are,
what, something like 114 different carriers in Iowa. I mean,
you are--you represent the poster child of the rural

1787 challenge for rate of return carriers. And it is outrageous 1788 that, you know, if you are--if you live in rural America you 1789 are 30 times more likely not to be able to get broadband as 1790 if you live in an urban area.

1791 So there are two components. One is dealing with things 1792 through the price cap carriers. And we recently released 1793 what will be \$10 billion over 6 years to seven carriers to 1794 build their facilities. And I have--I love seeing the 1795 headlines that pop up across the country that we get in our 1796 report that so-and-so carrier announces they are going to 1797 spend \$27 million to bring broadband to this area, as a 1798 result of our funds.

1799 Then we go to the rate of return carriers. The 1800 challenge with rate of return carrier, and how we deal with 1801 it, is that the program has been in place for so long, and 1802 the circumstances have changed over that period. Now, as I 1803 say, I agree strongly with Commissioner Pai that this 1804 bifurcation between narrow band and broadband doesn't make 1805 any sense, but we have got to do better than just slapping 1806 that Band-Aid on. We have to be saying, how do we make sure 1807 that we can bring this whole program forward?

1808 So we sat down with the rural carriers to say, how can 1809 we do that? And to try and reach a consensus, because there 1810 are a couple of rural carrier associations who don't agree 1811 with themselves, as you know, how do you do that? And we--it

1812 is encouraging. We have agreed on--everybody has agreed on 1813 this two step--or this two prong process that I laid out a minute ago. And I am optimistic that Commissioner O'Reilly, 1814 1815 and Commissioner Clyburn, and myself, who are all working 1816 together with the rural carriers to come up with a package 1817 proposal, will be able to get this done, and that I--we will 1818 be able to live up to the commitment that we made over in the 1819 other body to have it done by the end of the year. 1820 Mr. {Loebsack.} Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Wheeler. 1821 Thank you, Mr. Chair, and I yield back. 1822 Mr. {Walden.} The gentleman yields back. The Chair 1823 recognize the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Guthrie, for 5 1824 minutes. Mr. {Guthrie.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you 1825 for being here. And my first question is for Commissioner 1826 Pai, and it is three parts. If you need to--I will ask, and 1827 if you need it repeated, I can do so as well, but this all 1828 1829 flows together. But why do you oppose putting broadcasters in the duplex gap, and why is it important to minimize the 1830 1831 number of broadcast stations placed in the wireless portion of the 600 megahertz band after the incentive auction? And I 1832

1833 can stop there. I will go ahead and give you the three, and 1834 see--maybe you can answer one. Why do you believe it is 1835 preferable to put broadcast stations in the uplink portion--1836 or the wireless band, rather than the downlink? And you have 1837 suggested that the Commission hold an en banc hearing to 1838 discuss issues related to the 600 megahertz plan. Why do you 1839 such a hearing would be helpful?

1840 Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, thanks for the question. I was 1841 transcribing as quickly as I could, so if I miss one, please 1842 let me know. In terms of putting broadcasters in the duplex gap, one of the things that a typically disparate industry, 1843 1844 as the wireless industry, the broadcasters, and unlicensed 1845 advocates agree on, is that placing broadcasters in duplex 1846 gap would be a terrible idea. Wireless companies don't like 1847 it because it would impair downlink spectrum, which they have told us is critical--more critical for them, in terms of 1848 1849 meeting consumer demand. Broadcasters have told us it is not 1850 optimal because the duplex gap is the only exclusively 1851 reserved spectrum for wireless microphones, which a lot of 1852 broadcasters rely on, and unlicensed advocates have told us as well that if you have a full powered broadcaster out 1853

1854 there, unlicensed devices will get drowned out. And so that 1855 is part of the reason why I have said consistently that we 1856 need to do what the record suggests, and that is moving them 1857 somewhere other than the duplex gap.

1858 That raises the question, well, where do you put them? 1859 And as between the downlink and the uplink, I don't think 1860 there is any question, certainly not in terms of the record 1861 itself, that there is tremendous opposition to putting them 1862 in downlink. If you think about it, everyone carrying a 1863 smartphone around now relies tremendously on downlink 1864 spectrum. We are always downloading things from the Internet. So putting a broadcaster in the downlink will--1865 1866 first of all, it will impair a lot of the spectrum that is 1867 slated to be sold before at auction, make it a lot less 1868 appealing. Secondly, it will end up causing tremendous problems, in terms of interference between broadcast and 1869 1870 wireless issues.

1871 And here the 700 megahertz auction is a really 1872 cautionary tale. Think about all the efforts that this 1873 Committee--that the Commission had to deal with because we 1874 had broadcasters in channel 51, and we had wireless carriers

1875 in the adjacent A block of the 700 megahertz band. Those 1876 issues took a long time to resolve, and it was really 1877 challenging. Here we are talking about co-channel, in 1878 addition to adjacent channel interference. Plus, remember, this is the last spectrum auction, hopefully, we are going to 1879 1880 have in some time with respect to this band, so broadcasters 1881 placed in downlink will be there essentially permanently. So 1882 this is not a problem we will be able to work around.

1883 So that is why I would prefer, based on what I have seen 1884 in the record, to place broadcasters, if they have to be put 1885 in the wireless band, to be placed in the uplink. Wireless carriers have told us it is technically preferable for a 1886 1887 couple of reasons. First, they can minimize the amount of--1888 or they can minimize the problems it would cause, in terms of 1889 interference, because you could just simply put a base 1890 station filter on. It would be a lot easier, since base stations are smaller in number, fixed in location, as opposed 1891 1892 to putting a filter on a mobile device, which everyone is 1893 carrying around, and is always moving.

1894 So in terms of the en banc hearing, which I think was 1895 your third question, one of the reasons why I think it would

1896 be helpful is that the Commission has simply not made 1897 available enough data, in terms of the simulations for these 1898 clearing scenarios, the data, and the assumptions that 1899 underlie those simulations. And we have heard from 1900 everybody, from unlicensed advocates, to broadcasters, and 1901 wireless carriers, we need more data, and we need to give you 1902 more meaningful input before you make a decision. 1903 And so that is why I thought, you know, let us just 1904 bring them all into a room, let us have everybody 1905 participate, and so then we, the Commissioners, can have a 1906 fully informed discussion before we vote on August 6, or 1907 whatever it is, to make sure that the band plan is right. I 1908 mean, Congress only gave us one chance to get it right, and 1909 if we don't, then I am afraid the cost could be substantial. 1910 Mr. {Guthrie.} Okay. I am going to try to get another 1911 question in, and for Commissioner Pai as well. So you said 1912 hopefully this is the last spectrum auction for a long time, 1913 I think you said? 1914 Mr. {Pai.} With respect to 600 megahertz, yes. 1915 Mr. {Guthrie.} Well, do you believe enough is being done to ensure there is a long term national strategy to make 1916

1917 additional spectrum available for commercial use, and if not, 1918 what else do you believe should be done? 1919 Mr. {Pai.} Thanks for the question. I think, 1920 consistent with what the Chairman has said, what 1921 Congresswoman Matsui and Congresswoman Blackburn have said, 1922 we need to make sure that there is more spectrum in the 1923 pipeline. I look at, you know, the proliferation of 1924 broadband as a Commissioner--as a consumer, and I think that 1925 is a great thing. I look at it as a Commissioner, I wonder, 1926 how are we going to supply this spectrum that, you know, all 1927 these devices, you know, connected to the Internet are going to need? And that is part of the reason why I have been so 1928 1929 bullish about getting more licensed and unlicensed spectrum 1930 out there. 1931 Mr. {Guthrie.} Do you think Congressional action is 1932 needed? 1933 Mr. {Pai.} I think in some cases it might be. With 1934 respect to Federal users in particular, it would be very

1935 helpful. And I know that you and Congresswoman Matsui have 1936 been leaders on that, and I thank you for that legislation. 1937 Mr. {Guthrie.} Chairman Wheeler, I only have about 20

1938 some seconds, but to comment on what he was about, the 1939 national--more available spectrum? 1940 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir. 1941 Mr. {Guthrie.} May not be enough time. 1942 Mr. {Wheeler.} I--yes, sir, and I would like to 1943 identify with what you and Congresswoman Matsui are doing. 1944 And, if we get a chance, I would like to also respond to your 1945 first question as well. 1946 Mr. {Guthrie.} Okay. I only have 9 seconds, so I yield 1947 back, sorry. 1948 Mr. {Walden.} The gentleman yields back. The Chair now 1949 recognizes the gentlelady, Ms. Clarke, for 5 minutes. 1950 Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I thank our 1951 Ranking Member. I, of course, thank our panelists this 1952 afternoon for your updates regarding the agency's activities. 1953 I have a few concerns that I would like to have you 1954 address, and one of them worries me a bit, and it is what is 1955 not in your testimony, it is how the Commission will address 1956 continuing challenges in diversity and representation in the 1957 media and telecom industries. We are in the 21st century. We look at our nation, and its diversity, and I think there 1958

is a widespread acknowledgement that, you know, it is -- it --1959 1960 what we see, in terms of industry, is really just not 1961 reflective of who we are as a country. 1962 So I would like to ask, first of all, Chairman Wheeler, where is the Commission's focus on the completion of the 1963 1964 diversity studies, and how can this data be used to create a 1965 more nuanced and tailored policies and reforms that advance equity and inclusion? And second to that is what metrics and 1966 1967 accountability structures are in place to ensure that 1968 vulnerable populations and their communities will be 1969 adequately served through these proposals? 1970 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you very much, Ms. Clarke. The 1971 media report that I had promised to the Committee by the 1972 middle of next year will include a topic on diversity. It 1973 has, frankly, been an issue that has been caught--has caught 1974 up previous reports. The--but I think that there is a couple 1975 of things we can take up. I--there is a substantial increase 1976 in the number of broadcast licensees since I became Chairman, 1977 in large part--minority broadcast licensees in large part 1978 because of what we did on the JSA rules, because those rules 1979 were being used to keep opportunity away from minority

1980 entrepreneurs. And so I am proud of that effort.

