

before that on Active Duty is a testament to the core values instilled in all those who serve in our Air Force.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in saying thank you to Herman Bell and to his family for their years of service and sacrifice, and wish them luck as they move on to a new chapter in life.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 19, 2018.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 19, 2018, at 5:38 p.m.:

Appointment:
Creating Options for Veterans' Expedited Recovery (COVER Commission).
Commission on Social Impact Partnerships.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 20, 2018.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on July 20, 2018 at 12:25 p.m., said to contain a message from the President regarding the continuation of the national emergency with respect to transnational criminal organizations.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

ROBERT F. REEVES,
Deputy Clerk of the House.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL OR- GANIZATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 115-142)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides

for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, is to continue in effect beyond July 24, 2018.

The activities of significant transnational criminal organizations have reached such scope and gravity that they threaten the stability of international political and economic systems. Such organizations are increasingly sophisticated and dangerous to the United States; they are increasingly entrenched in the operations of foreign governments and the international financial system, thereby weakening democratic institutions, degrading the rule of law, and undermining economic markets. These organizations facilitate and aggravate violent civil conflicts and increasingly facilitate the activities of other dangerous persons.

The activities of significant transnational criminal organizations continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13581 with respect to transnational criminal organizations.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 20, 2018.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

NATIONAL SUICIDE HOTLINE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2345) to require the Federal Communications Commission to study the feasibility of designating a simple, easy-to-remember dialing code to be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2345

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 "National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

- (1) the term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission;
- (2) the term "covered dialing code" means a simple, easy-to-remember, 3-digit dialing code; and
- (3) the term "N11 dialing code" means an abbreviated dialing code consisting of 3 digits, of which—
 - (A) the first digit may be any digit other than "1" or "0"; and
 - (B) each of the last 2 digits is "1".

SEC. 3. STUDIES AND REPORTS.

(a) PRIMARY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall conduct a study that—

(A) examines the feasibility of designating an N11 dialing code or other covered dialing code to be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system; and

(B) analyzes the effectiveness of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline as of the date on which the study is initiated, including how well the lifeline is working to address the needs of veterans.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) COMMISSION.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Commission shall—

(i) consider—

- (I) each of the N11 dialing codes, including the codes that are used for other purposes; and

(II) other covered dialing codes;

(ii) consult with the North American Numbering Council; and

(iii) review the information provided by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively, of this paragraph.

(B) SAMHSA STUDY AND REPORT TO ASSIST COMMISSION.—To assist the Commission in conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use shall analyze and, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, report to the Commission on—

(i) the potential impact of the designation of an N11 dialing code, or other covered dialing code, for a suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system on—

(I) suicide prevention;

(II) crisis services; and

(III) other suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotlines, including—

(aa) the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline; and

(bb) the Veterans Crisis Line; and

(ii) possible recommendations for improving the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline generally, which may include—

(I) increased public education and awareness; and

(II) improved infrastructure and operations.

(C) VA STUDY AND REPORT TO ASSIST COMMISSION.—To assist the Commission in conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall study and, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, report to the Commission on how well the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and the Veterans Crisis Line, as in effect on the date on which the study is initiated, is working to address the needs of veterans.

(b) PRIMARY COMMISSION REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall submit a report on the study conducted under subsection (a) that recommends whether a particular N11 dialing code or other covered dialing code should be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system to—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(E) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) ADDITIONAL CONTENTS.—If the report submitted by the Commission under paragraph (1) recommends that a dialing code should be used, the report shall also—

(A) outline the logistics of designating such a dialing code;

(B) estimate the costs associated with designating such a dialing code, including—

(i) the costs incurred by service providers, including—

(I) translation changes in the network; and

(II) cell site analysis and reprogramming by wireless carriers; and

(ii) the costs incurred by States and localities;

(C) provide recommendations for designating such a dialing code;

(D) provide a cost-benefit analysis comparing the recommended dialing code with the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, as in effect on the date on which the report is submitted; and

(E) make other recommendations, as appropriate, for improving the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline generally, which may include—

(i) increased public education and awareness; and

(ii) improved infrastructure and operations.

SEC. 4. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act. This Act shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2345, the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act of 2018. This critical legislation seeks to designate a new, easy-to-remember, three-digit dialing code for a national suicide prevention hotline.

We all know by heart to dial 911 during an emergency, and we have faith

and confidence that somebody who can help will be on the line. It shouldn't be any different for someone in a mental health crisis.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, suicide is on the rise across the country. Sadly, more than half of those who die by suicide do not have a known mental health condition.

We also want to make note of the number of servicemembers and veterans in need of prevention services. We will work with our minority on this study to review how these patriots can seek help, whether stateside or overseas.

