complaints the commission has received and acted upon, the identification of foreign agencies the commission has cooperated with on enforcement actions, the litigation the commission has brought in foreign courts, and any recommendations the commission may have to advance its international mission.

The SAFE WEB Act ensures the FTC has the tools it needs to protect American consumers from foreign bad actors with respect to data privacy, data breaches, spyware, spam, robocalls, and the like. This is an important program to ensure cross-border data flows that are critical for our small businesses to have a global reach in our ever-connected world. This act also reinforces our efforts to set a strong Federal standard for consumer privacy to show the world we are united in this undertaking.

I want to thank the Republican leader of the Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee, Mrs. RODGERS; Dr. BUCSHON; Ms. KELLY; and the chair, Chair SCHAKOWSKY, for their bipartisan work to extend this critical program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and seeing that I have no further speakers, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, but I do want to say that this is an example of bipartisan legislation that I am so proud of that has come out of the Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee, and I am really grateful to my ranking Republican, her authorship of this legislation and her work to get it passed that will certainly protect us from foreign bad actors, scams, and deceptive practices. It gives the Federal Trade Commission more authority.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that I am hoping that all of our colleagues can endorse, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the chair for her work on this legislation. I urge support of H.R. 4779 from this House, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4779, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT ACCURACY AND TECHNOLOGICAL AVAILABILITY ACT

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4229) to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4229

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act'' or the ''Broadband DATA Act''.

SEC. 2. BROADBAND DATA.

The Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''TITLE VIII—BROADBAND DATA

''SEC. 801. DEFINITIONS.

''In this title:

''(1) BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term 'broadband internet access service' has the meaning given the term in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

''(2) BROADBAND MAP.—The term 'Broadband Map' means the map created by the Commission under section 802(c)(1)(A).

''(3) CELL EDGE PROBABILITY.—The term 'cell edge probability' means the likelihood that the minimum threshold download and upload speeds with respect to broadband internet access service will be met or exceeded at a distance from a base station that is intended to indicate the ultimate edge of the coverage area of a cell.

''(4) CELL LOADING.—The term 'cell loading' means the percentage of the available air interface resources of a base station that are used by consumers with respect to broadband internet access service.

''(5) CLUTTER.—The term 'clutter' means a natural or man-made surface feature that affects the propagation of a signal from a base station.

''(6) FABRIC.—The term 'Fabric' means the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric established under section 802(b)(1)(B).

''(7) FORM 477.—The term 'Form 477' means Form 477 of the Commission relating to local telephone competition and broadband reporting.

''(8) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian Tribe' has the meaning given the term 'Indian tribe' in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

''(9) MOBILITY FUND PHASE II.—The term 'Mobility Fund Phase II' means the second phase of the proceeding to provide universal service support from the Mobility Fund (WC Docket No. 10–90; WT Docket No. 10–208).

''(10) PROPAGATION MODEL.—The term 'propagation model' means a mathematical formulation for the characterization of radio wave propagation as a function of frequency, distance, and other conditions.

''(11) PROVIDER.—The term 'provider' means a provider of fixed or mobile broadband internet access service.

''(12) QUALITY OF SERVICE.—The term 'quality of service' means information regarding offered download and upload speeds and latency of a provider's broadband internet access service as determined by and to the extent otherwise collected by the Commission.

''(13) SHAPEFILE.—The term 'shapefile' means a digital storage format containing geospatial or location-based data and attribute information—

''(A) regarding the availability of broadband internet access service; and

''(B) that can be viewed, edited, and mapped in geographic information system software.

''(14) STANDARD BROADBAND INSTALLATION.—The term 'standard broadband installation'—

''(A) means the initiation by a provider of fixed broadband internet access service in an area where the provider has not previously offered that service, with no charges or delays attributable to the extension of the network of the provider; and

''(B) includes the initiation of fixed broadband internet access service through routine installation that can be completed not later than 10 business days after the date on which the service request is submitted.