1981 Secondly is that I think we all have to recognize, as a 1982 point that Mr. Latta was raising previously, and the 1983 importance of how the television business is changing, and 1984 the opportunity that is reflected by over the top providers. 1985 And there has been a difference up here on whether we ought 1986 to do what this Committee did for direct broadcast satellite 1987 for over the top. And that is to say that you can't hold 1988 content back. You can't have various leverage points, 1989 because I think over the top programming creates incredible 1990 new opportunities for minorities.

1991 And lastly, we have been talking a lot about the 1992 designated entity rules, and the wireless auction. And I 1993 feel strongly that what this Congress asked us to do was to 1994 be creating opportunities for minorities, women, and rural 1995 individuals to participate in wireless. And that is what we did in the DE rules, and that the suggestions that have been 1996 1997 made by my colleagues on the Republican side actually would 1998 have limited the ability for real live DEs, rather than 1999 hypothetical DEs, to participate.

2000 Ms. {Clarke.} So on the subject of DEs, and Mr. Pyle--

2001 Commissioner Pai, excuse me, we--I will have you respond as 2002 well. It appears that we have probably cracked the code of 2003 only one part of supporting small businesses, gained access 2004 to capital to enable to compete in the wireless industry. 2005 How can the Commission facilitate more secondary market 2006 transactions for DEs and other small businesses, especially 2007 those owned by women and minorities, with the private sector? 2008 Mr. {Wheeler.} Were you addressing that to him? So I 2009 think that we need to make sure that--again, the JSA rule was 2010 very helpful in that regard, and has performed as expected. 2011 You know, we have made it clear that when broadcast licensees 2012 come in for transfers, and they are--and they are complying 2013 with the rule which says that they can't now have control of 2014 multiple licensees in a market, that we will look favorably 2015 upon them selling those assets to minority entrepreneurs. 2016 And, in fact, that has been successful. 2017 Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you, Chairman. Commissioner, I 2018 have run out of time, but hopefully we can get a response 2019

2020 Mr. {Pai.} Right now, or for the record, or--whichever. Mr. {Walden.} Probably for the record, because I want 2021

from you as well. Thank you.

2022 to keep moving forward, I think.

2023 Mr. {Pai.} Okay.

2024 Mr. {Walden.} Mr. Olson from Texas, you are recognized 2025 for 5 minutes.

Mr. {Olson.} I thank the Chair, and welcome Chairman 2026 Wheeler and Commissioner Pai. Since I have been on the 2027 2028 energy and Commerce Committee, since 2011, consumer privacy 2029 has been a focus of my work for the people of Texas 22. In 2030 the 112th and 111th Congress, that work was done on the 2031 Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade Subcommittee because they 2032 had jurisdiction over the FTC. But the FCC has grabbed that 2033 authority to regulate the broadband ISPs, taken it from the 2034 FTC, and now it is with the FCC, and now it is under this 2035 Committee's jurisdiction.

The good news is you haven't lost me. I am still with you. But folks back home want to know why. What was the problem with the FTC and broadband ISPs that forced this change? And a matter of time, would you--Chairman Wheeler 1 minute, and you, Mr. Pai, 1 minute to respond to his comments. Chairman Wheeler, why was it changed--Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Congressman. The--as you

2043 know, the FTC Act, writ large, says that it does not have 2044 jurisdiction over common telecommunications carriers, common 2045 carriers. And so when we said that ISPs were 2046 telecommunications carriers, it triggered that. What your 2047 constituents should know, however, is that we work closely 2048 with the FTC, their jurisdiction, insofar as its providers. 2049 And whatever we do, which will be forthcoming in the next few 2050 months, on our privacy proposals, we will do our best to 2051 harmonize so that there is a common set of concepts that 2052 govern privacy.

2053 Mr. {Olson.} Okay, great. That gave me some time back. 2054 Mr. Pai, you response, Mr. Pai.

2055 Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, unfortunately, the FCC's 2056 reclassification of Internet Service Providers as common 2057 carriers had a two-fold hit on consumers. First, it deprived 2058 the FTC of jurisdiction, as the Chairman has pointed out, 2059 because of the common carrier exemption, jurisdiction that 2060 the FTC has explicitly been given Congressional authorization 2061 for under things like CAPA.

2062 Secondly, because the FCC then arrogated that issue for 2063 itself, unfortunately, our authority under the statute is

2064 relatively circumscribed. As you pointed out, Section 222, 2065 CPNI, pretty narrow, arcane piece of the privacy puzzle, if 2066 you will. So we don't actually have any rules in place. 2067 And, moreover, the guidance, so-called, that we have given out has been completely unhelpful. For example, in May 2068 2069 of this year, our Enforcement Bureau put out a quidance with 2070 respect to privacy and it said, and I quote, ``The 2071 Enforcement Bureau intends that broadband providers should 2072 employ effective privacy protections in line with the core 2073 tenets of basic privacy protections.'' What does that mean? 2074 I have no idea, ISPs have no idea, consumers have no idea. 2075 Mr. {Olson.} I have no idea. 2076 Mr. {Pai.} And so I would rather have let the experts 2077 of the FTC, who have protected consumers lo these many years, 2078 handle this issue based on law that you have given them. 2079 Mr. {Pai.} And so you believe it is important that the 2080 FTC has expertise to handle these issues, as opposed to the 2081 FCC, correct? 2082 Mr. {Pai.} Expertise and legal authority, yes. 2083 Mr. {Olson.} Okay. And the Chairman talked another issue, about privacy and edge providers. Chairman Wheeler, a 2084

2085 consumer interest group filed a petition asking you to start 2086 a rulemaking to oppose consumer privacy protections on edge 2087 providers. When are we going to see your response? Do you 2088 believe that edge providers should have a different standard 2089 protection than ISPs?

2090 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you very much, Congressman. First 2091 of all, you know, the Commission has, for decades, been 2092 enforcing privacy under the CPNI rules on telecommunications 2093 carriers. So it is not as though we fell into this patch. 2094 There is a long history of privacy protection for--in--with--2095 regarding telecommunications carriers.

2096 Insofar as extending our jurisdiction to the edge 2097 providers, I have said repeatedly that that is not our 2098 intention. I don't know when the specific response to that 2099 specific petition will be coming out. I will be happy to get 2100 you a date. I don't know what the planning process on it is. 2101 Mr. {Olson.} Okay, thank you. Commissioner Pai, your 2102 response?

2103 Mr. {Pai.} I think this is part of the problem. When 2104 the FCC crossed this Rubicon on February. If you believe, as 2105 the majority did at the time, that the Internet is a virtuous

2106 cycle, and you have Internet Service Providers and edge 2107 providers acting with one another to provide a better 2108 consumer experience, it would seem to follow logically, then, 2109 that if an edge provider is acting in an anti-competitive or 2110 anti-consumer way, then why shouldn't the FCC have the 2111 jurisdiction to extend those same rules to Internet--or to 2112 edge providers. 2113 And, moreover, if you look at the Internet conduct 2114 standard, it is not clear to me, a priori, why the FCC should 2115 limit its focus on Internet Service Providers. You could 2116 easily see a dominant edge provider engaging in anti-2117 competitive conduct. And so that is part of the uncertainty 2118 that, unfortunately, the FCC opened up, and I hope we don't 2119 follow that to its logical conclusion. Mr. {Olson.} Well, thank you both. I yield back the 2120 2121 balance of my time. 2122 Mr. {Walden.} The gentleman yields back the balance of 2123 his time. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois, 2124 Mr. Rush, for 5 minutes.

2125 Mr. {Rush.} I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I 2126 want to thank you and the Ranking Member for today's hearing.

Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Pai, I welcome both of you to 2127 2128 today's hearing. So good to see you once again. 2129 Mr. Chairman, I want to lift up one of the most 2130 troubling and egregious matters that is under the 2131 consideration of the FCC. And I am referring to the prison 2132 phone call rates. I understand that FCC is poised to make a 2133 ruling on in-state phone rates for prison phone calls. That 2134 said, Mr. Chairman, we must stop this immoral practice of 2135 avaricious greed and unabashed exploitation of the poor, the 2136 very ones least able to afford this phone rate robbery. 2137 Additionally, Mr. Chairman, once and for all we must do 2138 away with the practice of site commission kickbacks, and we 2139 must cap in-state phone rates. As you know, Mr. Chairman, 2140 prison call--the prison call industry is a multi-billion 2141 dollar business. And if there is any doubt, I want to call 2142 your attention to a recent Huffington Post article entitled 2143 ``Prisoners Pay Millions to Call Loved Ones Every Year. Now 2144 This Company Wants Even More''. And this article referenced 2145 how Securus--a company called Securus, the 7th largest 2146 company in the prison phone call rate industry, Securus bragged to its investors about its \$404.6 million future 2147

2148 profits on the backs of the very same poor.

2149 Mr. Chairman, as you know, I have been fighting this 2150 issue for over a decade, and it is now time for the FCC to 2151 take action, and rein in these predatory practices by capping 2152 the rate at five cents per minute, and eliminating all 2153 ancillary fees. But more importantly, Mr. Chairman, the FCC 2154 must also be a step ahead of these predatory companies that 2155 are right now trying to circumvent the laws by offering video 2156 phone calls at the same predatory rates that they offer for 2157 phone calls--telephone calls.

2158 Mr. Chairman, my question is, when will the FCC rule on 2159 this legalized telephonic terrorism?

Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you very much, Mr. Rush. This is--I agree, this is a very serious issue, and you and I can-and people across America owe a huge debt of gratitude to Commissioner Clyburn, who took--this issue had been sitting on the desk of the FCC for 10 years, since Martha Wright filed her first petition, and brought it forward, so that there was a decision about inter-state.

2167 But you know what happens, is that whack-a-mole starts 2168 getting played here. Okay, we can't do it her, so we will

2169 move it over here. Well, next month we have a decision on 2170 that, on intra-state, that we are doing next month. The point that you make about video phones is another legitimate 2171 2172 point. I mean, the reality here is that what we are talking 2173 about is a monopoly that is granted to prisons to determine 2174 how people communicate. And like any monopoly, it ends up 2175 being exploitive. And the people who are hurt by that 2176 exploitation are the very people who rely on it. And I can 2177 assure you, sir, that Commissioner Clyburn keeps our feet to 2178 the fire on this, and that I am fully supportive of her 2179 efforts.

2180 Mr. {Rush.} I want--that is good news, Mr. Chairman, 2181 and I am just apoplectic about this situation. And I don't 2182 know--well, let me move on. If I have--my time is up.

