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June 19, 2017 HIGHLIGHTS

- The FCC issued the [agenda](#) for its June 22, 2017 Open Meeting. The FCC will consider, among other things; an [NPRM](#) that would amend the Caller ID rules to allow disclosure of blocked Caller ID information to aid law enforcement in investigating threatening calls and an [NOI](#) that seeks comment on ways to facilitate greater consumer choice and enhance broadband deployment in multiple tenant environments.
- President Trump [announced](#) he will nominate former FCC Commissioner Jessica Rosenworcel to serve again as an FCC Commissioner. Statements were issued by [Chairman Pai](#), [Commissioners Clyburn](#) and [O'Rielly](#).
- The Eighth Circuit [will address](#) petitions for review of the BDS [Report and Order](#) filed by [CenturyLink](#), [Citizens Tel.](#), and [the Ad Hoc Telecom Users Committee, et al.](#)
- NTCA and USTelecom filed a [Petition for Forbearance](#) from USF contribution requirements on RLEC-provided broadband internet access transmission services, whether tariffed or offered on a de-tariffed basis, until completion of comprehensive USF contributions reform.
- The Small Company Coalition filed a [white paper](#) on the need to fully fund the USF programs applicable to RoR carriers, and claimed artificial constraints placed on RoR high cost mechanisms are needlessly harming the ability of carriers to deploy broadband, noting the maintenance of significant CAF reserves. It also urged the FCC to review and revise the OIG and USAC audit and review process.
- Golden West Telecommunications and the SDTA [discussed](#) concerns about the sufficiency of the USF budget for RoR carriers that remained on legacy support and the effect of the budget controls on the standalone broadband rates for rural consumers and investment incentives for rural carriers.
- Grand River Mutual Telephone, Vantage Point Solutions, and JSI [urged](#) the FCC to consider, in coordination with fully funding original A-CAM model offers, a way to deploy broadband by making offers of model funding to RLECs whose model eligibility or funding was affected by clerical oversights.
- [ACA](#), [Public Knowledge](#), and the [Institute for Local Self-Reliance](#) filed comments on NCTA and USTelecom's [Petition for Declaratory Ruling](#) that asked the Commission to confirm and clarify aspects of the federal regulatory regime governing broadband speed disclosures. Replies are due July 3. [Public Notice](#)
- NTCA [discussed](#) its proposal for the Mobility Fund Phase II challenge process, stating its proposal is less burdensome on small providers than other proposals.
- The FCC [is circulating](#) an item on protecting the privacy of customers of broadband and other telecommunications services, and telecommunications carriers' use of CPNI and other customer information.
- [Comments were filed](#) on the [NPRM, NOI, and Request for Comment](#) on removing regulatory barriers to wireline broadband infrastructure investment and deployment. [Comments were also filed](#) on the [NPRM and NOI](#) on the regulatory impediments to wireless network infrastructure investment and deployment. Replies are due July 17.
- The FCC [announced](#) the proposed universal service contribution factor for the third quarter of 2017 will be 17.1 percent, down from the current 17.4 percent.

Other Key Upcoming Dates

- June 23 - Petitions due on 2017 annual access charge tariffs made on 15 days' notice; replies due June 27. [Order](#)
- July 3 - Comments due on the [NPRM](#) on facilitating voice service providers' blocking of illegal robocalls. Replies due July 31. [Notice](#)
- July 6 - Comments due on ITTA and USTelecom's [Petition for Rulemaking](#) to review rate regulation of business data services offered by model-based rate-of-return carriers. Reply comments are due July 21. [Public Notice](#)