''SEC. 802. BROADBAND MAPS.

''(a) RULES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Commission shall issue rules that shall—

''(A) require the collection and dissemination of granular data, as determined by the Commission—

''(i) relating to the availability and quality of service of terrestrial fixed, fixed wireless, satellite, and mobile broadband internet access service; and

''(ii) that the Commission shall use to compile the maps created under subsection (c)(1) (referred to in this section as 'coverage maps'), which the Commission shall make publicly available; and

''(B) establish—

''(i) processes through which the Commission can verify the accuracy of data submitted under subsection (b)(2);

''(ii) processes and procedures through which the Commission, and, as necessary, other entities or persons submitting non-public or competitively sensitive information under this title, can protect the security, privacy, and confidentiality of such non-public or competitively sensitive information, including—

''(I) information contained in the Fabric;

''(II) the dataset created under subsection (b)(1)(A) supporting the Fabric; and

''(III) the data submitted under subsection (b)(2);

''(iii) the challenge process described in subsection (b)(5); and

''(iv) the process described in section 803(b).

''(2) OTHER DATA.—In issuing the rules under paragraph (1), the Commission shall develop a process through which the Commission can collect verified data for use in the coverage maps from—

''(A) State, local, and Tribal governmental entities that are primarily responsible for mapping or tracking broadband internet access service coverage for a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe, as applicable;

''(B) third parties, including industry analysis, mapping, or tracking of broadband internet access service coverage and quality of service, if the Commission determines that it is in the public interest to use such data in—

''(i) the development of the coverage maps; or

''(ii) the verification of data submitted under subsection (b); and

''(C) other Federal agencies.

''(3) UPDATES.—The Commission shall revise the rules issued under paragraph (1) to—

''(A) reflect changes in technology;

''(B) ensure the accuracy of propagation models, as further provided in subsection (b)(3); and

''(C) improve the usefulness of the coverage maps.

''(b) CONTENT OF RULES.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF A SERVICEABLE LOCATION FABRIC REGARDING FIXED BROADBAND.—

''(A) DATASET.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall create a common dataset of all locations in the United States where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed, as determined by the Commission.

''(ii) CONTRACTING.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclauses (II) and (III), the Commission may only contract with an entity with expertise with respect to geographic information systems (referred to in this subsection as 'GIS') to create and maintain the dataset under clause (i).

''(II) APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—A contract into which the

Commission enters under subclause (I) shall in all respects comply with applicable provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

''(III) LIMITATIONS.—With respect to a contract into which the Commission enters under subclause (I)—

''(aa) the entity with which the Commission contracts shall be selected through a competitive bid process that is transparent and open;

''(bb) the contract shall be for a term of not longer than 5 years, after which the Commission may enter into a new contract—

''(AA) with an entity, and for the purposes, described in clause (i); and

''(BB) that complies with the requirements under subclause (II) and this subclause; and

''(cc) the contract shall prohibit the entity with which the Commission contracts (and require such entity to include in any contract with any other entity with which such entity contracts a provision prohibiting such other entity) from selling, leasing, or otherwise disclosing for monetary consideration any personally identifiable information to any entity other than for purposes authorized under this title.

''(B) FABRIC.—The rules issued by the Commission under subsection (a)(1) shall establish the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric, which shall—

''(i) contain geocoded information for each location identified under subparagraph (A)(i);

''(ii) serve as the foundation upon which all data relating to the availability of fixed broadband internet access service collected under paragraph (2)(A) shall be reported and overlaid;

''(iii) be compatible with commonly used GIS software; and

''(iv) at a minimum, be updated every 6 months by the Commission.

''(C) IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITY.—The Commission shall prioritize implementing the Fabric for rural and insular areas of the United States.