You never truly know what battles an individual is fighting, and that is why a national three-digit suicide hotline could help make the difference between life and death.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to advancing this potentially lifesaving legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 2345, the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act.

Suicide is now the tenth leading cause for death in adults aged 18 to 64, and, for every suicide, there are 25 attempts. Earlier this year, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that suicide rates increased by 28 percent between 1999 and 2016. Mr. Speaker, 49 States experienced an increase in suicide rates during that period.

As my colleague said, we also know that the risk is significantly higher for veterans. Veteran men are at a 19 percent higher risk, and veteran women are at a 2½ times higher risk than non-veteran women.

These statistics point to a problem that is all too real and, sadly, all too common. That fact was evident last month when, unfortunately, both Kate Spade and Anthony Bourdain, both very successful in their careers, took their own lives.

It is heartbreaking when someone is suffering so much that they choose to end their own life. Unfortunately, I know it in my own family, when people are afraid to reach out.

The National Suicide Prevention Hotline Improvement Act before us today would make it easier for people wanting to connect with someone through that hotline. The bill would set up a process to give Americans an easy-to-remember, three-digit code, like 911, to call when they or their loved one are in crisis, rather than the current 10-digit number.

The bill would also require the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to study the effectiveness of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, currently known as 1-800-273-TALK, and the Department of Veterans Affairs would be required to study the effectiveness of the Veterans Crisis Line.

The Senate has passed a companion bill by unanimous consent. H.R. 2345 is a bipartisan, commonsense bill, and I want to thank the authors, Congressman CHRIS STEWART of Utah and Congresswoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, for the very hard work and leadership they put into this bill.

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

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my friends from New Jersey and Michigan for their help on this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin with a startling statistic. Every 9 minutes, someone in the United States attempts suicide or is successful, and for every suicide-related death, there are 25 attempts. These are truly heartbreaking statistics. Sadly, they hit close to home in Utah, which ranks fifth for the highest suicide deaths in the U.S.

One example is Madison Radtke, a charitable and loving young lady who unexpectedly took her own life. I have gotten to know Madison's family, and it has been an honor to do so. Madison is remembered for her kindness to others and for her ability to see the good in each person.

Here is something that is startling and should be terrifying to those of us who are parents: Madison didn't show any sign of suicidal thoughts. To others around her, she seemed to be making the most of the prime of her life.

This is a sad reminder that suicide can strike anywhere. These are our neighbors, our coworkers, our friends, our family members. I believe that we have the power and we have the responsibility to reach out and to help them. Yes, there are many tools available for people who are struggling with mental illness or thoughts of suicide, but, tragically, some of these resources are simply too difficult to find in a time of urgent need.

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The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline dialing number is cumbersome and is very hard to remember, and most people have never even heard of it. Additionally, in Utah and many other States, there are various other entities that provide service, but there is not one consolidated number for people to call.

After the recent passing, as has been mentioned, of Kate Spade and Anthony Bourdain, calls to the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline jumped 25 percent. While the hotline number has increased access, I know we can do better, and that is the purpose of this bill. This is where Congress can help.

I introduced the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act to streamline and to provide easy access to potentially lifesaving resources by designating a new and very simple national

three-digit dialing number, very similar to 911, for national suicide prevention and mental health crisis.

The study will also examine the overall effectiveness of the current National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and Veterans Crisis Line for individuals both here and abroad and their access to that. Ultimately, the report will recommend ways to improve the existing system.

I recognize this legislation alone is not a panacea. It is not going to solve every problem. There is much more that we can do and we must do, and some of the solutions will require a multifaceted approach; but it is an important step and one that has the potential to avert tragedy, such as the loss of Madison, and to save many lives.

For those of us who have seen firsthand and been impacted by the tragedy of suicide or attempted suicide, it is simply time for us to act.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), the cosponsor of this legislation.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2345, the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act, and I want to thank Mr. STEWART and the committee leaders for the hard work in presenting this on the floor today.

This bipartisan legislation asks the Federal Communications Commission and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to study the designation of a three-digit dialing code similar to 911. Even 3-year-olds can remember 911. When a family is in crisis, an 800 number sometimes is difficult to remember.

The suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system makes it all American because we are faced with these kinds of incidences many times every day. The bill also requires them to perform a cost-and-benefit service analysis of using a three-digit dialing code for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system and examine the overall effectiveness of the current National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and Veterans Crisis Line and recommend ways to improve the current system.

Each year, 45,000 Americans take their own life, an average of 123 completed suicides every day, and an additional 1 million-plus Americans attempt suicide each year. While there are many resources for individuals experiencing a mental health crisis, it can be difficult to find these resources during this extreme time of need.

The current National Suicide Prevention Lifeline has increased access, but the dialing code can be cumbersome to remember, 1-800-273-TALK. Just try to remember dialing that many digits.

