The item was still for sale on Amazon at the time of publication.

The company said an investigation confirmed the product was safe, and that there were no broader design or safety concerns. But when asked whether it tested any of the actual chargers customers had flagged, and if so, what those tests had found, Amazon said it did not have ''information to share.''

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. In July, I introduced the INFORM Consumers Act with Congresswoman KATHY CASTOR, which would require platforms such as Amazon to verify third-party sellers. It is my sincere hope that this body can move, first, on the legislation that we are addressing today and, finally, on legislation that would protect consumers in a deeper way.

I thank Representative DUNCAN, my friend and colleague, for introducing this legislation with me, this important consumer safety legislation. I would also like to take a moment to recognize both majority and minority committee staff who worked hard on this and each of the other bills that are before us today that moved through the subcommittee that I have the privilege of chairing: Lisa Goldman, Anna Yu, Daniel Greene, Chloe Rodriguez, Alex Hoehn-Saric, Tim Kurth, and Bijan Koohmaraie.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), the former chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. I appreciate his leadership.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I thank the leaders of the Energy and Commerce Committee on both sides of the aisle for moving forward with H.R. 8134, the Consumer Product Safety Inspection Enhancement Act.

I especially want to thank Chairwoman SCHAKOWSKY, who has worked so hard on this, and Representative JEFF DUNCAN, who has also led on this bill. This bill will improve coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the CBP, to target and prevent consumer products that violate American laws from entering the United States. Importantly, this effort prioritizes shipments from China, where we know the overwhelming majority of counterfeit goods originate.

By prioritizing inspection of shipments from China, H.R. 8134 will help the CPSC and the CBP identify trends and better position us to prevent goods that violate our laws and, by the way, hurt our small businesses from entering our country.

The COVID–19 pandemic underscored the importance of addressing supply chain threats. This bill is an important step in making that happen.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8134, 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.

CONSUMER SAFETY TECHNOLOGY ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8128) to direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a pilot program to explore the use of artificial intelligence in support of the consumer product safety mission of the Commission, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8128

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Consumer Safety Technology Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term ''consumer product'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)); and

(2) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Commerce.

TITLE I—ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''AI for Consumer Product Safety Act''.

SEC. 102. PILOT PROGRAM FOR USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BY CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall establish a pilot program to explore the use of artificial intelligence by the Commission in support of the consumer product safety mission of the Commission.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the pilot program established under subsection (a), the Commission shall do the following:

(1) Use artificial intelligence for at least 1 of the following purposes:

(A) Tracking trends with respect to injuries involving consumer products.

(B) Identifying consumer product hazards.

(C) Monitoring the retail marketplace (including internet websites) for the sale of recalled consumer products (including both new and used products).

(D) Identifying consumer products required by section 17(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2066(a)) to be refused admission into the customs territory of the United States.

(2) Consult with the following:

(A) Technologists, data scientists, and experts in artificial intelligence and machine learning.

(B) Cybersecurity experts.

(C) Members of the retail industry.

(D) Consumer product manufacturers.

(E) Consumer product safety organizations.

(F) Any other person the Commission considers appropriate.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the conclusion of the pilot program established under subsection (a), the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on the website of the Commission, a report on the findings and data derived from such program, including whether and the extent to which the use of artificial intelligence improved the ability of the Commission to advance the consumer product safety mission of the Commission.

TITLE II—BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Blockchain Innovation Act''.

SEC. 202. STUDY ON BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND ITS USE IN CONSUMER PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, and in consultation with the any other appropriate Federal agency the Secretary determines appropriate, shall conduct a study on current and potential use of blockchain technology in commerce and the potential benefits of blockchain technology for limiting fraud and other unfair and deceptive acts and practices.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall examine—

(A) trends in the commercial use of and investment in blockchain technology;

(B) best practices in facilitating public-private partnerships in blockchain technology;

(C) potential benefits and risks of blockchain technology for consumer protection;

(D) how blockchain technology can be used by industry and consumers to reduce fraud and increase the security of commercial transactions;

(E) areas in Federal regulation of blockchain technology that greater clarity would encourage domestic innovation: and

(F) any other relevant observations or recommendations related to blockchain technology and consumer protection.

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—In producing the study required in subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall provide opportunity for public comment and advice relevant to the production of the study.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the study required pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on the website of the Department of Commerce, a report that contains the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

TITLE III—DIGITAL TOKEN TAXONOMY

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Digital Taxonomy Act''.

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is important that the United States remains a leader in innovation;

(2) digital tokens and blockchain technology are driving innovation and providing consumers with increased choice and convenience;

(3) the use of digital tokens and blockchain technology is likely to increase in the future;

(4) the Federal Trade Commission is responsible for protecting consumers from unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including relating to digital tokens;

(5) the Commission has previously taken action against unscrupulous companies and individuals that committed unfair or deceptive acts or practices involving digital tokens; and

(6) to bolster the Commission's ability to enforce against unfair or deceptive acts or practices involving digital tokens, the Commission should ensure staff have appropriate training and resources to identify and pursue such cases.