''(2) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.—The rules issued by the Commission under subsection (a)(1) shall include uniform standards for the reporting of broadband internet access service data that the Commission shall collect—

''(A) from each provider of terrestrial fixed, fixed wireless, or satellite broadband internet access service, which shall include data that—

''(i) documents the areas where the provider—

''(I) has actually built out the broadband network infrastructure of the provider such that the provider is able to provide that service; and

''(II) could provide that service, as determined by identifying where the provider is capable of performing a standard broadband installation, if applicable;

''(ii) includes information regarding download and upload speeds, at various thresholds established by the Commission, and, if applicable, latency with respect to broadband internet access service that the provider makes available;

''(iii) can be georeferenced to the GIS data in the Fabric;

''(iv) the provider shall report as—

''(I) with respect to providers of fixed wireless broadband internet access service—

''(aa) propagation maps and propagation model details that—

''(AA) satisfy standards that are similar to those applicable to providers of mobile broadband internet access service under subparagraph (B) with respect to propagation maps and propagation model details, taking into account material differences between fixed wireless and mobile broadband internet access service; and

''(BB) reflect the speeds and latency of the service provided by the provider; or

''(bb) a list of addresses or locations that constitute the service area of the provider, except that the Commission—

''(AA) may only permit, and not require, a provider to report the data using that means of reporting; and

''(BB) in the rules issued under subsection (a)(1), shall provide a method for using that means of reporting with respect to Tribal areas; and

''(II) with respect to providers of terrestrial fixed and satellite broadband internet access service—

''(aa) polygon shapefiles; or

''(bb) a list of addresses or locations that constitute the service area of the provider, except that the Commission—

''(AA) may only permit, and not require, a provider to report the data using that means of reporting; and

''(BB) in the rules issued under subsection (a)(1), shall provide a method for using that means of reporting with respect to Tribal areas; and

''(v) the Commission determines is appropriate with respect to certain technologies in order to ensure that the Broadband Map is granular and accurate; and

''(B) from each provider of mobile broadband internet access service, which shall include propagation maps, and propagation model details, that indicate the current (as of the date on which the information is collected) fourth generation Long-Term Evolution (commonly referred to as '4G LTE') mobile broadband internet access service coverage of the provider, which shall—

''(i) take into consideration the effect of clutter; and

''(ii) satisfy—

''(I) the requirements of having—

''(aa) a download speed of not less than 5 megabits per second and an upload speed of not less than 1 megabit per second with a cell edge probability of not less than 90 percent; and

''(bb) cell loading of not less than 50 percent; and

''(II) any other parameter that the Commission determines to be necessary to create a map under subsection (c)(1)(C) that is more precise than the map produced as a result of the submissions under the Mobility Fund Phase II information collection.

''(3) UPDATE OF REPORTING STANDARDS FOR MOBILE BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—For the purposes of paragraph (2)(B), if the Commission determines that the reporting standards under that paragraph are insufficient to collect accurate propagation maps and propagation model details with respect to future generations of mobile broadband internet access service technologies, the Commission shall immediately commence a rulemaking to adopt new reporting standards with respect to those technologies that—

''(A) shall be the functional equivalent of the standards required under paragraph (2)(B); and

''(B) allow for the collection of propagation maps and propagation model details that are as accurate and granular as, or more accurate and granular than, the maps and model details collected by the Commission under paragraph (2)(B).

''(4) CERTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION.—With respect to a provider that submits information to the Commission under paragraph (2)—

''(A) the provider shall include in each submission a certification from a corporate officer of the provider that the officer has examined the information contained in the submission and that, to the best of the officer's actual knowledge, information, and belief, all statements of fact contained in the submission are true and correct; and

''(B) the Commission shall verify the accuracy and reliability of the information in accordance with measures established by the Commission.