USF Reform

- The Small Company Coalition filed a [White Paper](#) on June 14, 2017, addressing the need to fully fund the USF high-cost programs applicable to RoR carriers. It said this SCC-sponsored review demonstrates the artificial constraints placed on the RoR high cost mechanisms are needlessly harming the ability of carriers to deploy broadband, especially considering the collection and maintenance of significant CAF reserves. The SCC urged the FCC to move towards fully funding the RoR high cost mechanisms through the steps outlined in this report. It also urged the FCC to review and revise the OIG and USAC audit and review process currently in place, suggesting there are substantial inefficiencies inherent in the process that lead to unnecessary costs being passed to the program, RoR carriers, and ultimately the customers themselves.
- Golden West Telecommunications and the South Dakota Telecommunications Association [met with](#) Chairman Pai, his Legal Counsel, and Qusi Al-Haj, West River Director for Senator Thune (R-SD), on June 8, 2017, to discuss concerns about the sufficiency of the USF budget for RoR carriers that remained on legacy support and the effect of the budget controls on the standalone broadband rates for rural consumers and investment incentives for rural carriers. They urged the FCC to consider measures to ensure rural consumers are better able to obtain access to standalone broadband at reasonably comparable rates to those available in urban areas and to ensure the reformed USF distribution mechanisms function more predictably.
- Grand River Mutual Telephone, Vantage Point Solutions, and JSI [met with](#) Chairman Pai's Legal Advisor and Wireline Competition Bureau staff on June 14, 2017, to urge the FCC to consider, in coordination with fully funding original A-CAM model offers, a way to deploy broadband by making offers of model funding to RLECs whose model eligibility or funding was affected by clerical oversights. They claimed providing model funding to the affected companies would increase the number of prescribed broadband locations by 32%, but only increase new model funding by 9% (compared to fully funding the original model offers). They also advocated for additional long-term funding for companies who remained on the rate-of-return path.
- NTCA [met with](#) FCC staff on June 13, 2017, to discuss NTCA's proposal for the Mobility Fund Phase II challenge process. NTCA claimed its process would be data driven, ties the analysis of competition to specific geographic areas, and is timely and efficient since the Commission would have the information necessary to make a determination within 90 days of its publication of a MF II eligibility list based on the 477 data. NTCA suggested this proposal is far less burdensome on small providers (and the FCC itself) than other proposals. NTCA also indicated it supports reconsideration or clarification to confirm that unsubsidized competition does not exist where a would-be unsubsidized provider offers service to subscribers via collocation on a subsidized provider's tower.
- Mosaik Solutions [met with](#) members of the Rural Broadband Auctions Task Force on June 12, 2017, to discuss the data the Commission will use to determine the availability of commercial wireless broadband service. Mosaik introduced its network performance data collection and reporting software, Signal Insights, which it claimed is well-suited to support potential Mobility Fund II challenges. Mosaik provided an overview of metadata that may be collected to determine if mobile broadband networks are available, while simultaneously measuring those networks' performance. Mosaik also attached a white paper from the Wireless Infrastructure Association, which it said describes how the 49 million Americans living in rural areas would benefit from improved access to mobile wireless broadband service.
- The Rural Coalition filed [a letter](#) on June 14, 2017, to urge the Commission to reject ViaSat's proposal to modify the weightings in the CAF Phase II Auction Order and to move expeditiously to adopt the final parameters of the CAF Phase II auction. The Coalition asserted ViaSat's filing is procedurally defective as it proposes an entirely new formula for the auction and thus amounts to an untimely petition for reconsideration. They also said ViaSat's proposed methodology for scoring and selecting bids categorically disadvantages higher speed, lower latency bids and thus would unravel the very foundation of the Commission's decision, threaten to undermine the Commission's commitment to technology neutrality, and create tension with the statutory directive to achieve service and rates that

are reasonably comparable to those in urban areas. It attached a white paper by Dr. David Salant, which it claimed explains ViaSat's proposal effectively abrogates the Commission's decision and is contrary to its judgment.

