

posed by the equipment from companies like Huawei and ZTE years ago because of warnings inside our government. But smaller providers didn't get the same heads-up by our government, and when confronted with rumors about untrusted equipment and the certainty of their bottom lines, they went with their bottom line.

My hope is that this legislation can help these folks address the threat posed by this untrusted equipment in an expeditious fashion. This bill should signal to our allies and partners around the world that network security must be a priority as we enter a new generation of communication capabilities.

I am proud of the bipartisan work of my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee to advance this legislation to the floor today. I especially want to acknowledge the important contributions Subcommittee Vice Chair DORIS MATSUI made to put this bill together and move it through the legislative process.

I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4998, the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act.

We must protect our critical communications infrastructure from vulnerabilities, and today we are taking further steps to remove suspected equipment from our networks and ensure its overall security going forward.

This bill takes into account important concerns we have heard from small, rural providers that were previously unaware of possible security risks when selecting vendors and making purchasing decisions. H.R. 4998 will help fix this information gap by ensuring they have access to the information they need to keep their networks and Americans secure.

It should not matter where you are trying to connect, whether you are in rural America or anywhere else. We must ensure the entire communications system is protected from bad actors.

Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4998, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot reiterate enough how important it is that we pass this legislation and address this critical weakness in our Nation's telecommunications infrastructure.

This legislation came about through the hard work of the majority staff and the minority staff of the Energy and Commerce Committee. In particular, I would like to thank Gerry Leverich, Phil Murphy, Dan Miller, AJ Brown, Parul Desai, and Alex Hoehn-Saric of the majority staff, and Kate O'Connor, Evan Viau, and Rachel Rathore on the

minority staff for their hard work and diligence to get this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4998, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to prohibit certain Federal subsidies from being used to purchase communications equipment or services posing national security risks, to provide for the establishment of a reimbursement program for the replacement of communications equipment or services posing such risks, and for other purposes.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING THE U.S. SAFE WEB ACT OF 2006

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4779) to extend the Undertaking Spam, Spyware, And Fraud Enforcement With Enforcers beyond Borders Act of 2006, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4779

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF THE U.S. SAFE WEB ACT OF 2006.

Section 13 of the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-455; 15 U.S.C. 44 note) is amended by striking "September 30, 2020" and inserting "September 30, 2027".

SEC. 2. REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Trade Commission shall transmit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing its use of and experience with the authority granted by the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-455) and the amendments made by such Act. The report shall include—

- (1) the number of cross-border complaints received and acted upon by the Commission;
- (2) identification of the foreign agencies with which the Commission has cooperated and the results of such cooperation, including any foreign agency enforcement action or lack thereof;
- (3) a description of Commission litigation brought in foreign courts and the results of such litigation; and
- (4) any recommendations for legislation that may advance the mission of the Commission in carrying out the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 and the amendments made by such Act.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory

Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

General Leave

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4779.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4779, a bill to extend the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006. This legislation, which I have cosponsored, was introduced by the ranking member of the Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee, CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Representatives ROBIN KELLY and LARRY BUCSHON. It advanced out of the Energy and Commerce Committee without objection.

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With our increased global and connected marketplace, American consumers and businesses are facing a growing number of complex threats from foreign wrongdoers. The United States SAFE WEB Act protects us from bad actors engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices by giving the Federal Trade Commission the authority and tools it needs to pursue enforcement actions against them.

It has already been used to great effect to protect consumers in a wide range of cases, including scams that prey on older adults and connected toys that prey on our children's privacy. Reauthorizing the U.S. SAFE WEB Act is supported by all five commissioners at the Federal Trade Commission. This legislation would extend the U.S. SAFE WEB Act for another 7 years.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4779, the U.S. SAFE WEB Act. H.R. 4779 extends the U.S. SAFE WEB Act through 2027 and requires the Federal Trade Commission to submit a report detailing how the commission has used the program, how many cross-border

complaints the commission has received and acted upon, the identification of foreign agencies the commission has cooperated with on enforcement actions, the litigation the commission has brought in foreign courts, and any recommendations the commission may have to advance its international mission.

The SAFE WEB Act ensures the FTC has the tools it needs to protect American consumers from foreign bad actors with respect to data privacy, data breaches, spyware, spam, robocalls, and the like. This is an important program to ensure cross-border data flows that are critical for our small businesses to have a global reach in our ever-connected world. This act also reinforces our efforts to set a strong Federal standard for consumer privacy to show the world we are united in this undertaking.

I want to thank the Republican leader of the Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee, Mrs. RODGERS; Dr. BUCHSHON; Ms. KELLY; and the chair, Chair SCHAKOWSKY, for their bipartisan work to extend this critical program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and seeing that I have no further speakers, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, but I do want to say that this is an example of bipartisan legislation that I am so proud of that has come out of the Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee, and I am really grateful to my ranking Republican, her authorship of this legislation and her work to get it passed that will certainly protect us from foreign bad actors, scams, and deceptive practices. It gives the Federal Trade Commission more authority.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that I am hoping that all of our colleagues can endorse, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the chair for her work on this legislation. I urge support of H.R. 4779 from this House, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4779, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT ACCURACY AND TECHNOLOGICAL AVAILABILITY ACT

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4229) to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to

the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4229

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 “Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act” or the “Broadband DATA Act”.