''(5) CHALLENGE PROCESS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the rules issued under subsection (a)(1), and subject to subparagraph (B), the Commission shall establish a user-friendly challenge process through which consumers, State, local, and Tribal governmental entities, and other entities or persons may submit coverage data to the Commission to challenge the accuracy of—

''(i) the coverage maps;

''(ii) any information submitted by a provider regarding the availability of broadband internet access service; or

''(iii) the information included in the Fabric.

''(B) CONSIDERATIONS; VERIFICATION; RESPONSE TO CHALLENGES.—In establishing the challenge process required under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall—

''(i) consider—

''(I) the types of information that an entity or person submitting a challenge should provide to the Commission in support of the challenge;

''(II) the appropriate level of granularity for the information described in subclause (I);

''(III) the need to mitigate the time and expense incurred by, and the administrative burdens placed on, entities or persons in—

''(aa) challenging the accuracy of a coverage map; and

''(bb) responding to challenges described in item (aa);

''(IV) the costs to consumers and providers resulting from a misallocation of funds because of a reliance on outdated or otherwise inaccurate information in the coverage maps;

''(V) any lessons learned from the challenge process established under Mobility Fund Phase II, as determined from comments solicited by the Commission; and

''(VI) the need for user-friendly challenge submission formats that will promote participation in the challenge process;

''(ii) include a process for verifying the data submitted through the challenge process in order to ensure the reliability of that data;

''(iii) allow providers to respond to challenges submitted through the challenge process; and

''(iv) develop an online mechanism, which—

''(I) shall be integrated into the coverage maps;

''(II) allows for an entity or person described in subparagraph (A) to submit a challenge under the challenge process;

''(III) makes challenge data available in both geographic information system and non-geographic information system formats; and

''(IV) clearly identifies the areas in which broadband internet access service is available, and the upload and download speeds at which that service is available, as reported to the Commission under this section.

''(C) USE OF CHALLENGES.—The rules issued to establish the challenge process under subparagraph (A) shall include—

''(i) a process for the speedy resolution of challenges; and

''(ii) a process for the regular and expeditious updating of the coverage maps and granular data the Commission disseminates as challenges are resolved.

''(D) AUTOMATION TOOL.—Not earlier than 1 year after, and not later than 18 months after, the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) are implemented, the Commission shall, after an opportunity for notice and comment, submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that—

''(i) evaluates the challenge process; and

''(ii) considers whether the Commission should amend its rules to create an automated tool that includes predictive capabilities to identify potential inaccuracies and features that allow a provider of broadband internet access service, the Commission, and the public to visualize the data relating to broadband internet access service that the provider reports in order to improve the accuracy of the data submitted by the provider.

''(6) REFORM OF FORM 477 PROCESS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) take effect, the Commission shall—

''(i) reform the Form 477 broadband deployment service availability collection process of

the Commission to achieve the purposes of this title and in a manner that enables the comparison of data and maps produced before the implementation of this title with data and coverage maps produced after the implementation of this title and maintains the public availability of broadband deployment service availability data; and

''(ii) harmonize reporting requirements and procedures regarding the deployment of broadband internet access service that, as of the date on which the rules issued under subsection (a)(1) take effect, are in effect.

''(B) CONTINUED COLLECTION AND REPORTING.—On and after the date on which the Commission carries out subparagraph (A), the Commission shall continue to collect and publicly report subscription data that the Commission collected through the Form 477 broadband deployment service availability collection process, as in effect on July 1, 2019.

''(c) MAPS.—The Commission shall—

''(1) after consulting with the Federal Geographic Data Committee established by section 753(a) of the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (43 U.S.C. 2802(a)), create—

''(A) the Broadband Map, which shall depict—

''(i) the extent of the availability of broadband internet access service in the United States, without regard to whether that service is fixed broadband internet access service or mobile broadband internet access service, which shall be based on data collected by the Commission from all providers; and

''(ii) the areas of the United States that remain unserved by providers;

''(B) a map that depicts the availability of fixed broadband internet access service, which shall be based on data collected by the Commission from providers under subsection (b)(2)(A); and

