



July 2019

Section-by-Section Summary Stopping Bad Robocalls Act

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & COMMERCE

Chairman Pallone, Ranking Member Walden, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology Chairman Doyle and Ranking Member Latta introduced the Stopping Bad Robocalls Act to turn back the tide of illegal robocalls.

According to many statistics, Americans are receiving more illegal robocalls than ever before. For example, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) received 232,000 consumer complaints of unwanted calls in 2018, a more than 34 percent increase since 2015. YouMail estimates that there were nearly 48 billion robocalls in 2018, up over 64 percent since 2016. First Orion predicts that this year 44.6 percent of all calls to mobile phones will be scam calls.

Section 1

This section names the bill the Stopping Bad Robocalls Act.

Section 2

Consumers need to be able to put a stop to incoming robocalls, and robocalls should not be made without a consumer's consent.

This section will require the FCC to complete a rulemaking within six months to put consumers first. Specifically, the FCC would be required to revise its rules under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act to:

- (1) protect consumers and their privacy,
- (2) ensure that robocalls are only made with consent,
- (3) ensure that consumers can withdraw consent,
- (4) prevent circumvention or evasion of the law,
- (5) ensure robocallers are keeping records to prove they have the consent of the people they are calling, and
- (6) help ensure robocallers are following the law.

Section 3

Under current law, some robocalls can be made without consent such as calls from financial institutions, with regard to transactions that suggest fraud, but consumers need to be protected from receiving too many calls from too many people.

Section 3 requires the FCC to implement consumer protections on the FCC's exempted classes of robocalls. These consumer protections must specifically include limits on:

- (1) the classes of parties that may make such calls,
- (2) the classes of parties that may be called, and
- (3) the number of calls allowed under the exemption.

Section 4

Too often consumers receive a torrent of robocalls that are intended for the person that had their phone number previously.

This section requires the FCC to issue a report to Congress to ensure the FCC is quickly implementing the reassigned number database it agreed to implement in December. This section also clarifies that when a consumer gets a new phone number, robocallers cannot keep calling to look for the person that had that phone number before.

Section 5

Under the law today, the FCC has a short statute of limitations to bring robocall violations.

This section would extend the statute of limitations by up to four years in some cases, to give the FCC and law enforcement agencies enough time to prosecute illegal robocallers.

Section 6

Consistent sustained enforcement is key for making sure illegal robocallers stop their practices.

This section would require the FCC to issue an annual report to Congress on illegal robocallers detailing its enforcement activities so Congress can make sure the robocalling problem is being addressed. The report also requires the FCC to provide Congress with proposals for decreasing the number of robocalls through additional legislation.

Section 7

Many of the illegal robocalls that are made today are done using disguised caller-ID, so the call looks like it is coming from a more trusted source.

This section would require all carriers, over time, to implement a new technology to make sure that caller-ID information is appropriately authenticated with no additional line item charge for consumers on their bill. It also helps ensure rural parts of the country with older technology are not left behind. Specifically, this section requires the FCC to recognize the burdens and barriers to adopting this technology across the country and to address those barriers. To the extent some carriers need additional time to implement this technology, the FCC will need to find alternative methodologies for authenticating calls.

Section 8

Consumers need to have access to robocall blocking at no additional line item charge on their bill and there needs to be transparency and redress for consumers and callers when a call is blocked. The FCC recently adopted a ruling to allow carriers to offer robocall blocking as a default for consumers but did not address consumer charges or consumer transparency and redress.

This section makes sure those services are offered with no additional line item charge on their bill and that consumer and callers have transparency as to when a number has been blocked and effective redress.