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Broadband

- The FCC [is circulating](#) an item on: protecting the privacy of customers of broadband and other telecommunications services; implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; and telecommunications carriers' use of CPNI and other customer information.
- Chairman Pai [spoke at](#) the National Congress of American Indians mid-year conference on June 14, 2017, to discuss broadband deployment on tribal lands. He said more work needs to be done to promote broadband deployment on tribal lands and construct networks in rural areas, including unserved and underserved Tribal lands. He said to meet that priority the FCC has recently begun to move forward with the CAF Phase II reverse auction and adopted a framework to distribute \$4.53 billion in Mobility Fund Phase II subsidies to bring 4G LTE to parts of rural America that don't have it. He said once these auctions are complete, the Commission will move forward with the Remote Areas Fund.
- Commissioner Clyburn [spoke](#) at the SEARUC 2017 Annual Conference on June 12, 2017, discussing federal, state, and local regulation. She said states and localities should take the lead when it comes to privacy, universal service, pole attachments, rights-of-way access, and inmate calling. She said universal service is an area where the states and the federal government have had a long and productive partnership. She noted, however, the FCC is poised to spend billions of dollars to further build-out broadband to areas that do not have it, while at the same time removing broadband from the list of supportable telecommunications services. She suggested it is a strategic error in the fight to close the digital divide to take away the FCC's strongest legal authority to use USF to support broadband services.
- Comments were filed on June 13, 2017, on the [NPRM, NOI, and Request for Comment](#) on removing regulatory barriers to wireline broadband infrastructure investment and deployment. [NTCA](#) urged the FCC to streamline the pole access timeline for small broadband providers and reduce make-ready costs. It also urged the FCC to provide clarity on the section 214 discontinuance process and make clear network upgrades that expand, rather than limit or constrain, the customer experience do not require agency approval. [WTA](#) urged the FCC to declare the section 214(a) discontinuance process should not apply when fiber-based broadband IP voice and data services constitute an upgrade rather than a termination or replacement of copper-based TDM voice and data services. WTA also recommended the FCC require pole owners to develop and maintain online data bases listing relevant information regarding their poles, and set a just and reasonable pole attachment rate formula for ILEC attachers, among other things. [Verizon](#) said the FCC should authorize "One-Touch Make-Ready" as an alternative to the current pole attachment process, adopt a rule that ILEC pole attachers are entitled to the telecom rate, and said the FCC should exclude capital costs from pole attachment rates. Verizon also said the copper retirement notices should be linked to the customer's specific migration to fiber, and not to the actual retirement of their copper. [Windstream](#) said the FCC should retain section 51.332, the provision setting forth the notice requirements for copper retirements, with only modest changes to reduce unnecessary burdens on ILECs. It also said the FCC should amend section 51.325(c) to permit early disclosure about planned network changes to all entities entitled to notice, and should make targeted changes to streamline the section 214(a) discontinuance process without harming end users. [CenturyLink](#) said the FCC should: implement incremental changes to its pole attachment rules; return to its pre-2015 copper retirement rules, with limited exceptions; and eliminate requirements for prior approval to discontinue services to the extent possible and streamline any remaining requirements for Commission approval. [Frontier](#) said the FCC should: streamline the copper retirement framework; clarify that upgrading from copper to fiber does not require a section 214 application; and preempt state regulation of VoIP and the Internet, and preempt unreasonable fees,

unreasonable processes, and unfunded state COLR obligations. [USTelecom](#) said the FCC should: address the difficulties encountered by broadband providers in accessing poles, ducts, conduits, and rights-of-way owned by entities that are not subject to section 224; revise rules adopted in 2015 that impose unnecessary burdens on copper retirement; and reverse its redefinition of service under section 214. The [Power & Communication Contractors Association](#) asserted the FCC needs to focus on building fiber-based infrastructure, and claimed failure to replace old copper systems is the biggest impediment to effective and sustainable broadband deployment. PCCA also said the FCC's benchmark speed of 25/3 Mbps for fixed broadband services sets the bar too low, claiming consumer demand for faster upstream and downstream speeds is already showing that these target speeds are obsolete. [Next Century Cities](#) claimed the best way to achieve expedited broadband infrastructure rollouts is not through preemption of local regulation, but by encouraging cities to explore collaborative partnerships with private sector entities. The [League of Minnesota Cities](#) disagreed that the FCC has the authority under section 253 of the Telecommunications Act to preempt state and local laws or practices related to managing their rights-of-way or the deployment of small wireless facilities in those rights-of-way. The [Ohio PUC](#) said the FCC should take an inclusive approach that involves the states through partnership, and encouraged the FCC to ensure that both customers and states remain aware of network changes that will affect them and their state. [Maryland Office of People's Counsel](#) urged the FCC to recognize the value and importance of the current copper retirement rules for consumers in place, and claimed these rules benefit consumers and assisted Verizon with a smoother IP transition in those areas of Maryland with a fiber network as well as other unregulated services. [List of all comments available to date](#). Replies are due July 17, 2017. [FR](#), [Public Notice](#)