''(C) a map that depicts the availability of mobile broadband internet access service, which shall be based on data collected by the Commission from providers under subsection (b)(2)(B);

''(2) use the maps created under paragraph (1)—

''(A) to determine the areas in which terrestrial fixed, fixed wireless, mobile, and satellite broadband internet access service is and is not available; and

''(B) when making any new award of funding with respect to the deployment of broadband internet access service;

''(3) update the maps created under paragraph (1) not less frequently than biannually using the most recent data collected from providers under subsection (b)(2);

''(4) make available to all Federal agencies, upon request, the maps created under paragraph (1);

''(5) establish a process to make the data collected under subsection (b)(2) available to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; and

''(6) make public at an appropriate level of granularity—

''(A) the maps created under paragraph (1); and

''(B) the data collected by the Commission with respect to broadband internet access service availability and quality of service.

''(d) DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE OF QUALITY OF SERVICE RULES.—Any requirement of a rule relating to quality of service issued under subsection (a)(1) shall take effect not earlier than the date that is 180 days after the date on which the Commission issues such rule.

''SEC. 803. IMPROVING DATA ACCURACY.

''(a) AUDITS.—The Commission shall conduct regular audits of information submitted to the Commission by providers under section 802(b)(2) to ensure that the providers are complying with this title.

''(b) CROWDSOURCING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

''(A) develop a process through which entities or persons in the United States may submit specific information about the deployment and availability of broadband internet access service in the United States on an ongoing basis so that the information may be used to verify and supplement information provided by providers of broadband internet access service for inclusion in the maps created under section 802(c)(1); and

''(B) update the maps created under section 802(c)(1) on no less than an annual cycle based on the information received through such process.

''(2) COLLABORATION.—As part of the efforts of the Commission to facilitate the ability of entities or persons to submit information under paragraph (1), the Commission shall—

''(A) prioritize the consideration of data provided by data collection applications used by consumers that the Commission has determined—

''(i) are highly reliable; and

''(ii) have proven methodologies for determining network coverage and network performance; and

''(B) coordinate with the Postmaster General, or the heads of other Federal agencies that operate delivery fleet vehicles, to facilitate the submission of specific information by the United States Postal Service or such other agencies under paragraph (1).

''(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN TRIBES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Commission shall hold annual workshops for Tribal governments to provide technical assistance with the collection and submission of data under section 802(a)(2)(A).

''(2) ANNUAL REVIEW.—Each year, the Commission, in consultation with Indian Tribes, shall review the need for continued workshops required under paragraph (1).

''(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL SERVICE PROVIDERS.—The Commission shall establish a process through which a provider that has fewer than 100,000 active broadband internet access service connections may request and receive assistance from the Commission with respect to geographic information system data processing to ensure that the provider is able to comply with the rules issued under section 802(a)(1) in a timely and accurate manner.

''(e) GAO ASSESSMENT OF FABRIC SOURCE DATA.—

''(1) ASSESSMENT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an assessment of key data sources that are used for purposes of the Fabric to identify and geocode locations where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed, in order to develop recommendations for how the quality and completeness of such data sources can be improved as data sources for the Fabric. Data sources to be assessed shall include any sources of relevant Federal data, including the National Address Database administered by the Department of Transportation, State- and county-level digitized parcel data, and property tax record tax attribute recording.

''(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this title, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing the recommendations developed in the assessment under paragraph (1).

''(f) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO CONSUMERS AND STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—The Commission shall provide technical assistance to consumers and State, local, and Tribal governmental entities with respect to the challenge process established under section 802(b)(5), which shall include—

''(1) detailed tutorials and webinars; and

''(2) making available staff of the Commission to provide assistance, as needed, throughout the entirety of the challenge process.

''SEC. 804. COST.

''(a) LIMITATION.—The Commission may not use funds from the universal service programs of the Commission established under section 254, and the regulations issued under that section, to carry out this title.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Commission to carry out this title—

''(1) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

''(2) $9,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2028.