Unfortunately, in many States where there are numerous entities providing services, there is not always one consolidated number to call. The National Suicide Prevention Hotline Improve-

ment Act is an important step to achieve that end. This legislation will build upon the success of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline to increase access to lifesaving services while evaluating new and innovative ways to improve the current system. It is critical that we move quickly on this bill so that we can begin saving more lives each day.

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, this is important legislation. It is completely bipartisan in nature.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), a distinguished member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Mr. Vice Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, we have all heard the upsetting statistic of 21 veterans committing suicide each and every day. It is unacceptable. This is a crisis for our veterans, their families, the future of our current servicemembers, and our country.

As vice chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I have worked to make it a better and healthier life for our true American heroes. That is why I am proud to support H.R. 2345, the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act.

When a veteran is in crisis, they need immediate assistance from the Veterans Crisis Hotline. Unfortunately, the current suicide hotline number can be difficult to remember during a time of need and can add minutes to getting help or, even worse, discourage veterans from accessing this important service.

H.R. 2345 would study the feasibility and need of a three-digit dialing code, similar to 911, for the suicide hotline. The bill also studies the effectiveness of the hotline for our Nation's veterans.

This study is an important step in recognizing suicidal thoughts as an emergency, providing those in need the most reliable tools to get help, and continuing to improve a hotline that has already saved countless lives, including many veterans.

For these reasons, I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 2345 and support its passage.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers. So I would like to say that perhaps, today, this House can act together and save a life, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2345.

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

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that this bipartisan piece of legislation has reached the floor of the House. I hope and trust that it will be voted on in an overwhelmingly bipartisan fashion, and I commend the sponsors, a Republican and a Democrat, for working together on this needed legislation.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2345, the "National Suicide

Hotline Improvement Act," which provides resources to improve suicide hotlines in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is critical that we address the public health crisis of suicide in the United States.

Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States—each year, 44,965 Americans die by suicide, more than half by firearm.

On average, 123 Americans commit suicide each day.

The 2016 annual age-adjusted suicide rate in my state of Texas was 12.57 per 100,000 individuals, which was similar to the national average for that year.

However, there has been a steady increase in suicides in the decade since 2007, when the suicide rate was 10.48 per 100,000.

Suicides in Texas have increased by 23 percent over the past 15 years.

The steady increase coincides with new data that names suicide as the second leading cause of death among people ages 10–34 in America.

Even more alarming are rates of suicide among our veterans—those who have given the ultimate sacrifice and deserve protection tantamount to their service.

According to a Veterans Affairs study released last year, risk for suicide was 22 percent higher among veterans when compared to U.S. non-veteran adults.

After adjusting for differences in age, risk for suicide was 19 percent higher among male veterans when compared to U.S. non-veteran adult men.

After adjusting for differences in age, risk for suicide was 2.5 times higher among female veterans when compared to U.S. non-veteran adult women.

But the victims of suicide are more than mere statistics.

They are our parents, children, siblings, and loved ones.

They are our co-workers, our peers, and our servicemen and women.

They deserve more.

There are many organizations and individuals working tirelessly to ensure all of our fellow citizens receive the aid they need.

I commend the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, a network of 161 crisis centers that provides a 24/7, toll-free hotline available to anyone in suicidal crisis or emotional distress.

There are five such centers in Texas, including one in my home city of Houston.

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline reports that it experienced an increase of 100 percent in calls between 2014 and 2017, revealing just how prevalent suicide has become.

The helpline answered more than 2 million calls in 2017, up from approximately one million calls in 2014. In 2015 and 2016, the helpline answered more than 1.5 million calls each year.

Those on the front lines of the suicide prevention efforts deserve more help.

H.R. 2345, the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act, would require the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to coordinate with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and consult with the Department of Veterans Affairs for suicide prevention efforts.

The Act would lead to the examination of the feasibility of designating a three-digit dialing code for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system.

Further, the Act directs the FCC to study and report to Congress on the effectiveness of the current National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, including how well it addresses the needs of veterans.

Mr. Speaker, our citizens and our suicide prevention centers deserve decisive action against suicide.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 2345 to reduce the incidence of suicides in America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2345, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PRECISION AGRICULTURE CONNECTIVITY ACT OF 2018

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4881) to require the Federal Communications Commission to establish a task force for meeting the connectivity and technology needs of precision agriculture in the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4881

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 "Precision Agriculture Connectivity Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Precision agriculture technologies and practices allow farmers to significantly increase crop yields, eliminate overlap in operations, and reduce inputs such as seed, fertilizer, pesticides, water, and fuel.

(2) These technologies allow farmers to collect data in real time about their fields, automate field management, and maximize resources.