- Comments were filed on June 13, 2017, on the [NPRM and NOI](#) on the regulatory impediments to wireless network infrastructure investment and deployment. [NTCA](#) suggested the BDAC's Streamlining Federal Siting working group develop model best practices that federal agencies could look to as a model for ways in which all federal agencies could standardize and streamline permitting approval processes. NTCA also urged the FCC to update its approach to the National Historic Preservation Act and National Environmental Protection Act, particularly as they relate to deployment on tribal lands. [Verizon](#) suggested the FCC: deem applications granted when the applicable section 332(c)(7) shot clock expires without action; adopt a 60-day shot clock for certain small cell applications; exclude certain small cells from tribal reviews; provide guidance on when tribal fees are appropriate; and adopt a 30-day shot clock for tribal reviews, among other things. [AT&T](#) suggested the FCC: declare that state and local action that materially inhibits or limits the ability of a competitor to provide wireless service has the effect of prohibiting the provision of telecommunications service under section 253(a); and declare that siting applications not acted upon within the section 332(c)(7) shot clock are deemed granted. [GCI](#) said the current shot clocks surrounding siting application review cause unnecessary delays and create extensive construction uncertainty, and expressed support for adopting shorter shot clocks along with a deemed granted finding once the shot clock expires. [NCTA](#) said the FCC should streamline the application and make-ready process, and should prevent state and local governments from imposing excessive fees or unnecessary regulatory obligations on companies that deploy broadband or telecommunications facilities in the public rights-of-way. [Sprint](#) claimed barriers imposed by local governments prevent mobile carriers from providing service, and said lack of access to public rights-of-way, excessive fees, and long delays prevent carriers from upgrading and densifying their networks. Sprint proposed reforms that it says guarantee access to public rights-of-way, impose meaningful time limits with deemed granted remedies, and fee structures that allow municipalities to recover their direct and actual costs of allowing access but disallowing excessive profiteering from wireless carriers. [Alaska State Rep. David Guttenberg](#) said while expediting application reviews for infrastructure deployment, the FCC needs to ensure that approved applicants construct and deploy infrastructure as part of an overall solution to broadband access. He indicated he introduced a bill to create a broadband commission to deal with the gaps in Alaska's fractured internet structure, and said the commission will identify and close gaps in infrastructure using any funds available, including Universal Service Funds. [5 G Americas](#) attached its recent white paper on small cell siting, authored in partnership with the Small Cell Forum, which it says addresses many of the challenges to next-generation deployment. [Standing Rock Sioux Tribe](#) claimed the NPRM seeks to undermine the statutory process for protecting Tribal religious and cultural sites for the industry's convenience. Standing Rock said protecting Tribal religious and cultural sites through Tribal participation is not a "regulatory impediment" to broadband development, but rather an independent value Congress has mandated the FCC to consider and protect in the section 106 process. [Colorado Communications and](#)

[Utility Alliance, et al.](#) claimed the FCC has limited legal authority to take regulatory action that limits or preempts local land use or ROW authority in connection with siting issues. [Nepesa Solutions](#) urged the Commission to adopt policies that encourage public-private collaboration as an effective means of expediting wireless broadband deployment. [List of all comments available to date](#). Replies are due July 17, 2017.