''SEC. 805. OTHER PROVISIONS.

''(a) OMB.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the initial rulemaking required under section 802(a)(1) shall be exempt from review by the Office of Management and Budget.

''(b) PRA.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Paperwork Reduction Act') shall not apply to the initial rulemaking required under section 802(a)(1).

''(c) EXECUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES.—Except, with respect to an entity that is not the Universal Service Administrative Company, as provided in sections 802(a)(2)(B), 802(b)(1)(A)(ii), and 803(d), the Commission—

''(1) including the offices of the Commission, shall carry out the responsibilities assigned to the Commission under this title; and

''(2) may not delegate any of the responsibilities assigned to the Commission under this title to any third party, including the Universal Service Administrative Company.

''(d) REPORTING.—Each fiscal year, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that summarizes the implementation of this title and associated enforcement activities conducted during the previous fiscal year.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4229.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first off, I want to thank Ranking Member WALDEN and his staff for their willingness and dedication in working with us to come to an agreement on this legislation and work with us to move it through the House.

H.R. 4229, the Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability, or DATA, Act, introduced by Mr. LOEBSACK and subcommittee Ranking Member LATTA, would require the Federal Communications Commission to take steps to address the many problems with our current broadband maps. We have talked about incomplete and inaccurate broadband maps for as long as I have been on the Energy and Commerce Committee, and I am glad that my colleagues were able to come together and finally address this important issue.

Accurate maps of who does and doesn't have access to broadband are a critical first step in closing the digital divide. We can't hope to solve this problem if we don't know the scope of it and where to put our resources. This bill would dramatically improve the FCC broadband maps by requiring the FCC to collect and disseminate far more granular broadband data for both fixed and mobile services. The bill would also allow the FCC to use crowdsourced data to help verify and supplement carrier-provided data.

This bill also integrates concepts and principles from H.R. 4128, the Map Improvement Act of 2019, introduced by Representatives LUJÁN, BILIRAKIS, and myself; H.R. 2643, the Broadband Mapping After Public Scrutiny Act of 2019, introduced by Ranking Member LATTA and my good friend, Congressman WELCH, who has been a leader on addressing the broadband mapping issue; and H.R. 3162, the Broadband Data Improvement Act of 2019, introduced by Representatives MCMORRIS RODGERS and O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 4229 is a commonsense bill with bipartisan support to fix a long-standing problem in our Nation's broadband maps.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Broadband DATA Act.

Over the last several Congresses, I have been focused on improving our broadband availability maps, so we not only inject fiscal responsibility into our Federal programs but to also connect thousands of my constituents who lack basic access to a meaningful internet connection. As we approach the end of the second decade in the 21st century, we must ensure all Americans are able to participate in the digital economy.

Since passage of the 1996 Telecommunications Act, the private sector has invested roughly $1.7 trillion in their networks using different technologies. This private investment in rural broadband deployment is commendable and needed, but we must also make sure that government-supported solutions complement private investment instead of competing with it. The Broadband DATA Act will do just that. It will improve our Nation's coverage maps so that we can better pinpoint where internet access is and where it isn't. This accuracy is vital in directing Federal funds to communities that need it the most.

That is why I am pleased to see this important broadband mapping legislation before us today. I have worked on this bill with my friends across the aisle—specifically my good friend, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK)—and in the Senate. I appreciate the renewed focus this Congress has on improving the broadband maps because it is critically important our future funding decisions are based upon data that is verified, accurate, and granular.

As Members of Congress, we know our districts better than anyone, and we hear from those who do not have service. When we compared our knowledge with the existing maps, we recognized the need to take action and fix the maps to reflect reality.