2183 Mr. {Walden.} Time has expired. Yeah, I should tell 2184 you, we are going to do a second round of questions, so if 2185 you are here for that, there will be more time. We will now 2186 go to the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Bilirakis, for 5 2187 minutes.

2188 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate 2189 it. Thanks to both of you for showing up today, and thank

2190 you for your testimony.

2191 Chairman Wheeler, in March we discussed public safety 2192 interference complaint responses, and a resulting quarterly 2193 report, which you thought was a good idea. I know you have 2194 provided some information. Have you posted what you provided 2195 the Committee on the website so the public can see what is 2196 going on, and what you are doing? 2197 Mr. {Wheeler.} Sure. 2198 Mr. {Bilirakis.} You have? 2199 Mr. {Wheeler.} No, I am saying--would we, or--2200 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Have you posted online--2201 Mr. {Wheeler.} I can't answer that question 2202 specifically, sir. I will get you the answer--2203 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Can you get that information--2204 Mr. {Wheeler.} Sure. 2205 Mr. {Bilirakis.} --to us as soon as possible? 2206 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir. 2207 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Yeah. And if you haven't, I mean, can 2208 you post that online as soon as possible? 2209 Mr. {Wheeler.} I think that is a good point, sir. Mr. {Bilirakis.} Okay, very good. Commissioner Pai, 2210

2211 there has been a lot of attention and concern regarding the 2212 designated entity auction rules. Do you believe there are 2213 now correctly--are they now correctly balanced, and if not, 2214 what should be done to fix them? 2215 Mr. {Pai.} Unfortunately, Congressman, I don't think 2216 they are. In fact, the agency has moved in the opposite 2217 direction. My principle for this small business program is 2218 that it should benefit small businesses. But, unfortunately, 2219 the agency, having loosened some of the restrictions that 2220 were imposed on a bipartisan basis several years ago, has now opened the door for large corporations to abuse the program 2221 2222 and, ironically enough, squeeze out a lot of the small 2223 businesses, minorities, women, and others, who need access to 2224 capital in order to provide facilities-based service.

And we saw that in the most recent AWS-3 auction, where small carriers tried to compete, but they weren't able to because the deep-pocketed Fortune 500 corporation used shell companies to prevent them from bidding. And that is part of the reason why I proposed what I thought were pretty common sense reforms. If you are making in the upper eight figures, you don't need a taxpayer-funded discount in order to

2232 participate in a spectrum auction. If you are a genuine 2233 small business, with less than \$15 million of revenue, you 2234 don't need more than \$50 million of taxpayer-funded bidding 2235 credits in order to get spectrum at an auction. If you are a 2236 genuine business, you should be able to provide facilities-2237 based service, not simply flip your spectrum to a large 2238 incumbent corporation the minute the auction is over.

2239 Unfortunately, it fell one vote short, and all of those 2240 proposals, which would, I submit, have restored faith--public 2241 faith in the small business program.

2242 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Thank you. Chairman Wheeler, in the 2243 open Internet order you committed to take steps to prevent 2244 increases in poll attachment rates that might result from 2245 reclassifying broadband. What steps have you taken since the 2246 order to prevent such increases, and what additional steps 2247 are expected, sir?

Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Congressman. That--there is a proceeding underway to do that that we started in the last, what was it, 6 weeks, 8 weeks, somewhere like that. And it is to--it is designed to make sure that there is parity between telecommunications service and cable service

2253 attachment fees. 2254 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Okay. Again, can you continue to 2255 update us on this? Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir. 2256 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Appreciate it very much. All right, 2257 2258 Mr. Chairman, I yield back. 2259 Mr. {Walden.} Okay. Yeah. So now we will go to--let 2260 us see. Mr. Johnson is next--2261 Mr. {Johnson.} Thank you. 2262 Mr. {Walden.} -- for 5 minutes. 2263 Mr. {Johnson.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Chairman 2264 Wheeler, in a recent response to questions for the record as 2265 to whether you think stakeholders who cannot afford to have 2266 regulatory lawyers or lobbyists in Washington, D.C. should 2267 also have the same access that other stakeholders have, you 2268 made a point that the Commission does not have funding for routine field hearings, and similar activities, yet your 2269 2270 emissary, Ms. Sone, has been routinely traveling to various 2271 events. In fact, it seems that both you and Ms. Sone have 2272 been wheels up quite frequently in your travels. So let me pose the question this way. Given that you apparently have a 2273

2274	robust travel budget, isn't the real issue how you elect to
2275	spend the money?
2276	Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Congressman. I think the
2277	people who I keep turning down, saying no, I am not going to
2278	come talk, would probably disagree, and my travel is
2279	significantly less than other members of the Commission. But
2280	your point is a well taken point, and that is that decisions
2281	get made. There is a travel budget that each Commissioner
2282	has, and that is for his or her discretion. There is not
2283	Mr. {Johnson.} Okay. Well, you have answered my
2284	question. It really is up to your discretion on how you
2285	spend the money. So could you let us know, for the record,
2286	how much the FCC has spent on travel in fiscal year 2013,
2287	2014, and 2015 so far?
2288	Mr. {Wheeler.} By
2289	Mr. {Johnson.} Could you
2290	Mr. {Wheeler.} By Commissioner?
2291	Mr. {Johnson.}get that back?
2292	Mr. {Wheeler.} By Commissioner?
2293	Mr. {Johnson.} Yeah.
2294	Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sure.

2295 Mr. {Johnson.} Okay, great. I would like to see that. 2296 Commissioner Pai, I was listening closely to your discussion 2297 with my colleague, Mr. Bilirakis, regarding the designated 2298 entity program, and I am really struggling a bit with 2299 Commissioner Wheeler's-or Chairman Wheeler's decision to 2300 eliminate the attributable material relationship rule, and 2301 the facilities requirement in the competitive bidding rules 2302 for a couple of reasons, and you pointed those out. You made 2303 a compelling case that this sets the state for arbitrage.

2304 So how are we going to prevent that from happening? 2305 How--what actions does the Commission need to take to make 2306 sure that these rural small carriers are able to get the 2307 credits that the Designated Entity Program was designed to 2308 give them so that they can serve those underserved, unserved 2309 areas?

2310 Mr. {Pai.} Thanks for the question, Congressman. I 2311 think, to be honest, we first need to return to the status 2312 quo, before the most recent decision, and we need to adopt 2313 some common sense reforms to make sure that large 2314 corporations don't game the system again.

2315 And to be sure the order did take some of these

2316 measures, you know, prohibiting a single corporation from 2317 using multiple bidders in the same market and the same 2318 auction, but, you know, that is low hanging fruit that is 2319 already prohibited by the criminal anti-trust laws. I am 2320 talking about genuine reforms of the DE Program to make sure 2321 that the people who need the help, the people who want to 2322 serve folks in Ohio, or Kansas, can be able to do that. 2323 And, you know, I have--I am--some of those reforms, you 2324 know, limiting the amount of bidding credits people can get, 2325 making sure that large DEs can't own a majority--large companies can't own a majority of a DE, making sure that we 2326 2327 preserve that AMR, as it is known, so that people don't end 2328 up flipping all of the spectrum to the entrenched incumbents, 2329 those are the kinds of common sense reforms that don't have a 2330 partisan affiliation to them. And I think, you know, I wish 2331 the majority had agreed with me.

2332 Mr. {Johnson.} Yeah. Well, I can tell you that it is a 2333 real concern for me, and I am sure other colleagues that 2334 represent rural areas of the country. I have got high school 2335 students that don't have access to broadband Internet 2336 service, and, as a result, they either have to go to a public

2337 library nearby, or some other location, maybe to where they 2338 can get a wireless signal or something like that, to do their 2339 homework, to do research, to do that kind of thing. And this 2340 is 2015, for crying out loud.

2341 Mr. {Pai.} If I could just add a coda, one of the 2342 reasons why the facilities-based requirement is so important 2343 is because in a lot of cases the larger providers don't see 2344 the business case in building out to that school, or to that 2345 area, whereas a smaller rural provider, who actually does 2346 want to connect those folks to the Internet wirelessly, they have a strong incentive to make sure that those folks are 2347 2348 connected. So when those rural providers are squeezed out, 2349 because there is no more facilities-based requirement, and 2350 speculators can come in and take the spectrum and flip it to 2351 the big incumbents, that really does impact those consumers. 2352 Mr. {Johnson.} Okay. All right. Well, thank you. Mr. 2353 Chairman, I yield back.

2354 Mr. {Walden.} Thank you. And now we go to the 2355 gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Long, for 5 minutes.

2356 Mr. {Long.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you all
2357 for being here today. Mr. Chairman, on--or Chairman Wheeler,

2358 on July 24, 4 days ago, your agency announced that--granted 2359 with conditions approval of the transfer of control licenses 2360 and authorizations from DirecTV to AT&T. We hear much about 2361 your agency's 180 day shot clock for reviewing such 2362 transfers, yet your agency's conditional grant of approval 2363 took over twice that amount of time, as you are well aware, 2364 over 400 days. I have got some questions that I would like 2365 to have answers to. Number one, what is the point of the 2366 shot clock?

2367 Mr. {Wheeler.} Well, the shot clock is aspirational, to begin with, but it is something that we try to manage to. 2368 2369 The difficulty in this particular situation was that we were 2370 hung up by a court proceeding and a court Decision that 2371 itself took as long as the shot clock. And so we--and--that 2372 specifically dealt with the kind of information that we could 2373 have on the public record. And we had to get through that 2374 before we could get through the decision.

2375 Mr. {Long.} Well, on the 170th day of the 180 shot 2376 clock your agency stopped it for 3 months. What--

2377 Mr. {Wheeler.} Because of the court Decision. We had-2378 Mr. {Long.} That was the same thing you are talking

- 2379 about, the court--
- 2380 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes.
- 2381 Mr. {Long.} --Decision?

2382 Mr. {Wheeler.} So the reality here is that in--and 2383 there is right now, pending before Commissioner Pai and me--2384 have you--yet? I mean, that is not a set up question. I 2385 don't know the answer to it. 2386 Mr. {Pai.} What--on what? I am sorry.