SEC. 303. REPORTS ON UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES IN TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO DIGITAL TOKENS.

Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act and each year thereafter until fiscal year 2024, 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, and make publicly available on its website, a report of—

(1) any actions taken by the Commission relating to unfair or deceptive acts or practices in transactions relating to digital tokens;

(2) the Commission's other efforts to prevent unfair or deceptive acts or practices relating to digital tokens; and

(3) any recommendations by the Commission for legislation that would improve the ability of the Commission and other relevant Federal agencies—

(A) to further protect consumers from unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the digital token marketplace; and

(B) to promote competition and promote innovation in the global digital token sector.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 8128.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8128, and I want to begin by thanking Representatives McNerney and Burgess for their leadership on H.R. 8128, the Consumer Safety Technology Act. This bill advanced out of the Energy and Commerce Committee earlier this month, on September 9, by voice vote.

The legislation will help modernize our consumer protection agencies and encourage the use of advanced technologies, like artificial intelligence and blockchain, in support of product safety and consumer protection. These technologies can help the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Federal Trade Commission improve their operations and more effectively carry out their mission.

Technological advances and globalization have greatly expanded the range of consumer products on the market, and as consumers shop online, more and more of these products are being shipped directly to homes. AI could help the CPSC oversee the increasingly complex range of products under its jurisdiction by helping identify new injury trends and emerging hazards.

AI can also help the CPSC monitor online marketplaces for the illegal sale of recalled products. The persistence of recalled products on online third-party marketplaces is a particularly pernicious problem that puts Americans needlessly at risk.

For example, months after the dangerous Fisher-Price Rock 'n Play and other infant inclined sleepers were recalled, a Consumer Reports investigation found that these products were still being sold on sites like Facebook Marketplace and Craigslist, even though they had been linked to dozens of infant fatalities. I am hopeful that AI can be harnessed here to help eradicate the sale of recalled products in these online marketplaces.

Madam Speaker, the CPSC could also use AI to assess the risk of the growing number of imported consumer products entering our country and being sent directly to consumers.

I want to thank Representatives SOTO, GUTHRIE, and MATSUI for introducing the Blockchain Innovation Act, which was incorporated into H.R. 8128 during the full committee's consideration of the bill. So, too, was the Digital Taxonomy Act, which was introduced by Representatives DAVIDSON and SOTO.

Together, these bills will help identify ways blockchain technology can be used to further support consumer protection. It will also make sure that scammers and fraudsters don't get ahead of consumers and law enforcement in the realm of blockchain and digital tokens.

Finally, I want to thank Ranking Member WALDEN and subcommittee Ranking Member RODGERS for working with us to move this bill through the Energy and Commerce Committee on a bipartisan basis.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8128, the Consumer Safety Technology Act. It combines the AI for Consumer Product Safety Act, led by Dr. BURGESS and Mr. MCNERNEY, and the Blockchain Innovation Act, led by Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. MATSUI.

Both of these bills help consumer protection agencies utilize emerging technologies, such as AI and blockchain, to better fulfill their missions. Bringing the Federal Government into the 21st century by modernizing its technology has been a long-term goal of mine. I appreciate the leadership of these bills' sponsors in doing just that for the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), who has been a leader on blockchain policies.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8128, the AI for Consumer Product Safety Act, a bipartisan bill introduced by my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee, Representatives MCNERNEY and BURGESS.

Emerging technologies can be a useful tool to help prevent fraud and to protect consumers. This bipartisan package of bills will help us learn more about AI technology to better protect Americans.

I want to thank Representatives MCNERNEY and BURGESS for including my legislation, the Blockchain Innovation Act, which I introduced with Representative SOTO and Representative MATSUI.

This legislation will help us harness blockchain technology for the betterment of our consumers and our economy.

I urge my colleagues to support the AI for Consumer Product Safety Act.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY).

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 8128, the Consumer Safety Technology Act.

H.R. 8128 will encourage the use of emerging technologies, specifically artificial intelligence and blockchain, to help keep consumers safe, and it will aid our consumer protection agencies with carrying out their mission.

H.R. 8128 incorporates the AI for Consumer Product Safety Act, legislation that I authored with Representative BURGESS. The provisions direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission, CPSC, to establish a pilot program for the agency to use AI in furtherance of the agency's work to protect consumers from unsafe products.

For example, CPSC could use AI to more quickly and efficiently identify consumer product hazards, such as exploding laptops that have faulty batteries, defective USB chargers, furniture that tips over, and unsafe infant

sleep products. Being able to identify these hazards more quickly will enable the CPSC to also recall the products more quickly and, in turn, save lives.