While the Broadband DATA Act will move us closer in that direction, it is an evolving landscape and inevitably we will need to continually evaluate their effectiveness. That is why this bill includes a robust, user-friendly challenge process to appropriately dispute potential inaccuracies within the coverage maps. The challenge process is yet another layer to ensuring Federal funds are going to communities that need it most and ultimately bridging the digital divide in Ohio and across the entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, today we are taking a meaningful step to promote broadband deployment in rural America. I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK), who is the Democratic prime sponsor and author of this bill.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman DOYLE for yielding 5 minutes to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today to speak in support of my bill, the Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act, or the Broadband DATA Act, which I introduced with my colleagues Representatives LATTA, MCEACHIN, and LONG.

I have spent my time at the Committee on Energy and Commerce advocating for the people of Iowa's Second District and for all rural Americans. I have had good partners on this committee. Congressman LATTA and I have worked together on numerous issues, not just this one, and I appreciate the time and energy that Chairman PALLONE and Chairman DOYLE have spent on ensuring the issues important to Iowans get attention and because they understand that in 2019 it is simply unacceptable that many families and small businesses, farmers, educators, and healthcare providers in rural areas don't have the necessary access to high-speed internet.

I have often said that there are two things needed to connect rural America to high-speed broadband, and that is dollars and data. Without reliable data, the dollars don't matter. As I have often said: garbage in is garbage out. You have to have good data to know where the problems exist, otherwise—maybe even more importantly—it is a waste of taxpayer dollars as well.

When this bill becomes law, we will finally begin to fix the bad broadband maps that for too long have often misstated speed and availability throughout these rural areas in America. In order to actually fix the problem and get high-speed broadband in rural areas, we absolutely must have the best data available. It really is that simple. Without knowing where the high-speed broadband problems truly exist, we cannot properly invest in building out that access.

That is why I am proud that the Broadband DATA Act will, first, require the FCC to collect granular service availability data from wired, fixed wireless, and satellite broadband providers; second, it will require strong parameters for service availability data that we collect from mobile broadband providers to ensure accuracy; and, third, it will create a challenge process. This is very important for consumers; State, local, and Tribal governments and other groups to challenge FCC maps with their own data.

It requires the FCC to determine how to structure the process without making it overly burdensome on these challenges.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Chairmen PALLONE and DOYLE and Ranking Members WALDEN and LATTA and all of the staff, in particular my staff over here, Scott. I urge all of my colleagues in this body to support this bill so that we can finally fix the maps and build broadband out to rural America.

I have only been on the committee a short time relative to some others, and they have been talking about this for years. I thank Chairman DOYLE and Representatives LATTA and WALDEN for all the great work they provided on this.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely important that we have rural broadband access. It is not only to help our citizens but our students. We have to make sure that our businesses and our farmers all have the access they need to survive in this world that we live in today.

Mr. Speaker, I highly urge our Members of this House to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as FCC Commissioner Rosenworcel said at our last oversight hearing, we need accurate maps before we spend money, and we need better data if we want good deployments.

More than that, I would add, the FCC needs to fix the maps that they have before they go out spending billions of dollars on broadband deployment in rural communities. Some of the funding choices the Commission has discussed making could impact these communities for the next 10 years.

The Commission has also acted on a range of regulatory actions related to

deployment and competition using bad maps.

To be honest, I think the FCC needs to fix its maps before it makes either funding or regulatory decisions. To be honest, it seems like the FCC is a fact-free zone when it comes to the disconnect between how bad their maps are and the kinds of actions they are taking.

I want to thank the good work done by my colleague DAVE LOEBSACK. The broadband mapping issue has been a passion of his for a long time, and I am glad that we are acting to address it before Dave retires. I know that he and his staffer Scott Stockwell, who is celebrating his birthday—and I wish Scott a happy birthday—have worked hard to get this legislation to the floor today. It is a critical first step in getting our Nation on the right track to closing the digital divide.