- Comments were filed on June 16, 2017, on NCTA and USTelecom's [Petition for Declaratory Ruling](#), which asked the Commission to confirm and clarify aspects of the federal regulatory regime governing broadband speed disclosures. [ACA](#) supported the Petition, saying the FCC should make clear smaller BIAS providers who act in accordance with the FCC's broadband speed measurement and disclosure requirements are following controlling federal law on the accurate measurement and disclosure of actual network performance to consumers. It claimed to the extent their advertising claims are consistent with their Open Internet disclosures, this can provide a defense to false advertising claims based on broadband speed metrics other than the Commission's chosen average peak hour metric. [Public Knowledge](#) opposed the Petition, and asserted the Commission's broadband speed measurement and transparency framework should not preclude state efforts. It claimed the Commission lacks the necessary grant of statutory authorization from Congress to preempt state consumer protection laws. The [Institute for Local Self-Reliance](#) opposed the Petition, claiming even if the Commission had the authority to do so, granting this Petition would be a heavy handed and over-reaching approach to establish uniformity that would impinge on state authority. Replies are due July 3, 2017. [Public Notice](#)
- Midcontinent Communications [met with](#) Chairman Pai and his Chief of Staff on June 9, 2017, to discuss the operational challenges of offering broadband service in sparsely populated areas of the Great Plains. Midcontinent discussed the deployment of backup power supplies, emergency fiber splicing, and repair and resilient architecture and design, and expressed support for Chairman Pai's proposed light touch approach to regulation of broadband services.
- The Phoenix Center released a [report](#) on June 12, 2017, entitled "*Regulatory Revival' and Employment in Telecommunications.*" The report claimed the Obama Administration's aggressive regulatory agenda at the FCC reduced investment in the telecommunications sector between \$20 and \$40 billion annually, and over the period 2010-2016, the telecommunications sector lost approximately 100,000 jobs per year, many of them high-paying union jobs. [Press Release](#)

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ICC

- Dentons, on behalf of HD Tandem, [met with](#) Wireline Competition Bureau staff on June 8, 2017, to discuss HD Tandem's comments in support of the [Petition for Limited Stay](#) of the Transformation Order's years 6 and 7 ICC transition as it impacts tandem switching and transport charges filed by CenturyLink on April 11, 2017.

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Open Internet

- Commissioner Clyburn [spoke at](#) the Voices for Internet Freedom Public Forum on June 13, 2017, to discuss the Open Internet. She said the Open Internet rules adopted in 2015 are at risk today because the new FCC leadership is not interested in keeping these protections in place, and asked supporters to submit comments to the FCC and contact their members of Congress.
- The National Hispanic Media Coalition [met with](#) Commissioner O'Rielly and his Legal Advisor on June 14, 2017, to express support for the consumer protections in the 2015 Open Internet [Order](#). It also said the FCC is the proper agency to address consumer complaints. NHMC urged Commissioner O'Rielly to consider the impact that reclassification of broadband as a Title I service could have on the Lifeline

broadband program and how delays in implementation of the Lifeline Order have caused uncertainty for providers.

USF

- NTCA and USTelecom filed a [Petition for Forbearance](#) on June 14, 2017, seeking temporary forbearance from USF contribution requirements on RLEC-provided broadband internet access transmission services, whether tariffed or offered on a de-tariffed basis, until the completion of comprehensive USF contributions reform. They asserted the relief requested is consistent with the standards of section 10(a) because, among other things, it will eliminate the current disparate and discriminatory treatment of one discrete class of broadband as compared to all other similarly situated services and is fully consistent with prior Commission actions on contribution assessments for similar broadband internet access services in the Title II proceeding, recent USF reform efforts, and orders involving cable modem service and wireline broadband internet access service.
- The FCC Managing Director [announced](#) on June 13, 2017, the proposed universal service contribution factor for the third quarter of 2017 will be 17.1 percent, down from the current 17.4 percent.
- The Wireline Competition Bureau issued a [Public Notice](#) on June 13, 2017, seeking comment on Leech Lake Telecommunications' ETC designation [Petition](#). Comments are due July 13; replies are due July 28.
- TracFone filed a [letter](#) on June 12, 2017, to express concern with USAC's plans for reverification of Lifeline enrollment eligibility in states where the National Verifier is being implemented. TracFone claimed utilization of those processes will result in procedures that are inconsistent with Commission rules and will cause millions of qualified low-income households to lose their Lifeline-supported service. TracFone suggested to remain consistent with the current rules, the Commission should direct USAC to accept customer-provided proof of eligibility documentation that was provided by Lifeline applicants to providers at the time of initial enrollment.
- Deloitte [met with](#) Wireline Competition Bureau staff on June 14, 2017, to discuss its experience with USAC's process for selection of the National Lifeline Eligibility Verifier. Deloitte explained that it has broad experience with similarly situated eligibility programs and responded to USAC's Request for Proposals.
- The Lifeline Connects Coalition, enTouch Wireless, True Wireless, TerraCom, YourTel America, Sprint, and TruConnect filed a [letter](#) on June 16, 2017, to propose an industry consensus plan to govern the migration of subscribers to the Lifeline National Verifier. They said requiring Lifeline subscribers to re-prove income or program-based eligibility is contrary to Commission rules and orders, and will be burdensome and confusing. They suggested Lifeline subscriber eligibility can be confirmed for National Verifier migration consistent with records retained by ETCs and current audit standards without imposing an unreasonable burden on subscribers.
- GCI [met with](#) Legal Advisors to Chairman Pai and Commissioner O'Rielly on June 14, 2017, to discuss the application of the cap on Rural Health Care funding. GCI claimed the cap creates a hardship for the nearly completed 2016 funding year, and discussed the difficulty of making changes for the 2017 funding year and the need to get some better solution in place in time to plan for the 2018 funding year. GCI asserted the instability and unpredictability in RHC support hurts both health care providers in remote areas and the ability of network providers to plan for future infrastructure deployments.