We have heard firsthand from the CPSC Commissioners when they testified before the House Energy and Commerce Committee that AI can benefit the agency's work in serving the American public.

I am pleased that just 2 weeks ago, the House passed my bill, H.R. 2575, the AI in Government Act, which will help the Federal Government increase AI adoption in a smart and responsible way. H.R. 8128 marks another critical step in advancing this effort.

H.R. 8128 also incorporates the Blockchain Innovation Act introduced by Representatives SOTO, GUTHRIE, and MATSUI. These provisions will help ensure that we can use the benefits of blockchain technology to stop scams and fraud.

Additionally, H.R. 8128 incorporates the Digital Taxonomy Act from Representatives SOTO and DAVIDSON. These provisions will help ensure that scammers and fraudsters don't get ahead of consumers and law enforcement in the realm of blockchain and digital tokens.

I want to thank Representatives BURGESS, SOTO, GUTHRIE, MATSUI, and DAVIDSON for their work on H.R. 8128 and Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member WALDEN for moving this legislation through the committee.

I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the chairwoman of the subcommittee.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I also would like to thank the authors of this legislation, Representatives MCNERNEY, BURGESS, SOTO, MATSUI, and DAVIDSON.

This legislation would direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a pilot program that uses artificial intelligence technology to protect consumers from unsafe products.

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CPSC would have to use AI technology to track trends related to injuries from consumer products, monitor the sale of recalled products, or identify products prohibited from being imported into the United States. In carrying out the pilot program, the agency would have to consult with AI experts, manufacturers, and consumer product safety organizations.

CPSC would have to report to Congress on the extent to which AI technologies improved the agency's work after the pilot program has ended. This is exactly the right approach and a good complement to all the consumer protection bills that we are moving today.

The measure would also direct the Commerce Department to conduct, in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, FTC, and other relevant agencies a study on the commercialization and use of blockchain technology that was added to this bill. It would direct the FTC to report on deceptive practices related to digital tokens and provide recommendations to Congress on improving Federal protection of consumers from blockchain-related fraud.

Again, I want to thank Chairman PALLONE and the sponsors of this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, let me just thank my colleagues and urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8128, the Consumer Safety Technology Act. I want to thank Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. GUTHRIE for their leadership on this effort.

This bipartisan bill directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to conduct a pilot program to determine how artificial intelligence may be used to advance the agency's mission. Given the agency's broad jurisdiction over so many different consumer products, being able to efficiently and accurately analyze data is critical.

This bill also includes an important study on how blockchain technology may be used to address fraud and other unfair and deceptive acts and practices. This is complimentary to the American COMPETE Act that also prioritizes this emerging technology.

Blockchain technology would help bolster our supply chains, improve privacy—especially relating to contact tracing during the COVID–19 pandemic, and combat the spread of misinformation and fraud. I am glad to see this provision included in the legislation.

Relatedly, H.R. 8128 also focuses on digital tokens and targets ways in which we can protect consumers from fraud in the digital token marketplace.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8128, 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 direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a pilot program to explore the use of artificial intelligence in support of the mission of the Commission and direct the Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission to study and report on the use of blockchain technology and digital tokens, respectively.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS OF A MORE PRODUCTIVE EMERGING TECH ECONOMY ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8132) to require the Federal Trade Commission and the Secretary of Commerce to conduct studies and submit reports on the impact of artificial intelligence and other technologies on United States businesses conducting interstate commerce, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8132

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''American Competitiveness Of a More Productive Emerging Tech Economy Act'' or the ''American COMPETE Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

SEC. 2. STUDY TO ADVANCE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission shall complete a study on the state of the artificial intelligence industry and the impact of such industry on the United States economy.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.—In conducting the study, the Secretary and the Commission shall—

(A) develop and conduct a survey of the artificial intelligence industry through outreach to participating entities as appropriate to—

(i) establish a list of industry sectors that implement and promote the use of artificial intelligence;

(ii) establish a list of public-private partnerships focused on promoting the adoption and use of artificial intelligence, as well as industry-based bodies, including international bodies, which have developed, or are developing, mandatory or voluntary standards for artificial intelligence;

(iii) the status of such industry-based mandatory or voluntary standards; and

(iv) provide a description of the ways entities or industry sectors implement and promote the use of artificial intelligence;

(B) develop a comprehensive list of Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the entities and industry sectors identified under subparagraph (A);

(C) identify which Federal agency or agencies listed under subparagraph (B) each entity or industry sector interacts with;

(D) identify all interagency activities that are taking place among the Federal agencies listed under subparagraph (B), such as working groups or other coordinated efforts;

(E) develop a brief description of the jurisdiction and expertise of the Federal agencies listed under subparagraph (B) with regard to such entities and industry sectors;