(3) Studies estimate that precision agriculture technologies can reduce agricultural operation costs by up to 25 dollars per acre and increase farm yields by up to 70 percent by 2050.

(4) The critical cost savings and productivity benefits of precision agriculture cannot be realized without the availability of reliable broadband Internet access service delivered to the agricultural land of the United States.

(5) The deployment of broadband Internet access service to unserved agricultural land is critical to the United States economy and to the continued leadership of the United States in global food production.

(6) Despite the growing demand for broadband Internet access service on agricultural land, broadband Internet access service is not consistently available where needed for agricultural operations.

(7) The Federal Communications Commission has an important role to play in the deployment of broadband Internet access service on unserved agricultural land to promote precision agriculture.

SEC. 3. TASK FORCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "broadband Internet access service"—

(A) means a mass-market retail service by wire or radio that provides the capability to transmit data to and receive data from all or substantially all Internet endpoints, including any capabilities that are incidental to and enable the operation of the communications service, but excluding dial-up Internet access service; and

(B) also encompasses any service that the Commission finds to be providing a functional equivalent of the service described in subparagraph (A);

(2) the term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission;

(3) the term "Department" means the Department of Agriculture;

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(5) the term "Task Force" means the Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States established under subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall establish the Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall consult with the Secretary, or a designee of the Secretary, and collaborate with public and private stakeholders in the agriculture and technology fields to—

(A) identify and measure current gaps in the availability of broadband Internet access service on agricultural land;

(B) develop policy recommendations to promote the rapid, expanded deployment of broadband Internet access service on unserved agricultural land, with a goal of achieving reliable capabilities on 95 percent of agricultural land in the United States by 2025;

(C) promote effective policy and regulatory solutions that encourage the adoption of broadband Internet access service on farms and ranches and promote precision agriculture;

(D) recommend specific new rules or amendments to existing rules of the Commission that the Commission should issue to achieve the goals and purposes of the policy recommendations described in subparagraph (B);

(E) recommend specific steps that the Commission should take to obtain reliable and standardized data measurements of the availability of broadband Internet access service as may be necessary to target funding support, from future programs of the Commission dedicated to the deployment of broadband Internet access service, to unserved agricultural land in need of broadband Internet access service; and

(F) recommend specific steps that the Commission should consider to ensure that the expertise of the Secretary and available farm data are reflected in future programs of the Commission dedicated to the infrastructure deployment of broadband Internet access service and to direct available funding to unserved agricultural land where needed.

(2) NO DUPLICATE DATA REPORTING.—In performing the duties of the Commission under paragraph (1), the Commission shall ensure that no provider of broadband Internet ac-

cess service is required to report data to the Commission that is, on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, required to be reported by the provider of broadband Internet access service.

(3) HOLD HARMLESS.—The Task Force and the Commission shall not interpret the phrase "future programs of the Commission", as used in subparagraphs (E) and (F) of paragraph (1), to include the universal service programs of the Commission established under section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254).

(4) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary, or a designee of the Secretary, shall explain and make available to the Task Force the expertise, data mapping information, and resources of the Department that the Department uses to identify cropland, rangeland, and other areas with agricultural operations that may be helpful in developing the recommendations required under paragraph (1).

(5) LIST OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Commission shall jointly submit to the Task Force a list of all Federal programs or resources available for the expansion of broadband Internet access service on unserved agricultural land to assist the Task Force in carrying out the duties of the Task Force.

(d) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall be—

(A) composed of not more than 15 voting members who shall—

(i) be selected by the Chairman of the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary; and

(ii) include—

(I) agricultural producers representing diverse geographic regions and farm sizes, including owners and operators of farms of less than 100 acres;

(II) an agricultural producer representing tribal agriculture;

(III) Internet service providers, including regional or rural fixed and mobile broadband Internet access service providers and telecommunications infrastructure providers;

(IV) representatives from the electric cooperative industry;

(V) representatives from the satellite industry;

(VI) representatives from precision agriculture equipment manufacturers, including drone manufacturers, manufacturers of autonomous agricultural machinery, and manufacturers of farming robotics technologies;

(VII) representatives from State and local governments; and

(VIII) representatives with relevant expertise in broadband network data collection, geospatial analysis, and coverage mapping; and

(B) fairly balanced in terms of technologies, points of view, and fields represented on the Task Force.

(2) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Task Force appointed under paragraph (1)(A) shall serve for a single term of 2 years.

(B) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Task Force—

(i) shall not affect the powers of the Task Force; and

(ii) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(3) EX-OFFICIO MEMBER.—The Secretary, or a designee of the Secretary, shall serve as an ex-officio, nonvoting member of the Task Force.

(e) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Commission establishes the Task Force, and annually thereafter, the Task Force shall submit to the Chairman of the Commission a report, which shall be made public not later than 30 days