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Misc.

- The FCC issued the [agenda](#) on June 15, 2017, for its June 22, 2017 Open Meeting. The Commission will consider: an [NPRM](#) that would amend the Emergency Alert System rules to add a dedicated event

code for Blue Alerts; a [Report and Order](#) on First Responder Network Authority opt-out procedures; an [NPRM](#) that would amend the Caller ID rules to allow disclosure of blocked Caller ID information to aid law enforcement in investigating threatening calls; an [Order and Declaratory Ruling](#) that would grant OneWeb's request to be permitted to access the U.S. market using its proposed non-geostationary satellite constellation for the provision of broadband; an [NOI](#) that seeks comment on ways to facilitate greater consumer choice and enhance broadband deployment in multiple tenant environments; a [Declaratory Ruling](#) that would clarify the "written information" cable operators must provide to their subscribers via annual notices may be provided via e-mail; an [NPRM and Order](#) that proposes to eliminate the requirement that payphone operators conduct annual audits; and an enforcement action.

- President Trump [announced](#) on June 13, 2017, he will nominate former FCC Commissioner Jessica Rosenworcel to serve again as an FCC Commissioner. Statements were issued by [Chairman Pai](#), [Commissioner Clyburn](#) and [Commissioner O'Rielly](#).
- The FCC filed a [Notice](#) with the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation on June 15, 2017, notifying it that three petitions for review of the BDS [Report and Order](#) were filed in three different courts of appeals. Petitions were filed by [CenturyLink](#), [Citizens Telecommunications of Minnesota](#), and [the Ad Hoc Telecom Users Committee et al](#). The MDL Panel issued a [Consolidation Order](#), announcing the Eighth Circuit had been randomly chosen as the circuit in which this case will be heard.
- The Wireline Competition Bureau issued a [Public Notice](#) on June 16 2017, listing Acknowledgements of Confidentiality filed by parties seeking access to confidential information filed in the special access data collection proceeding. Parties that submitted confidential information in response to the collection have until June 23, 2017, to object to the disclosure of their data and information to any of the parties listed in the Public Notice.
- AT&T [met with](#) Wireline Competition Bureau staff on June 13, 2017, to discuss the technical implementation of the BDS [Order](#). AT&T discussed: the impact of the Order's effective date on price cap BDS services; guidebook and wire center-to-county mapping best practices; the review process for adjustments to BDS offerings in non-competitive counties going forward; and the timing of the effectiveness of the Order's detariffing relief. AT&T indicated Bureau staff said the rules governing permissive detariffing adopted in the Order do not require OMB review, and price cap ILECs may therefore begin detariffing on a permissive basis on August 1, 2017, the effective date of the Order.
- [Telcordia](#) and [Francisco Partners](#) responded on June 9, 2017, to the Wireline Competition Bureau's [request](#) for additional information related to their [request](#) for approval of changes to the LNP Code of Conduct and Voting Trust. The Bureau asked, among other things, for them to identify the individual or individuals who advise and manage Francisco Partners, whether they manage any other funds/investments, and, if so, whether such other funds/investments are affiliated with telecommunications service providers.
- Neustar and Golden Gate Private Equity filed a [response](#) on June 9, 2017, to the Wireline Competition Bureau's [request](#) for additional information on Neustar's [request](#) to approve its new owner, Aerial Investors LLC, formed by Golden Gate Private Equity. The Bureau asked, among other things, to identify funds Golden Gate Capital serves as manager or advisor that invest in telecommunications service providers or other companies connected to the communications industry.

