

than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Truth in Caller ID Act of 2009, the Commission" and inserting "The Commission".

(B) DEADLINE.—The Commission shall prescribe regulations to implement the amendments made by this subsection not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date that is 6 months after the date on which the Commission prescribes regulations under paragraph (4).

(b) CONSUMER EDUCATION MATERIALS ON HOW TO AVOID SCAMS THAT RELY UPON MISLEADING OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF MATERIALS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in collaboration with the Federal Trade Commission, shall develop consumer education materials that provide information about—

(A) ways for consumers to identify scams and other fraudulent activity that rely upon the use of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information; and

(B) existing technologies, if any, that a consumer can use to protect against such scams and other fraudulent activity.

(2) CONTENTS.—In developing the consumer education materials under paragraph (1), the Commission shall—

(A) identify existing technologies, if any, that can help consumers guard themselves against scams and other fraudulent activity that rely upon the use of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information, including—

(i) descriptions of how a consumer can use the technologies to protect against such scams and other fraudulent activity; and

(ii) details on how consumers can access and use the technologies; and

(B) provide other information that may help consumers identify and avoid scams and other fraudulent activity that rely upon the use of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information.

(3) UPDATES.—The Commission shall ensure that the consumer education materials required under paragraph (1) are updated on a regular basis.

(4) WEBSITE.—The Commission shall include the consumer education materials developed under paragraph (1) on its website.

(c) GAO REPORT ON COMBATING THE FRAUDULENT PROVISION OF MISLEADING OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the actions the Commission and the Federal Trade Commission have taken to combat the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information, and the additional measures that could be taken to combat such activity.

(2) REQUIRED CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall examine—

(A) trends in the types of scams that rely on misleading or inaccurate caller identification information;

(B) previous and current enforcement actions by the Commission and the Federal Trade Commission to combat the practices prohibited by section 227(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(1));

(C) current efforts by industry groups and other entities to develop technical standards to deter or prevent the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information, and how such standards may help combat the current and future provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information; and

(D) whether there are additional actions the Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and Congress should take to combat the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General 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 on the findings of the study conducted under paragraph (1), including any recommendations regarding combating the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments made by this section, shall be construed to modify, limit, or otherwise affect any rule or order adopted by the Commission in connection with—

(1) the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-243; 105 Stat. 2394) or the amendments made by that Act; or

(2) the CAN-SPAM Act of 2003 (15 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.).

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be considered and agreed to, the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 134), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

KARI'S LAW ACT OF 2017

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 164, S. 123.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 123) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require multi-line telephone systems to have a default configuration that permits users to directly initiate a call to 9-1-1 without dialing any additional digit, code, prefix, or post-fix, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 123) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 123

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 "Kari's Law Act of 2017".

SEC. 2. DEFAULT CONFIGURATION OF MULTI-LINE TELEPHONE SYSTEMS FOR DIRECT DIALING OF 9-1-1.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 721. DEFAULT CONFIGURATION OF MULTI-LINE TELEPHONE SYSTEMS FOR DIRECT DIALING OF 9-1-1.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

"(1) the term 'multi-line telephone system' has the meaning given the term in section 6502 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1471); and

"(2) the term 'public safety answering point' has the meaning given the term in section 222(h).

"(b) MULTI-LINE TELEPHONE SYSTEM FUNCTIONALITY.—A person engaged in the business of manufacturing, importing, selling, or leasing multi-line telephone systems may not manufacture or import for use in the United States or sell or lease or offer to sell or lease in the United States a multi-line telephone system unless the technology of the system has the capabilities described in subsections (c) and (e).

"(c) MULTI-LINE TELEPHONE SYSTEM INSTALLATION.—A person engaged in the business of installing multi-line telephone systems serving locations in the United States may not install such a system in the United States unless, upon installation, the system allows a call that is initiated when a user dials 9-1-1 from any station equipped with dialing facilities to be transmitted to the appropriate public safety answering point—

"(1) without requiring the user to dial any additional digit, code, prefix, or post-fix, including any trunk-access code (such as the digit 9); and

"(2) regardless of whether the user is required to dial a digit, code, prefix, or post-fix described in paragraph (1) for other calls.

"(d) OTHER 9-1-1 EMERGENCY DIALING PATTERNS.—Nothing in this section shall prohibit the configuration of a multi-line telephone system so that other 9-1-1 emergency dialing patterns will also initiate a call to a public safety answering point, provided that the dialing pattern 9-1-1 remains available to users.