I also thank our committee staffers Jerry Leverich, Dan Miller, AJ Brown, Parul Desai, Phil Murphy, and Alex Hoehn-Saric on the majority staff, and Kate O'Connor, Evan Viau, Mike Engel, and Rachel Rathore on the minority staff for their hard work and diligence to get this bill to floor.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and address a critical shortfall in our Nation's broadband deployment policy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4229, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAPPING ACCURACY PROMOTES SERVICES ACT

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4227) to prohibit the submission to the Federal Communications Commission of broadband internet access service coverage information or data for the purposes of compiling an inaccurate broadband coverage map.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4227

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Mapping Accuracy Promotes Services Act'' or the ''MAPS Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term ''broadband internet access service'' has the meaning given the term in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) PROVIDER.—The term ''provider'' means a provider of fixed or mobile broadband internet access service.

(4) QUALITY OF SERVICE.—The term ''quality of service'' means information regarding offered download and upload speeds and latency of a provider's broadband internet access service as determined by and to the extent otherwise collected by the Commission.

SEC. 3. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for a person to willfully, knowingly, or recklessly submit broadband internet access service coverage information or data to the Commission for the purposes of compiling a broadband coverage map that is inaccurate with respect to the availability or quality of service of broadband internet access service.

(b) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be subject to an appropriate penalty, as determined by the Commission, under—

(1) the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), including section 501 of that Act (47 U.S.C. 501); and

(2) the rules of the Commission.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subsection (a) shall apply with respect to broadband internet access service coverage information or data that is submitted to the Commission on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) QUALITY OF SERVICE INFORMATION OR DATA.—To the extent broadband internet access service coverage information or data relates to quality of service, subsection (a) shall apply with respect to information or data that is submitted on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4227.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, the House will consider H.R. 4227, the Mapping Accuracy Promotes Services Act, or MAPS Act, introduced by Mr. MCEACHIN and Mr. LONG.

This legislation would specify that it is unlawful to willingly, knowingly, and recklessly submit mapping data that is incorrect. This is an issue that the FCC has been wrestling with for years.

Earlier this year, the FCC claimed that, based on data they had collected, the number of Americans who lacked access to broadband had dropped 25 percent since 2017. However, this statistic was based on a colossal error by one provider that skewed results for the whole Nation. The provider claimed that they served 62 million people, or 20 percent, of the Nation with fiber. This would have made this single provider the fourth largest provider in the country when, in fact, they were the 81st largest.

Our mapping problems don't end there. The FCC delayed their Mobility Fund 2 proceeding last year because the data submitted by wireless carriers was so inaccurate that it was unclear what basis the FCC would use to award over $4 billion in broadband deployment funds.

This fund was intended to pay for the deployment of 4G wireless broadband services to rural and unserved communities. The FCC halted that proceeding for over a year and just last week announced that they would be moving forward on a revamped proceeding sometime next year.

The major sticking point is that they will need to go out and redo all the inaccurate maps, which are based on fraudulent and overstated data, that they currently have. To add insult to injury, the FCC isn't even taking action against the carriers that submitted the faulty or fraudulent data in the first place.

This legislation addresses many of these issues by making it unlawful to willingly, knowingly, or recklessly submit inaccurate data about the availability or quality of service of broadband.

Our government can't make good broadband policy if we don't know where we do and where we don't have broadband, and we will never know where we have it if there are no penalties for submitting false or inaccurate data.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the MAPS Act. Combined with H.R. 4229, the Broadband DATA Act, this bill will bring further accountability to our broadband availability maps.

With millions of dollars directed toward broadband subsidies, it is critical that those submitting coverage information to the Federal Communications Commission do not intentionally mislead policymakers with grossly inaccurate data.

This bill is intended to deter truly bad actors from overstating their coverage, and it is an important piece to our overall goal to fix our Nation's broadband maps.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the MAPS Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the good work done by my colleague, Mr. MCEACHIN. This issue has been one that he has been passionate about, and I am glad we are acting to address it today.