## Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

December 3, 2025

The Honorable Brendan Carr Chairman Federal Communications Commission 45 L Street NE Washington, D.C. 20554

## Chairman Carr:

We write to express our concern about the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) recent party-line vote to remove several broadband label requirements and to solicit comment on proposals that would eliminate even more. The FCC's broadband label requirements exist to give consumers clear, accurate information about what is included in their broadband service plan so they can choose the provider and plan that best fits their budget. When families can clearly understand broadband plans and pricing, they are better able to comparison shop, avoid hidden fees, and select the most affordable option for their household—helping them save money each month. Weakening these protections undermines the purpose of broadband labels and makes it harder for consumers to understand and compare service options.

As members of the Congressional Hispanic, Black, and Asian Pacific American Caucuses, we are particularly concerned about your proposal to remove the requirement that providers display broadband labels in the languages in which they market their services in the United States. Nearly 68 million United States residents speak a language other than English at home, and more than 25 million have limited English proficiency.<sup>2</sup> Eliminating multilingual broadband labels would deny these consumers equal access to essential information, disproportionately harming communities that rely on non-English disclosures to make informed decisions about broadband service.

When the FCC created the multilingual broadband label requirement, it did so through a robust and deliberate rulemaking process grounded in a substantial public record. The FCC sought and received extensive input from industry, consumer advocates, and civil rights organizations on how broadband labels could ensure informed consumer choice without creating unnecessary burdens. Commenters provided evidence that millions of Americans rely on non-English materials to understand service options and that language barriers routinely disadvantage

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Federal Communications Commission. (2025, October 28). *FCC to simplify broadband nutrition labels for consumers*. DOC-415137A1.pdf. <a href="https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-simplify-broadband-nutrition-labels-consumers">https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-simplify-broadband-nutrition-labels-consumers</a>
<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *Language spoken at home: 2021 American Community Survey*. <a href="https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=language%20spoken%20at%20home&tid=ACSST1Y2021.S1601.;">https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=language%20spoken%20at%20home&tid=ACSST1Y2021.S1601.;</a>; Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (n.d.). *Limited English proficiency (LEP)*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <a href="https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/MLN/WBT/MLN2059239-Language-Access-Plans/lap/lesson01/04-Limited-English-Proficiency-LEP/index.html#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20U.S.%20Census,%2C%20write%2C%20or%20understand%20English">https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/MLN/WBT/MLN2059239-Language-Access-Plans/lap/lesson01/04-Limited-English-Proficiency-LEP/index.html#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20U.S.%20Census,%2C%20write%2C%20or%20understand%20English

consumers.<sup>3</sup> Drawing on this record, the FCC concluded that requiring providers to offer labels in the same languages they use to market their services was a narrowly tailored and equitable approach—one that balances feasibility with fairness and reflects the realities of how broadband is marketed across the country.<sup>4</sup>

This approach is fully grounded in real-world practices. Every major broadband provider in the United States maintains extensive marketing materials and customer support resources in both English and Spanish. These companies already communicate pricing, promotions, and service details bilingually on their websites. Producing broadband labels in the same languages is therefore a natural, minimal, and entirely consistent extension of existing business practices.

By proposing to eliminate the multilingual requirement, the FCC would actively favor English-speaking consumers while depriving non-English-speaking Americans of equivalent protections. It would make it harder for families to understand what they are paying for, compare plans, and make informed choices to save money. This decision is inherently discriminatory, creating a system in which access to essential broadband information is contingent on one's language. It undermines equity by denying equal access to disclosures that are essential for informed decision-making and fair participation in the digital marketplace.

As you pursue changes that could further weaken the Commission's broadband label requirements, we remind you of your responsibility to empower consumers with the information they need to make fully informed choices about broadband services. To protect consumers and ensure transparency, we urge the Commission to maintain the current requirement that broadband labels be provided in English and any additional languages in which a provider markets its services. We also urge the Commission to actively monitor and enforce compliance with this requirement, ensuring that all providers meet their obligations and that consumers can reliably access accurate information in the languages they understand. Ensuring multilingual accessibility is not optional—it is fundamental to protecting consumers, promoting equity, and fostering trust in broadband service transparency.

We appreciate your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Nanette Diaz Barragán

Member of Congress

Troy A. Carter, Sr.

Member of Congress

Doris Matsui

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See, e.g. <u>Congressional Letter</u>, p. 2; <u>Public Interest Broadband Consumer Letter</u>, p. 3; <u>AAJC, OCA, and NCAPA Comments</u>, p. 2-3; <u>MDTC Comments</u>, p. 4; <u>NYC Comments</u>, p. 3; <u>OTI Comments</u>, p. 11, WC Docket No. 22-2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-22-86A1 Rcd.pdf, p. 28-29

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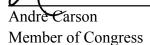
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