2387 Mr. {Wheeler.} On the protective order.

2388 Mr. {Pai.} I just saw it yesterday, so--

2389 Mr. {Wheeler.} Okay. So we have put out a--an order 2390 for--to outline how you protect confidential information so 2391 that we can be in compliance with the court so that this will 2392 not happen again. And the absence of that was what held up 2393 this proceedings.

2394 Mr. {Long.} Okay. Commissioner Pai, same question to 2395 you. Do you have the same opinion on why the shot clock was 2396 stopped at the 170th day, or what the benefit of the shot 2397 clock is?

2398 Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, I do have a different view.2399 The agency inflicted a wound on itself, which is why the

2400 court had to intervene. The court didn't simply, out of 2401 whole cloth, decide to participate in this proceeding. What 2402 happened was, in the context of that transaction and another 2403 transaction, the agency decided to try to get all kinds of 2404 confidential information from programmers and--without any 2405 kind of due process. And so the programmers naturally sued. 2406 I urged the agency to try to reach a settlement, because 2407 this information wasn't really necessary to resolution of the 2408 issues in the transaction, and a unanimous D.C. Circuit Court 2409 of Appeals agreed with me, calling the FCC's decision an 2410 unexplained and substantial departure from previous policy. 2411 And miraculously, even though they remanded it and told the 2412 FCC, look, here is the road map you need to follow if you want this information, despite having said the information 2413 2414 was critical, ultimately the agency didn't even seek it or 2415 rely on it in making the decision. So that is why I said, 2416 look, the shot clock needs to be more than aspirational, it 2417 needs to be a rule. Just as there are 24 seconds in the NBA, there should be 180 days, period, for the FCC, with 2418 2419 extensions for extenuating circumstances. But, nonetheless, we need to give both the public and the parties a lot of 2420

2421 certainty as to how the FCC is going to do--

2422 Mr. {Long.} Okay. Let me move on. I have got another 2423 question here for Chairman Wheeler. 3 days prior to your 2424 agency's conditional grant of approval of the transfer, 2425 control of license and authorization from DirecTV and AT&T, 2426 the Department of Justice announced that, after an extensive 2427 investigation, it concluded that the combination of AT&T's 2428 land-based Internet video business with DirecTV's satellite-2429 based video business does not pose a significant risk to 2430 competition.

2431 Although the Justice Department closed its investigation 2432 without imposing any conditions on the transaction, your 2433 agency announced that it was imposing a number of conditions 2434 to address potential harms presented by the combination of AT&T and DirecTV, despite the Justice Department's view that 2435 2436 the combination of the two video businesses did not pose a significant risk to competition. What significant risks to 2437 competition did your agency identify that the Justice 2438 2439 Department apparently missed?

2440 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Congressman, and we worked 2441 closely with the Justice Department on this, and I don't

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2442
      think that there was a sliver of light between us. The
2443
     reality--
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          Mr. {Long.} And how can--
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          Mr. {Wheeler.} The reality--
          Mr. {Long.} How can you say that--
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2447
          Mr. {Wheeler.} Because we have a different test. We
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     have--
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          Mr. {Long.} You have a what?
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          Mr. {Wheeler.} We have a different test. They have an
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     anti-trust test that they face. We have a public interest
     test that we are supposed to measure by. So we have actually
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     two different standards that we measure to. And what was
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     happening here was that in about 25 percent of the area--of
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     AT&T's service area, DirecTV was a competitor to AT&T for
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     video service. And so eliminating that competition, the
     question became, does that create an incentive, then, to
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      eliminate broadband competition as well?
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           So what we required was that AT&T expand its broadband
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      coverage, which increased competition for broadband by a
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      significant amount, and created an opportunity for those
     video providers not to have to go through an increasingly
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      decreasing--increasingly--a decreasing choke point--
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           Mr. {Long.} You just wanted to see if I was paying
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      attention.
2466
          Mr. {Wheeler.} --insofar as--
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           Mr. {Long.} We have got a red light on our backboard.
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     My 5 minute shot clock has expired, so I will be back for
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     round two.
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          Mr. {Wheeler.} Good.
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           Mr. {Long.} The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from
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     New York, Mr. Collins.
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           Mr. {Collins.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Wheeler,
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      the big issue that I have been involved in is pirate radio,
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     which you may know. And back in early June pretty much every
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     New York member of Congress, as well as--
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           Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir.
           Mr. {Collins.} --New Jersey sent you a letter. And
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      while the issue may not be a terrible issue, you know, in
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      some parts of the country, it truly is in New York City, as
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      evidenced by--not often you can get 27 members of New York to
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      agree. Upstate and downstate, we are like two different
     worlds. So I guess I--to sum it up, we are extraordinarily
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2484 disappointed that the FCC has clearly said it is not a 2485 priority. I mean, the -- we got the letter just from you 2486 yesterday. 2487 And it--and I understand budget concerns, and--I guess 2488 what I am trying to--the point I want to emphasize is this is 2489 an issue, even though it is not to you, and you are the 2490 Chairman. You know, we really don't appreciate you saying 2491 that--as you put in here, the time and expense of pursuing 2492 these cases present particular difficulties in the current 2493 flat budget environment, where the Commission's staffing is 2494 at its lowest point in 30 years. Overtime is less available, 2495 so, accordingly, we must prioritize our work based on 2496 existing resources and harm to the public. Thus, matters 2497 posing an imminent threat to public safety, or directly 2498 harming large numbers of consumers, must take precedence over other matters, such as pirate radio. 2499 2500 So, I mean, I understand what you are saying, but, you 2501 know, what is the size of your budget? I mean--

2502 Mr. {Wheeler.} So I--Congressman, I--that letter, and 2503 those particular words which I wrote were not designed to say 2504 that this is a low priority, but designed to say that first

2505 issue is public safety. Pirate radio has to exist inside 2506 that, and I believe that we have been very aggressive. We 2507 have--so during my Chairmanship, we have had 200 private 2508 radio enforcements. In the last year we have had 100 alone. 2509 And--2510 Mr. {Collins.} How many in New York, just--2511 Mr. {Wheeler.} I don't know the exact number, but I 2512 would say 90--not--maybe not--80 percent of those. And so 2513 what we have done is--and sure--and Commissioner O'Reilly, 2514 when he was meeting with the New York broadcasters, really 2515 focused on that, and he helped us focus on that. So we 2516 formed an inter-agency working group, task force, to work 2517 with the NAB and the New York broadcasters on this issue to

2518 make sure--

2519 Mr. {Collins.} Well, and--so you had that meeting, and 2520 the fourth point on that that came out was basically that you 2521 need more folks in your local enforcement office. That--I 2522 think that--point number four of that hearing was additional 2523 FCC enforcement options.

2524 Mr. {Wheeler.} That was one--right, that was one of the 2525 things that they--

2526 Mr. {Collins.} But in another hearing we talked about 2527 how you have been reducing the local field offices, and 2528 pulling those folks back to headquarters. And some of us 2529 would presume that is to be ready to enforce Title 2, which 2530 we can disagree on as well. But it seems a little 2531 disingenuous, and our big concern is words are words, actions 2532 are actions, and the actions have not convinced me, and I 2533 think other members, that it is at all a priority. Your 2534 letter, while it said maybe someday, if we have got nothing 2535 else to do, we will see what we might want to find in pirate 2536 radio, that is--it is a low priority for the FCC. 2537 Mr. {Wheeler.} If that is how you interpret it, I 2538 apologize, because that is not what was meant. There is -- so 2539 the New York office, the Boston office, and the Miami office, 2540 which is where prior--pirate radio tends to exist, those 2541 three areas. This is a whack-a-mole--I keep using the whack-2542 a-mole today, but this is a whack-a-mole kind of situation--2543 Mr. {Collins.} Well, sure, that is what pirate radio 2544 They-is. 2545 Mr. {Wheeler.} --where people keep--2546 Mr. {Collins.} Absolutely.

2547 Mr. {Wheeler.} --moving around. Now--so one of the 2548 things I think that I encouraged in that letter is that 2549 Congress can also be helpful, because we can't go--we can go 2550 and shut somebody down, and he or she moves to this spot, 2551 boom, they are up again.

2552 Mr. {Collins.} Right.

2553 Mr. {Wheeler.} And we are just constantly chasing. If 2554 Congress could also enact--make it illegal to aid and abet 2555 the carrying out of this--and I think that is also what the 2556 NAB group has recommended. If we can get at those who are aiding and abetting--because there is a cabal that pulls this 2557 2558 off, right? Well, he moved to my apartment over here, you move to this space over here. And then you go see the --we 2559 2560 didn't know anything about this, you know. And so there is a 2561 totality of the package here. I mean, 200 enforcements. We 2562 have a task force working on it. We could use some 2563 additional authority so we could have some teeth. 2564 Mr. {Collins.} I--I am about out of time, so two

2565 things. One is, maybe this is a rhetorical question, but I 2566 will ask it. There have been suggestions that the FCC has 2567 actually directed field offices to step down and back away

2568 from enforcement. Any truth in that? 2569 Mr. {Wheeler.} I have heard that--2570 Mr. {Collins.} Right. 2571 Mr. {Wheeler.} --suggestion. I have not--Mr. {Collins.} So I am going to put it right out here. 2572 2573 Mr. {Wheeler.} I have heard that suggestion. I have 2574 not seen that command. 2575 Mr. {Collins.} And it did not come from you? 2576 Mr. {Wheeler.} Did not come from me. 2577 Mr. {Collins.} Could you provide me the language that you might suggest? Because I can appreciate, you know, don't 2578 2579 bring me a problem without a solution. Can you bring me the 2580 language that we might put in--2581 Mr. {Wheeler.} Great. 2582 Mr. {Collins.} --to some other legislation that would 2583 assist you on the pirate radio? 2584 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, sir. 2585 Mr. {Collins.} It is an important issue for us in New 2586 York, and we just don't want to be the last thing on Friday 2587 afternoon at 4:59, somebody said I have 1 minute until I go home, let me see what I can do on pirate--2588