"(e) ON-SITE NOTIFICATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A person engaged in the business of installing multi-line telephone systems serving locations in the United States, in installing a system described in paragraph (2) in the United States, shall configure the system so that when a person at the facility where the system is installed initiates a call to 9-1-1 using the system, the system provides a notification to—

"(A) a central location at the facility; or

"(B) a person or organization with responsibility for safety or security for the location as designated by the manager or operator of the system.

"(2) APPLICATION.—A system described in this paragraph is a multi-line telephone system that is able to be configured to provide the notification described in paragraph (1) without any improvement to the system.

"(f) REGULATIONS.—

"(1) AUTHORITY.—The Commission may prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

"(2) TECHNOLOGICALLY NEUTRAL.—Regulations prescribed under paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable, promote the purposes of this section in a technologically neutral manner.

"(g) ENFORCEMENT.—This section shall be enforced under title V, except that section 501 applies only to the extent that the section provides for the imposition of a fine.

"(h) EFFECT ON STATE LAW.—Nothing in this section or in regulations prescribed under this section shall be construed to prevent any State from enforcing any State law that is not inconsistent with this section."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to a multi-line telephone system that is manufactured, imported, offered for first

sale or lease, first sold or leased, or installed after the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

DEVELOPING INNOVATION AND GROWING THE INTERNET OF THINGS ACT

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 113, S. 88.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 88) to ensure appropriate spectrum planning and interagency coordination to support the Internet of Things.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Fischer substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to, and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 769) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 88), as amended, was passed.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUNT). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YOUNG). Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session for the en bloc consideration of the following nominations: Executive Calendar Nos. 101 and 102.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The legislative clerk read the nominations of Neil Chatterjee, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the term expiring June 30, 2021; and Robert F. Powelson, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the term expiring June 30, 2020.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; that no further motions be in order; that any statements relating to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; and that the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Chatterjee and Powelson nominations en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I want to take just a moment and thank those who have worked so hard to make sure that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will have a functioning quorum—and more than just having a functioning quorum, the quality of individuals we are sending to the FERC as Commissioners is truly impressive to see.

Neil Chatterjee, whom, without doubt, almost all of us on this floor know, has been working here in the Senate, working in the leader's office for years, and has been an invaluable asset to me and my staff on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. He is extremely knowledgeable, extremely committed and dedicated, and it has been a real pleasure to work with him.

I don't know Mr. Powelson as well, but having had an opportunity to advance his name before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee for confirmation, too, I know that the expertise and the credentials he will bring to the Commission are greatly appreciated.

I think we recognize that there is much we are anxious to see happen throughout the country in a new administration where we are talking a lot about infrastructure—when we are talking about our energy assets and what we can do to help facilitate the build-out of an aging infrastructure and the add-on of new infrastructure. But in order to proceed with much of this, you have to have the FERC actually operating, working to review the permits, working through the rate-making cases. It is substantive work, it is challenging work, and it is work that has now been stacked up for

months and months. So knowing that the FERC will be able to commence its operations again with a quorum is really good news today.

I think it is also important to note that the White House sent just this week two additional names—those of Mr. Glick and Mr. McIntyre. The Energy and Natural Resources Committee will be considering those in early September when we return so that, hopefully, we can get a full complement to this very important Commission.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, Richard Glick and Kevin McIntyre have been nominated by the President for positions on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. I understand they will be heard and marked up in tandem in September and I have told the Democratic leader that they will move as a pair across the floor.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FDA REAUTHORIZATION BILL

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to speak on the importance of maintaining a strong Food and Drug Administration. Today we approved the user fee reauthorizations for the FDA. We have done the important work of passing these essential user fee agreements out of the committee and have now debated and passed them on the Senate floor.

The HELP Committee is filled with strong personalities. These personalities reflect the passion and diversity of opinion of millions across our nation today. While we may disagree on certain policies, most of us can agree that funding the drug, device, and biologic centers of the FDA is essential.

Our future scientific endeavors require a strong FDA that communicates openly with the industry that it regulates, and this agreement sets up protocols to achieve that goal. A strong FDA also requires clear steps for product review, and only through such deliberative actions can we bring more competition and clarity to our drugs, devices, and biologic products.

I have championed multiple provisions in this bill, but there are two I would like to highlight today. First, there is the counterfeit and diverted drug language. This language makes importation neither harder nor easier. In fact, it doesn't change importation laws at all. Rather, it protects and strengthens the drug supply chain by