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Upcoming Filing Dates

- June 22 - PRA comments due on a revision to a currently approved information collection associated with Lifeline reform. [Notice](#)

- June 22 - Comments due on the [NPRM](#) proposing to collect \$356,710,992 in regulatory fees for FY 2017 and included proposed fee schedules. Replies are due July 7, 2017.
- June 23 - Petitions due on 2017 annual access charge tariffs made on 15 days' notice; replies due June 27, 2017. [Order](#)
- July 3 - Comments due on the [NPRM](#) on facilitating voice service providers' blocking of illegal robocalls. Replies due July 31, 2017. [Notice](#)
- July 3 - Replies due on NCTA and USTelecom's [Petition for Declaratory Ruling](#) to confirm and clarify aspects of the federal regulatory regime governing broadband speed disclosures. [Public Notice](#)
- July 6 - Comments due on ITTA and USTelecom's [Petition for Rulemaking](#) to review rate regulation of business data services offered by model-based rate-of-return carriers. Reply comments are due July 21. [Public Notice](#)
- July 7 - Comments due on updated list of census blocks eligible for CAF Phase II support in states where price cap carriers accepted the statewide offers of model-based CAF Phase II support. [Public Notice](#)
- July 7 - Replies due on the [NPRM](#) proposing to collect \$356,710,992 in regulatory fees for FY 2017 and included proposed fee schedules.
- July 10 - Comments due on the [NPRM](#) that asks whether the Commission should change the current local service rate floor methodology or eliminate the rate floor and its accompanying reporting obligation. Reply comments are due July 24. [Notice](#)
- July 10 - PRA comments due on an extension of a currently approved information collection associated with rule changes and clarifications made in a 2004 [Order on Reconsideration](#) on payphone compensation. [Notice](#)
- July 13 - Comments due on Leech Lake Telecommunications ETC designation [Petition](#). Replies are due July 28. [Public Notice](#)
- July 17 - Replies due on the [NPRM and NOI](#) on the regulatory impediments to wireless network infrastructure investment and deployment.
- July 17 - Comments due on the [NPRM](#) proposing: to return internet broadband access service to the classification of Title I information service; to return to the FCC's original classification of mobile broadband internet access service as a private mobile service; and seeks comment on the existing rules governing ISPs' practices. Replies are due August 16, 2017.
- July 17 - PRA comments due on a revision of a currently approved information collection associated with sections 54.202 (additional requirements for Commission designation of ETCs), 54.307 (support to a CETC), 54.313 (annual reporting requirements for high-cost recipients), and 54.314 (certification of support for ETCs). [Notice](#)
- July 17 - PRA comments due on an extension of a currently approved formal complaint procedures for the Open Internet rules. [Notice](#)
- July 17 - Replies due on the Wireline Infrastructure [NPRM, NOI, and Request for Comment](#). [FR](#), [Public Notice](#)
- July 18 - PRA comments due on a new information collection associated with its January 26, 2017 CAF Phase II [New York Auction Order](#), which granted New York a waiver of the Phase II auction program rules, subject to certain conditions. [Notice](#)

- July 21 - Replies due on ITTA and USTelecom's [Petition for Rulemaking](#) to review rate regulation of business data services offered by model-based rate-of-return carriers. [Public Notice](#)
- July 24 - Replies due on the [NPRM](#) that asks whether the Commission should change the current local service rate floor methodology or eliminate the rate floor and its accompanying reporting obligation. [Notice](#)
- July 28 - Replies due on Leech Lake Telecommunications ETC designation [Petition](#). [Public Notice](#)
- July 31 - Replies due on the [NPRM](#) on facilitating voice service providers' blocking of illegal robocalls. [Notice](#)
- Aug. 16 - Replies due on the [NPRM](#) proposing: to return internet broadband access service to the classification of Title I information service; to return to the FCC's original classification of mobile broadband internet access service as a private mobile service; and seeks comment on the existing rules governing ISPs' practices.

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