2589 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir. 2590 Mr. {Collins.} --radio. Thank you. 2591 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you. Mr. {Collins.} I yield back. 2592 2593 Mr. {Walden.} The gentleman yields back. The Chair now 2594 recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota, Mr. Cramer. 2595 Mr. {Cramer.} Thank the Chairman, and the Ranking 2596 Member, once again for suffering along with me as you wait 2597 for the last questioner. And thanks to both of you as well. 2598 And thank you, Commissioner Pai, for referencing the letter 2599 that 114 of my closest friends and I sent to the Chairman and to the FCC regarding standalone, and to both of you for 2600 addressing it so thoroughly today. And I might just hone in 2601 2602 a little bit on some of the finer points regarding the 2603 timeline. Because in the letter I received, Mr. Chairman, 2604 from you yesterday you often referred to a lack of consensus. 2605 There seems to be some consensus. You pledged that by the 2606 end of the year we will solve this, but we need more 2607 consensus from stakeholders. As you both know, of course, 2608 the--community presented a plan in 2013, modified somewhat over the last couple of years to meet moving targets. 2609

2610 I might ask you, Commissioner Pai, you know, you have 2611 offered up I think the--I think your quote there from your 2612 plan was simple amendments to existing rules as an outcome. 2613 And one of the things I have noticed around here, and I have certainly noticed in regulatory bodies, having served on one, 2614 2615 we can tend to complicate simple things. My goal is usually 2616 the opposite of that. Are there issues in the--plan that 2617 prevent this from going forward, or prevent us from 2618 utilizing, you know, that as the model, or are there other 2619 issues that have, you know, caused this to take so long? You 2620 know--

2621 Mr. {Pai.} Thanks for the question, Congressman, and 2622 thank you also for your kind words about my proposal, which in turn is modeled on your letter. I think--stepping back 2623 2624 60,000 feet, I think the problem is basically this. There 2625 are a number of problems with the high cost fund, A, B, C, D, 2626 E. Problem A, however, is standalone broadband service, and 2627 my position has been consistent with your letter, and a 2628 companion letter in the Senate, that--let us adopt targeted 2629 changes to our rules to make sure that rate of return carriers aren't penalized for offering broadband as a 2630

2631 standalone service. Now, that is not to say that problems B, 2632 C, D, E aren't important, but, for the purposes of this 2633 issue, standalone broadband service, let us get that piece of 2634 it done, and then turn to the other issues. 2635 Now, the issue with the rate of return carriers and the 2636 consensus, I appreciate the efforts of my colleagues to try 2637 to find that consensus, but nonetheless, number one, it is 2638 not necessary to resolve those issues, to adopt a standalone 2639 broadband solution, and number two, if we end up waiting 2640 until a consensus emerges on those other issues, I fear we are not going to meet the deadline we set for ourselves 2641 2642 publicly for getting this done by the end of the year. 2643 Mr. {Cramer.} Chairman Wheeler, can we meet the end of the year deadline? Is there a reason we can't meet that, and 2644 2645 are we attaching too many other things to the simple 2646 solution? 2647 Mr. {Wheeler.} Those are the two right questions. 2648 Mr. {Cramer.} Yeah. 2649 Mr. {Wheeler.} The--I am trying to do that. It is my 2650 goal to do it. I expect to do it. A couple of points here. In order to do that, you cannot be wedded to consensus. As 2651

2652 you know from your previous term, at some point in time you 2653 have got to pull up and shoot.

2654 Mr. {Cramer.} Indeed.

2655 Mr. {Wheeler.} Boy, am I trying to get consensus. But if you can't get everybody to agree at some point in time, 2656 2657 you have got to put--and we will put forward a proposal on 2658 that in a timely basis in order to do things by the end of 2659 the year. Because, at the root of this, is that we have got 2660 to do better for rural consumers, period. And it is not just 2661 one simple fix. It is a broader set of fixes. Because I am 2662 in violent agreement on the narrow band/broadband issue, but 2663 it is not enough.

And then we also have a responsibility to those people who are paying for this every month in their phone bills, to make sure that the money is spent responsibly. And I hope we have consensus. I am working for consensus. But if we can't have consensus, we need to have progress.

Mr. {Cramer.} Well, there are other issues the FCC has taken up this year that I wish there would have been more consensus on, so I don't want consensus or--to mean 100 percent, as you might imagine.

2673 Shifting, then, just a little bit with my remaining 2674 time, we spent some time talking about, of course, the 2675 auction. I am--I was about to call it the voluntary auction. 2676 That is what it used to be called. I think it still is. Ιt has--the word voluntary is how it is often referred to, 2677 2678 because, of course, it is, in fact, voluntary, both opting in 2679 and opting out. And, as you know, the \$1.75 billion that 2680 Congress has put in for, you know, the repacking fund is 2681 probably not going to be enough, considering that we are 2682 looking at, what, 1,100, maybe, TV stations that are going to 2683 have to involuntarily move.

How are we going to--is there a plan to deal with that shortfall that I can assure my rural North Dakota broadcasters that they won't have to bear all the costs? Maybe Commissioner Pai first, and then the Chairman with the remaining time.

2689 Mr. {Pai.} Congressman, I have long suggested that we 2690 should treat the 1.75 billion relocation fund as a budget at 2691 the FCC, and structure the auction in such a as to minimize 2692 the possibility that we would exceed it, and ultimately end 2693 up putting the onus on the broadcasters to pay up.

2694 The other issue that I have heard, most recently in 2695 Nebraska from a group of broadcasters, is that the 36 months 2696 is not necessarily as long as it might seem, that it is --2697 there is a shortage of people who are able to do the work, there is a shortage of the equipment that is necessary for 2698 2699 the repacking to be done, and that you--the Commission should 2700 be mindful of that as well as it progresses. So I share your 2701 concern, and I want to make sure that broadcasters, to the 2702 extent possible, are not--are held harmless, in terms of 2703 necessary expenditures.

Mr. {Cramer.} Chairman, do you want to speak--Mr. {Wheeler.} I think Commissioner Pai has identified the key issue, and that is we do need to make sure that we are--we have to live within a budget, and we want to manage things within a budget. The--you gave us that number. We can't change that number, and we have got to come up with a program that will make it work.

2711 Mr. {Cramer.} Thank you both. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2712 Mr. {Walden.} And if you hang around, Mr. Cramer, we 2713 are going to do a second round. You could be, like, really 2714 quick on the shot clock here. We are now going to go to the

2715 gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. Lujan, for 5 minutes.

2716 Mr. {Lujan.} Mr. Chairman, thank you so much for having 2717 us here today. Ranking Member Eshoo, it is an honor to be 2718 with--here with both of you. Chairman Wheeler, Commissioner 2719 Pai, thank you for joining us as well.

2720 I appreciate the testimony centered around rural access. 2721 As Commissioner Pai said, he is a rural guy, I am a rural 2722 quy. I think Chairman Walden also represents a very rural 2723 district, as we talk about many parts of the country that 2724 need broadband access, and affordability. And you have heard me say this many times, Chairman Wheeler, we can have 2725 2726 connectivity at 30,000 feet when we are flying across the 2727 United States in an airplane, there is no reason that we 2728 cannot have connectivity when we are on the ground traveling 2729 all across America, not only in rural communities, tribal communities, and states like mine, in New Mexico. 2730 With that being said, in New Mexico, for example, 77 2731 2732 percent of those living rural communities, and 89 percent 2733 living in tribal communities lack access to advanced

2734 broadband. Chairman Wheeler, as you said in your testimony,

2735 you have pursued an aggressive agenda at the FCC that

includes reforming the E-rate Program, modernizing the 2736 2737 Lifeline Program, and establishing the Connect America Fund. 2738 Can you discuss what this agenda means for people who lack 2739 sufficient access to broadband and communication services, not just with buildout, but also with making it more 2740 2741 affordable so people are able to take advantage once there is 2742 a buildout program? 2743 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir. Thank you, Congressman, and I 2744 hope that we can do significantly better than as--the speeds 2745 that are delivered in the air, and that is what we are doing. 2746 The, you know, I have been in New Mexico multiple times, in 2747 tribal areas, and other very remote areas in New Mexico to 2748 personally visit and talk to the individuals involved. 2749 I remember a situation that--there was a fiber going

down this side of the road, a fiber on an Indian reservation, and over here, about 100 yards away, was a high school, and up here was the library. And they couldn't get a connection from the fiber to the high school because it was costprohibitive, and the E-rate Program wasn't paying for that. Now we pay for that, and that is in large part because of these kinds of specific examples that we have seen. We need

2757 to make sure this is the case.

We also need to make sure that low income individuals who are, unfortunately, disproportionately represented on tribal areas have access to broadband support to connect them. And that is why we are not only overhauling, but changing the orientation of the lifeline program to go to broadband.

2764 Mr. {Lujan.} And, Chairman Wheeler, in all these 2765 areas--I am going to submit some other questions into the 2766 record to flesh these areas out, but, you know, as we do 2767 this, I really appreciate the conversation that we have had 2768 today, and the focus, and seeing how we can grow the rural 2769 family as well, and see how we get more attention there.

2770 The other place that I want to complement both of you, 2771 Commissioner Pai, Chairman Wheeler, and get your perspective 2772 is on modernizing the FCC. You have embarked on expanding electronic filing and distribution, decreasing backlogs, and 2773 2774 improving responsiveness to consumers. Can you both tell me what you are doing to provide greater information to 2775 2776 consumers, including improving--sorry, transparency and 2777 accountability, standardizing forms, digitizing the process,

- 2778 including the submittal of documents?
- 2779 Mr. {Wheeler.} Boy, am I glad you asked that question.
- 2780 Mr. {Lujan.} And you both support that effort?
- 2781 Mr. {Wheeler.} The--

2782 Mr. {Lujan.} Yes, Commissioner Pai?

- 2783 Mr. {Pai.} Yes.
- 2784 Mr. {Lujan.} Yes?

2785 Mr. {Wheeler.} On my first trip to our consumer 2786 operation in Gettysburg, I saw in the corner a humongous 2787 machine that the staff proudly announced to me could take 17 2788 different forms and put them into one envelope. And I said, well, why are we sending out 17 different forms? And they 2789 2790 said, well, because that is the way we do it. So you contact 2791 the FCC on a robocall issue, and we will send you the form 2792 for robocall, as well as the form for loudness on 2793 commercials, as well as the form for every other kind of 2794 complaint we had. And I said, wait a minute, we can do 2795 better than this. 2796 Mr. {Lujan.} And those forms are required to be sent

2797 back.