SEC. 2. BROADBAND DATA.

The Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VIII—BROADBAND DATA

“SEC. 801. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) **BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.**—The term ‘broadband internet access service’ has the meaning given the term in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

“(2) **BROADBAND MAP.**—The term ‘Broadband Map’ means the map created by the Commission under section 802(c)(1)(A).

“(3) **CELL EDGE PROBABILITY.**—The term ‘cell edge probability’ means the likelihood that the minimum threshold download and upload speeds with respect to broadband internet access service will be met or exceeded at a distance from a base station that is intended to indicate the ultimate edge of the coverage area of a cell.

“(4) **CELL LOADING.**—The term ‘cell loading’ means the percentage of the available air interface resources of a base station that are used by consumers with respect to broadband internet access service.

“(5) **CLUTTER.**—The term ‘clutter’ means a natural or man-made surface feature that affects the propagation of a signal from a base station.

“(6) **FABRIC.**—The term ‘Fabric’ means the Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric established under section 802(b)(1)(B).

“(7) **FORM 477.**—The term ‘Form 477’ means Form 477 of the Commission relating to local telephone competition and broadband reporting.

“(8) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term ‘Indian Tribe’ has the meaning given the term ‘Indian tribe’ in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(9) **MOBILITY FUND PHASE II.**—The term ‘Mobility Fund Phase II’ means the second phase of the proceeding to provide universal service support from the Mobility Fund (WC Docket No. 10–90; WT Docket No. 10–208).

“(10) **PROPAGATION MODEL.**—The term ‘propagation model’ means a mathematical formulation for the characterization of radio wave propagation as a function of frequency, distance, and other conditions.

“(11) **PROVIDER.**—The term ‘provider’ means a provider of fixed or mobile broadband internet access service.

“(12) **QUALITY OF SERVICE.**—The term ‘quality of service’ means information regarding offered download and upload speeds and latency of a provider’s broadband internet access service as determined by and to the extent otherwise collected by the Commission.

“(13) **SHAPEFILE.**—The term ‘shapefile’ means a digital storage format containing geospatial or location-based data and attribute information—

“(A) regarding the availability of broadband internet access service; and

“(B) that can be viewed, edited, and mapped in geographic information system software.

“(14) **STANDARD BROADBAND INSTALLATION.**—The term ‘standard broadband installation’—

“(A) means the initiation by a provider of fixed broadband internet access service in an area where the provider has not previously of-

fered that service, with no charges or delays attributable to the extension of the network of the provider; and

“(B) includes the initiation of fixed broadband internet access service through routine installation that can be completed not later than 10 business days after the date on which the service request is submitted.

“SEC. 802. BROADBAND MAPS.

“(a) **RULES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Commission shall issue rules that shall—

“(A) require the collection and dissemination of granular data, as determined by the Commission—

“(i) relating to the availability and quality of service of terrestrial fixed, fixed wireless, satellite, and mobile broadband internet access service; and

“(ii) that the Commission shall use to compile the maps created under subsection (c)(1) (referred to in this section as ‘coverage maps’), which the Commission shall make publicly available; and

“(B) establish—

“(i) processes through which the Commission can verify the accuracy of data submitted under subsection (b)(2);

“(ii) processes and procedures through which the Commission, and, as necessary, other entities or persons submitting non-public or competitively sensitive information under this title, can protect the security, privacy, and confidentiality of such non-public or competitively sensitive information, including—

“(I) information contained in the Fabric;

“(II) the dataset created under subsection (b)(1)(A) supporting the Fabric; and

“(III) the data submitted under subsection (b)(2);

“(iii) the challenge process described in subsection (b)(5); and

“(iv) the process described in section 803(b).

“(2) **OTHER DATA.**—In issuing the rules under paragraph (1), the Commission shall develop a process through which the Commission can collect verified data for use in the coverage maps from—

“(A) State, local, and Tribal governmental entities that are primarily responsible for mapping or tracking broadband internet access service coverage for a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe, as applicable;

“(B) third parties, including industry analysis, mapping, or tracking of broadband internet access service coverage and quality of service, if the Commission determines that it is in the public interest to use such data in—

“(i) the development of the coverage maps; or

“(ii) the verification of data submitted under subsection (b); and

“(C) other Federal agencies.

“(3) **UPDATES.**—The Commission shall revise the rules issued under paragraph (1) to—

“(A) reflect changes in technology;

“(B) ensure the accuracy of propagation models, as further provided in subsection (b)(3); and

“(C) improve the usefulness of the coverage maps.

“(b) **CONTENT OF RULES.**—

“(1) **ESTABLISHMENT OF A SERVICEABLE LOCATION FABRIC REGARDING FIXED BROADBAND.**—

“(A) **DATASET.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall create a common dataset of all locations in the United States where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed, as determined by the Commission.

“(ii) **CONTRACTING.**—

“(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subclauses (II) and (III), the Commission may only contract with an entity with expertise with respect to geographic information systems (referred to in this subsection as ‘GIS’) to create and maintain the dataset under clause (i).

“(II) **APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.**—A contract into which the