2798 Mr. {Wheeler.} And the, you know, and the--

2799 Mr. {Lujan.} Those forms--

2800 Mr. {Wheeler.} And I would talk to consumers, you know, 2801 who would say, what am I supposed to do with this? Which 2802 form am I supposed to--so we now have totally updated it, put 2803 it on the Web. We just won a prize for being one of the best 2804 government sites -- consumer interface sites on the Web. And 2805 most of all, we are then taking that information and putting 2806 it back into what should we be doing to help us focus on our 2807 priorities.

2808 Mr. {Lujan.} That is great. Mr. Chairman, you know, if 2809 there are other areas that we can work on in this space, I 2810 am--look forward to having those conversations. And if I am 2811 able to, because of the length of the line, Mr. Chairman, I 2812 look forward to the second round--

2813 Mr. {Walden.} Indeed.

2814 Mr. {Lujan.} Thank you, Chairman.

2815 Mr. {Walden.} I don't know if you can get there from 2816 here. Which we are going to start now, so thank you.

I want to go back to this issue of LPTV and translators, and maybe Commissioner Pai--Chairman Wheeler. There is all this talk now at the Commission about setting aside an entire

2820 channel for unlicensed. And I support unlicensed, we have 2821 made a lot of unlicensed available, there is more to be done, 2822 but won't setting aside a whole channel for unlicensed 2823 contribute to the problem that we are hearing from translator 2824 and the LPTV community? Commissioner. 2825 Mr. {Pai.} Mr. Chairman, it will by definition, to the 2826 extent that a particular vacant channel is allocated solely 2827 for unlicensed. That means -- in the TV band, that means an 2828 LPTV's station can't occupy it post-auction. 2829 Mr. {Wheeler.} In--2830 Mr. {Walden.} Chairman Wheeler? 2831 Mr. {Wheeler.} --reality, probably not, because what we 2832 are talking about here are using TV white spaces, and 2833 creating these kinds of additional applications for 2834 unlicensed in those areas where the duplex gap is not 2835 sufficient. And that is going to be a handful of areas that 2836 I doubt will be any areas that are the typical LPTV rural 2837 kind of area. 2838 Mr. {Walden.} So you are--will you commit to LPTV and translators having priority, then, over unlicensed? 2839 Mr. {Wheeler.} No. We are going to--so it was really 2840

2841 clear--

2842 Mr. {Walden.} In the TV band?

2843 Mr. {Wheeler.} Now, it was--I think that the mandate 2844 from this Committee is clear. The mandate from this

2845 $\,$ Committee is that there is no priority given to LPTV.

2846 Mr. {Walden.} True.

Mr. {Wheeler.} And the Committee also said, however, that we need to be encouraging unlicensed. I think--I don't think that it comes down to that kind of a solution, though, Mr. Chairman, with all due respect. I think that it is possible, and what we are just breaking our tails on, is to be able to accomplish both of these, and I think we will be successful.

2854 Mr. {Walden.} Yeah. I would say--my recollection of 2855 the statute, which we together helped write here, was--

2856 Mr. {Wheeler.} You wrote it.

2857 Mr. {Walden.} --that unlicensed was never set aside as 2858 a priority to go create a nationwide band. In fact, we had a 2859 lot of discussion about that very fact, that you don't go 2860 clear all this and then give it away to, in effect, some 2861 pretty major operators. You know, Commissioner Pai?

2862 Mr. {Pai.} And this is part of the reason why I suggested that we adopt a technically sound solution to where 2863 2864 to put broadcasters if we put them in the wireless--2865 Mr. {Walden.} Right. Mr. {Pai.} --band. If we put them in the uplink, then 2866 2867 we avoid this entire issue altogether, whereas in the duplex 2868 gap, we not only impair unlicensed, which has to find a 2869 home--downlink. 2870 Mr. {Wheeler.} You want to--should we discuss--I mean 2871 this is a really good point that Commissioner Pai has raised, that there is serious concern on. So, first of all, let us 2872 2873 remember what we are talking about here, is how do we 2874 minimize the aggregate impact across the country? And that 2875 means that in a handful of markets, you--it is a percentage that can be--is in single digits, okay, you--that there is an 2876 2877 issue. He is proposing that you put it in the uplink, put the interference in the uplink. What that does is knock out 2878 2879 an entire bay station. 2880 Mr. {Walden.} Right.

2881 Mr. {Wheeler.} The impact is much broader.

2882 Mr. {Walden.} I think you have got disagreement with

2883 Commissioner Pai, but I am going to have to move along here. 2884 My concern is there are a lot of--I hear from my colleagues 2885 all over the west, there are concern these translators are 2886 going to go dark because they are going to get squished out. And if they get squished out because you created a whole band 2887 2888 of unlicensed, that only adds to the problem. And there is a 2889 public interest obligation underpinning all of this at the 2890 Commission to provide for.

Now, I realize they are not classy. I realize they don't have all the rights, and all that. I was a licensee of translators myself. I knew I could be pushed out. But through this you have got some flexibility here to manage, and that is, I guess, what we are calling--

2896 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yeah, we--

2897 Mr. {Walden.} I want to switch gears to go to the TCPA 2898 issue very quickly, because this issue of auto-dialer has 2899 come up. And, in your order, you adopted a pretty broad 2900 definition of an auto-dialer, although you acknowledged, and 2901 I quote, ``there are outer limits of the capacity of 2902 equipment to be an auto-dialer, and there must be more than a 2903 theoretical potential that the equipment could be modified to

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2904
      satisfy the auto-dialer definition.'' Is my iPhone an auto-
2905
     dialer?
2906
           Mr. {Wheeler.} No, sir.
2907
          Mr. {Walden.} Then let me ask you this. There are at
      least three apps that we found, Dial My Calls, Call Bot
2908
2909
     Automated Calling, and Voxling that would turn my iPhone into
2910
     an auto-dialer.
2911
           Mr. {Wheeler.} So the issue that we were trying to deal
2912
     with in this order was not the hardware, but the impact,
2913
     because the--since Congress acted in 1991, the technology has
2914
     changed. And the--what Congress's instructions to us were is
2915
     no contact from auto-dialers without--
2916
           Mr. {Walden.} But--
2917
           Mr. {Wheeler.} --permission.
2918
           Mr. {Walden.} But my--
2919
           Mr. {Wheeler.} I am taking that--
2920
           Mr. {Walden.} --question to you, though, is if I push
2921
      somebody's name, Chairman Wheeler's--I don't ever dial your
2922
     number. I just push--
2923
           Mr. {Wheeler.} Correct.
2924
          Mr. {Walden.} --Chairman Wheeler, and it dials. To me-
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2925 -is that an auto-dialer?

2926 Mr. {Wheeler.} No, sir.

2927 Mr. {Walden.} Okay. If I have a database of names that 2928 I want to reach out to, let us say voters, and I want to turn 2929 them out to vote, and I have a device that calls until 2930 somebody answers, and then I can take the call, is that an

2931 auto-dialer?

2932 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir.

2933 Mr. {Walden.} Okay. So I no longer can do that? If I 2934 have a tele-town hall in my office, which I do, and there is 2935 some company that does--calls all those thousands of people 2936 in my district, are they now prohibited from doing this? 2937 Mr. {Wheeler.} Unless the consumer has asked to get 2938 this. This is a--the--Congress was--the statute is very 2939 explicit.

2940 Mr. {Walden.} So tele-town halls now by members of 2941 Congress, and most members do that, are now against--

2942 Mr. {Wheeler.} I am--all I am doing is--

2943 Mr. {Walden.} No, I am asking you the question.

2944 Mr. {Wheeler.} --the statute. No, sir. That is right.
2945 Mr. {Walden.} So those are prohibited, and your

2946 contention is always have been?

2947 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, sir.

2948 Mr. {Walden.} Wow. That is interesting. That would be 2949 news to a lot of people. Commissioner Pai?

2950 Mr. {Pai.} Mr. Chairman, I think part of the reason why 2951 it is indisputable that a smartphone is an auto-dialer under 2952 the FCC's new interpretation--if you look at the statute, it 2953 says a capacity to randomly or sequentially dial a number. I 2954 explicitly said capacity means the actual capacity. The 2955 smartphone has, in itself, intrinsically the ability to do that. The majority rejected my argument and said, no, you 2956 could download an app. There are all kinds of other things 2957 2958 you could do to effectively make the smartphone an auto-2959 dialer, even if it isn't intrinsically.

And that is part of the reason why literally every communications device, other than a rotary phone, I give the majority credit for accepting those, nonetheless is now subject to TCPA liability as an auto-dialer. And that is not good for consumers, that is not good for providers. It is not good for anybody, other than trial lawyers.

2966 Mr. {Walden.} Well, and we are hearing from others out

2967 there who are--I mean, there is this issue with the health 2968 care exchanges, and whether or not insurance companies can 2969 follow up and, like, notify you that it is time for you to 2970 come in and have some tests done. I have been told that may 2971 be prohibited now. I mean, are you aware of that? Are you 2972 hearing those issues? 2973 Mr. {Pai.} That is the first I have heard of it, but it

2974 doesn't surprise me, because now we have seen it from a 2975 number of different industries. They are just uncertain 2976 about what the rules of the road are.

2977 Mr. {Walden.} Yeah.

2978 Mr. {Wheeler.} We--so understand what we were doing, 2979 Mr. Chairman, was responding to a series of petitions. We 2980 did not issue a rule. People petitioned us and said, what is 2981 the rule--what does your--

2982 Mr. {Walden.} Right, but you interpreted.

2983 Mr. {Wheeler.} And so--and if somebody wants to

2984 petition us on the kinds of things you talk about, we can 2985 deal with that.

2986 Mr. {Walden.} Right.

2987 Mr. {Wheeler.} On the health care issue one, we

2988 specifically had an exemption for being--bank fraud, health 2989 care, things like this. And for government agencies. 2990 Mr. {Walden.} And with changing technology, 40 percent 2991 of Americans no longer have a land line, right? 2992 Mr. {Wheeler.} Right. 2993 Mr. {Walden.} I know you spoke out and said, basically, 2994 pollsters could go the way of, you know, blacksmiths, I 2995 quess. 2996 Mr. {Wheeler.} Well, they have been, right. 2997 Mr. {Walden.} Well, I guess my point is--so that 2998 industry, in effect, in terms of trying to do a random sample 2999 is now put out this --3000 Mr. {Wheeler.} But--3001 Mr. {Walden.} --in this effect, right? How do you do a 3002 random sample on a poll if you can't randomly sample and 3003 dial? 3004 Mr. {Wheeler.} So I once sat down with Peter Hart to 3005 write a piece--3006 Mr. {Walden.} Right. 3007 Mr. {Wheeler.} --exactly on that, insofar as wireless, because you can't have random--you can't get to the wireless 3008

3009 numbers.

3010 Mr. {Walden.} Right.

3011 Mr. {Wheeler.} You don't know what they are. So that 3012 went by the board. The issue here is, if you come to us and 3013 you say, the statute says, which it does, that the only folks 3014 who are allowed to be called are those who want to be 3015 \called--3016 Mr. {Walden.} Got it. 3017 Mr. {Wheeler.} -- and I am supposed to be a strict 3018 constructionalist of the statute--3019 Mr. {Walden.} Well, we have seen some examples by the 3020 Court where they would disagree with your interpretation of 3021 statute on other issues --3022 Mr. {Wheeler.} Let me--3023 Mr. {Walden.} --rather violently and directly. 3024 Mr. {Wheeler.} And you are constantly encouraging me to 3025 be a strict constructionalist. 3026 Mr. {Walden.} Well, I think we are just figure out the 3027 impact--3028 Mr. {Wheeler.} Yeah. I understand. Mr. {Walden.} --of your ruling as it relates to--I have 3029

3030 gone way beyond my time, but I will now defer to my colleague 3031 from California, Ms. Eshoo. 3032 Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Well, it is an 3033 important discussion, and I think that we need to talk about 3034 this some more, because it is--what went into the statute was 3035 like holding a mirror up to the country at that time. 3036 Mr. {Wheeler.} In '91, right?

3037 Mr. {Walden.} In '91. That is a long time ago. That 3038 is many, many moons ago, when you think of generations of --3039 how many generations of technology changes have taken place. 3040 So whether someone wants to be a strict constructionist or 3041 whatever, I think that we have to have the elasticity to stay 3042 up with the times. I mean, each one of us represents 750,000 3043 people. Now, maybe we have got to reach out to every single 3044 one of them if we possibly can, but, in my view, meeting with 3045 people relative to a telephone town hall meeting has been overwhelmingly embraced. Not just accepted, but embraced by 3046 3047 my constituents. Plus it saves tons of money, and they get 3048 to just ask whatever they want. So these are, you know, I 3049 don't think they would be satisfied--well, this is what the statute says. I think they would say, change whatever you 3050

3051 have to change, but keep up with the changes that are taking 3052 place. So it is important.

3053 I--since we are going into a second round, and maybe it 3054 is just the Chairman and myself. No, that is--two others? 3055 Good, Billy and Ben. I want to talk about your budget. The 3056 House appropriators have really screwed the FCC, in plain 3057 English, in my view. And I don't think it is funny, I think 3058 it is serious. I mean, we had members asking questions today 3059 about travel budgets. I think that whatever you do, and 3060 however you do it, it would be interesting to see if it 3061 tracks along with what--how members of Congress are allowed to handle their MRA. I don't know, but it may be something 3062 3063 for us to discuss. Now, the fiscal year appropriations bill has \$315 million in it. That reflects a cut of \$25 million 3064 3065 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level, and 73 million below the request. Now, they also have placed in riders 3066 3067 that--relative to net neutrality and all of that.

3068 Now, what I would like to ask you, Mr. Chairman, is have 3069 you had conversations with the appropriators? Is there 3070 anyone from the majority here that has been asked to lean in 3071 with the appropriators? I mean, we are constantly putting on

3072 the FCC, and in oversight, all of these issues come up. I 3073 don't know who is--who is going to do this work and follow up 3074 with every member's request about what they want? You wanted 3075 to close offices, members said don't close them, we need them 3076 open. But, I mean, there are so many things that are reliant 3077 on dollars. And I am not talking about having a load of 3078 extra dough. I am talking about the agency being able to 3079 carry out its responsibilities. So what I would like to know 3080 from you is, have you had conversations with the 3081 appropriators on the majority side? Have you had 3082 conversations with the majority side here to see what can be 3083 worked out with the budget? 3084 I don't know, you know, these riders, the President is not going to sign something like that. And, at the end of 3085

3086 the day, I think that the appropriations process is so messed 3087 up around here because we don't have regular order, speaking 3088 of transparency, and process, and all of that, that we are 3089 going to end up with an omnibus bill. And if we--and I think 3090 that is what is going to happen. So compare and contrast 3091 what your present budget is, because an omnibus really--3092 doesn't really allow for that much more, and address for us

3093 any conversations, or how you are following up with the 3094 appropriators did to the budget of your agency. 3095 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you, Congresswoman. We have had 3096 conversations with everybody who will listen, and some who 3097 won't. The--and I mean that only in a flippant remark. I 3098 am--3099 Ms. {Eshoo.} Um-hum. 3100 Mr. {Wheeler.} --not saying people aren't listening. 3101 We have talked to this Committee, we have talked to their 3102 Committee. We--I was honored that the Chairman came to the 3103 Appropriations Committee, which I think--the first time that 3104 I have ever known that a Chairman has actually come--3105 Mr. {Walden.} Second time. I was there last year. 3106 Mr. {Wheeler.} Did I--I missed you, then. I was--3107 sorry. 3108 Mr. {Walden.} I was right behind you and waving. 3109 Mr. {Wheeler.} Okay. The--so that he has got a record 3110 now for--twice. 3111 Ms. {Eshoo.} But that is not the point. 3112 Mr. {Wheeler.} But the--3113 Ms. {Eshoo.} I want to know about the money.

3114	Mr. {Wheeler.} But, yes, we have to live with the
3115	number that the Congress gives us. It is that, you know, it
3116	is that simple.
3117	Ms. {Eshoo.} Have you, in response to what the
3118	appropriators have doneand I don't know, Mr. Chairman, were
3119	you there to support the appropriators in cutting the budget,
3120	or against it?
3121	Mr. {Walden.} I was there to listen to the
3122	appropriators
3123	Ms. {Eshoo.} I see.
3124	Mr. {Walden.} Yeah.
3125	Ms. {Eshoo.} You didn't testify?
3126	Mr. {Walden.} No. No, I was there to hear what they
3127	had to say.
3128	Ms. {Eshoo.} I see. Have you come up withyou know
3129	what I would like to ask you to do? Two things. What you
3130	what youryou will be able to do
3131	Mr. {Wheeler.} Um-hum.
3132	Ms. {Eshoo.} $$ with a budget that is reduced by 25
3133	million
3134	Mr. {Wheeler.} Yes, ma'am.

3135 Ms. {Eshoo.} -- and also -- and the top line things that 3136 you have to do. I mean, we have got to move forward with a-with the auction, with the voluntary auction, and, you know, 3137 3138 all the top line items. And also, if we have an omnibus 3139 bill, what that does. And I would look--I look forward to 3140 reviewing that. I think it should be sent to everyone on 3141 the--3142 Mr. {Wheeler.} Thank you. 3143 Ms. {Eshoo.} --Committee. 3144 Mr. {Wheeler.} We would be---3145 Ms. {Eshoo.} I would really like to see that, because--3146 Mr. {Wheeler.} Do you mean--3147 Ms. {Eshoo.} --we are walking into something that I 3148 think the members of this Subcommittee, that have oversight 3149 responsibility, are going to have to understand, that we 3150 either have to curb our appetite for giving the FCC 3151 assignments that -- if they don't have the dollars to carry 3152 them out, then they don't have the dollars to carry them out. 3153 Something has going to go. 3154 Mr. {Wheeler.} I will tell you one interesting thing.

3155 We are currently at the lowest number of full time employees

3156 in modern history for the agency.

3157 Ms. {Eshoo.} Thank you.

3158 Mr. {Walden.} Thank the gentlelady. Now go to the 3159 gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Long.

3160 Mr. {Long.} I was very impressed that I got to follow

3161 the Chairman for the first time--

3162 Mr. {Walden.} You hang around long enough--

3163 Mr. {Long.} Felt kind of like Sally Field. I thought, 3164 they really do like me. Then I looked around and no one else 3165 was here, so--Commissioner Pai, I have got a question for 3166 you. It has been reported that the Chief of the Enforcement 3167 Bureau has acknowledged that many of his cases fall into the 3168 legal gray area where companies might not even realize they 3169 are doing anything wrong. I know you have raised concerns about this. Can you kind of explain your concerns, and what 3170 3171 could be done to address them?

3172 Mr. {Pai.} Thanks for the question, Congressman. I 3173 think, unfortunately, many of the FCC's more high profile 3174 enforcement initiatives have betrayed that basic principle of 3175 due process, and that is not an FCC law. That is going back 3176 to King John signing the Magna Carta 800 years ago this

3177 summer at Runnymede. And I think part of the reason why I 3178 have been so outspoken about it is that if private actors, 3179 from companies all the way to individuals, don't know what 3180 the rules of conduct are, then they have no reason to know 3181 that their conduct is violating what the FCC thinks should be 3182 the rule.

3183 And with respect to certain notices of apparent 3184 liability the agency has issued, it is almost more a, you 3185 know, quest for headlines first, and we will figure out the 3186 law later, if at all. But that has it precisely backwards. 3187 To me, we should look at the facts, we should look at what 3188 the law is. If there is a gap in the law, let us change it 3189 to make sure that people are abiding by what we think is proper conduct. But we can't sanction somebody for violating 3190 3191 a rule that they have no reason to know, or don't know, 3192 exists.

3193 Mr. {Long.} Okay. Thank you. And, Chairman Wheeler 3194 and Commissioner Pai, to the two of you, I am curious about 3195 the Broadcasters Relocation Fund, and how those monies are 3196 going to be spent. The fund is currently at \$1.75 billion, 3197 as you know, and obviously that fund was set up to pay for

3198 all of the relocation costs to the broadcasters you are 3199 required by the FCC to move to a new channel as part of the 3200 auction. After examining these issues for the last few 3201 years, has the FCC determined how many stations is able--it 3202 is able to re-pack with that 100--\$1.75 billion fund? 3203 Mr. {Wheeler.} It is a--thank you, Congressman. It is 3204 a moving target, depending upon the characteristics of who 3205 participates in the auction. Do you have to move an antenna? 3206 Do you have to build a taller antenna? How far do you have 3207 to move it? I mean--3208 Mr. {Long.} Now, can you give me a ballpark on the 3209 number? 3210 Mr. {Wheeler.} The--I will--I can get back to you with one, sir. I don't have one on the top of my head. But what 3211 3212 we have tried to do is to develop a set of rules that can live inside of that, and so let me get you the number we use 3213 for denominator in that. 3214 Mr. {Long.} Okay. I would--3215 3216 Mr. {Wheeler.} Because I don't know it off the top of 3217 my head. 3218 Mr. {Long.} --appreciate it. And, Commissioner Pai,

3219 same question to you.

3220 Mr. {Pai.} I have heard estimates that it will cost 3221 somewhere north of \$3 billion to relocate all the 3222 broadcasters. And, if that figure is correct, and we only 3223 have 1.75 billion in the relocation fund, then it necessarily 3224 follows that broadcasters would be out of pocket for that 3225 extra 1-1/4 billion. And that is something that I hope to 3226 avoid, and certainly I am willing to work with you and the 3227 Chairman, and my colleagues, to make sure that doesn't 3228 happen. Mr. {Long.} Well, that is--do you have any estimate on 3229 the number that the 1.75 billion--that is the number I am 3230 3231 trying to get to, how many that would cover? 3232 Mr. {Pai.} No, unfortunately, I don't, because, as the 3233 Chairman pointed out, you know, quite eloquently that there are a lot of moving parts to this, and every broadcaster is 3234 3235 unique. 3236 Mr. {Long.} Okay. Because I have heard some figures,

3237 and I have difficulty believing that 1.75 billion will cover 3238 the estimated number that they are talking about. So if you-3239 -both of you could get back to me on that, I would appreciate

3240 it. And I am going to yield back with a minute 37 to go. 3241 Mr. {Walden.} The gentleman yields back. The Chair 3242 recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. Lujan. 3243 Mr. {Lujan.} Thank you, Chairman Walden, and I would 3244 like to associate myself with the questions that both Ranking 3245 Member Eshoo and Chairman Walden were asking pertaining to 3246 what appears now to be our inability to reach out to the 3247 American people to be able to get feedback from them. 3248 Chairman Wheeler, as we talked about these telephone 3249 town halls, when I travel the 13th Congressional District of New Mexico, especially in rural communities, one of the 3250 3251 things that I hear from members of the community that I 3252 represent was sometimes I have to travel 3 or 4 hours just to get to town centers, not even city centers, is how much they 3253 3254 appreciate being able to weigh in.

3255 So if the rule requires them to opt into this program, 3256 how would we reach out to seven, 800,000 constituents for 3257 them to opt in? We can't sent them an e-mail because, based 3258 on a 2015 press release coming from the FCC, only 52--or 48 3259 percent of those making less than \$25,000 have broadband 3260 service at home. And so if we can't reach out to them to opt

3261 in, do I send them a letter, which is what the FCC is working 3262 against? You don't want to be sending letters and forms out 3263 to opt in, and then you would have to check a box yes or no, 3264 and then you get the letter back in. I certainly hope that we can look at this to see how we can address this. And I 3265 3266 know it is something that I visited with Chairman Walden, and 3267 with Ranking Member Eshoo, with both the majority and 3268 minority staffs on this, so I look forward to working with 3269 you on that as well.

With that being said, just some additional questions about broadband penetration. There has been a little bit of conversation today about broadband, and, Chairman Pai, do you see broadband penetration or accessibility in rural parts of the country to broadband as a necessity or a luxury?

Mr. {Pai.} Well, Congressman, thanks for the question. As I said in response to Congresswoman Eshoo earlier, my goal has been always to make sure that any American anywhere, whether it is on a tribe in New Mexico, or somewhere in my home state of Kansas, anyone who wants digital opportunity, in terms of a broadband connection, should be able to get it. And that is why I have laid out proposals on rule of

3282 broadband, on e-rate, on wireless infrastructure, on five

3283 gigahertz spectrum, to make sure that we have a bunch of 3284 competitors out there all competing to provide every American 3285 with that opportunity. And, you know, as far as the semantic 3286 classification of it, that is something that I will leave to 3287 wiser minds than myself, but my focus--

3288 Mr. {Lujan.} But with the semantics associated with the 3289 difference between necessity and luxury, how would you 3290 characterize the importance of accessibility to broadband in 3291 rural parts of the country?

3292 Mr. {Pai.} I think it is absolutely critical, and one 3293 of the things I have enjoyed in this job is having a chance 3294 to travel to small towns, from Diller, Nebraska, to Fort 3295 Yukon, Alaska to be able to see how people have used 3296 broadband to get opportunities they otherwise wouldn't have. 3297 This--I am sure this is the case in your district, but I have 3298 seen it a lot of rural districts that if people don't get 3299 that high speed connection, they will move somewhere else. 3300 They will move to another state, or a bigger city to get it. 3301 And that is unfortunate, because I think there are a lot of ideas in rural America that are probably withering on the 3302

3303 vine for lack of that broadband connection.

3304 Mr. {Lujan.} Um-hum.

Mr. {Pai.} And that is something that I am passionate about, and I would be more than happy to work with you--Mr. {Lujan.} I appreciate that, yeah. Well, I would characterize it as a necessity, not a luxury. I really appreciate you considering it or characterizing it as absolutely critical. I would agree with that assessment as well.

3312 With that, Commissioner Pai, as we look to the Lifeline Program as well--and in the testimony that--or your dissent 3313 3314 to the 2015 order, in it there were some concerns associated 3315 with the cost to the program to date. And in your dissent 3316 you did recognize that there had been some reforms, that we looked back to 2012, understanding that in 2005, 2008, we saw 3317 a transformation of Lifeline that went from rotary--land line 3318 3319 phones to being able to go into mobile phones, and now into smartphone apparatus. Since then, in 2012, the Commission 3320 3321 came forward with a unanimous opinion, which resulted in a 3322 reduction of \$214 million in savings in 2012, with a substantial projection going into 2014. I am trying to still 3323

3324 get the numbers on what those realized savings were as well. 3325 But in your dissent you also listed a concern where 3326 there were providers that were signing people up 3327 fraudulently, which we need to crack down on, and we share 3328 that concern. But in the 2015 order that you dissented, 3329 there was a reform in there that did state that we would--3330 that the FCC would remove the ability for providers to sign 3331 people up for Lifeline--or for verification. 3332 Mr. {Pai.} Um-hum. 3333 Mr. {Lujan.} Is that something that--with that principle, is that something that you agree with, and were 3334 there other areas that you disagreed with in the order? But 3335 3336 is that something that you could agree with that we could

3337 work on together?

3338 Mr. {Pai.} Well, I would love to work with you on that, 3339 and I do think that verification is a critical issue. I 3340 think one of the problems that I cited in my dissent is the 3341 case--is the fact that fly by night operators, like Icon 3342 Telecom in Oklahoma, they just created so-called Lifeline 3343 customers out of whole cloth, got a lot of money for doing 3344 it, and the CEO ended up pocketing \$20 million, and spent it

3345 on his own private expenses. And that is something we need 3346 to weed out. We need more enforcement action, we need to 3347 reform the rules, and we need to have that conversation about 3348 how to have a fiscally responsible program. 3349 Mr. {Lujan.} And so I appreciate the reforms the 3350 Commission has put in place. The last question I have is, is 3351 \$1.6 billion the right cap? Because you and I share a 3352 concern with broadband availability in communities, but I 3353 would hope that we both would agree that it is not just 3354 accessibility from an infrastructure perspective to broadband, it is also an affordability question in many rural 3355 3356 parts of the country. What is the right number for a cap, and should it be arbitrary, or should it be based on data? 3357 3358 Mr. {Pai.} I do believe it should be fact-based, and 3359 that is part of the reason why I suggested a cap or a budget of \$1.6 billion, because the program was at 800 million in 3360 2009. It is now at 1.6, and that is the only one of the 3361 3362 universal service fund programs that isn't capped. And so 3363 what I suggested was, we need to have a balance here. We 3364 need to make sure that we target the people who are offline 3365 in the Lifeline Program.

3366 We also have to make sure that we are responsible 3367 stewards of the consumers' tax dollars. After all, this is 3368 paid for by consumers, and 1.6 seemed to me to be a good 3369 conversation -- a good starting point to have. 3370 Mr. {Lujan.} But 1.6 is based on last year's numbers. 3371 There is no--the only data associated there is that is what 3372 the number rounds up, and year to year that number changes, 3373 understanding that the inflation from 2008 to 2012 was 3374 because the reforms were necessarily in place that helped us 3375 back that number down with the reforms in 2012, and the recent actions by the FCC in 2015. 3376 3377 So, Mr. Chairman, this is an area maybe where we can 3378 work on it together as well, but I look forward to have more 3379 conversations in this space as well. Thank you for the time, 3380 Mr. Chairman. Mr. {Walden.} Thank you, and we appreciate your 3381

participation, and that of our witnesses. And, speaking of outdated data, just in closing, the quadrennial review I referenced in my opening statement is now--I think the last one we got is probably 8 years old, so I hope the Commission will deal with the quadrennial ownership report on a basis as

3387	required by statute. AM modernization is still something
3388	high on a number of our priorities, and on the de-stack
3389	issue, we ask in stellar that the Commission deal with the
3390	downloadable security issues, and it appears that Committee
3391	was given direction to work disaggregation of data on a video
3392	stream. So, again, we are after the downloadable security
3393	issue.
3394	I have one letter to put in the record from Care
3395	Payment, without objection.
3396	[The information follows:]

adjourned.]

3408

3398 Mr. {Walden.} And I think you heard, Mr. Chairman, 3399 bipartisan concerns here on TCPA. We realize you are implementing the law, it appears a law that was created back 3400 3401 in '91, when you got charged for incoming phone calls. 3402 Nobody is talking about robocalls here for cell phones. None 3403 of us want that. But I think there is an issue here where we 3404 need to take a look at that law. 3405 So, with that, thank you for your diligence, and your 3406 patience, and with that, Subcommittee stands adjourned. 3407 [Whereupon, at 1:15 p.m. the Subcommittee was