

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.

□ 1345

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. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Study to advance artificial intelligence.
- Sec. 3. Study to advance internet of things in manufacturing.
- Sec. 4. Study to advance quantum computing.
- Sec. 5. Study to advance blockchain technology.
- Sec. 6. Study to advance new and advanced materials.
- Sec. 7. Study to advance unmanned delivery services.
- Sec. 8. Study to advance internet of things.
- Sec. 9. Study to advance three-dimensional printing.
- Sec. 10. Study to combat online harms through innovation.

#### 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;

(F) identify all regulations, guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by each of the Federal agencies identified under subparagraph (B), as well as all guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by industry-based bodies; and

(G) identify Federal Government resources that exist for consumers and small businesses to evaluate the use of artificial intelligence.

(b) **MARKETPLACE AND SUPPLY CHAIN SURVEY.**—The Secretary and Commission shall conduct a survey of the marketplace and supply chain of artificial intelligence to—

(1) assess the severity of risks posed to such marketplace and supply chain;

(2) review the ability of foreign governments or third parties to exploit the supply chain in a manner that raises risks to the economic and national security of the United States; and

(3) identify emerging risks and long-term trends in such marketplace and supply chain.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary and the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on their respective websites, a report that contains—

(1) the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) and the survey conducted pursuant to subsection (b); and

(2) recommendations to—

(A) grow the United States economy through the secure advancement of artificial intelligence;

(B) develop a national strategy to advance the United States business sectors' position in the world on the adoption of artificial intelligence;

(C) develop strategies to mitigate current and emerging risks to the marketplace and supply chain of artificial intelligence; and

(D) develop legislation that may advance the expeditious adoption of artificial intelligence.

### SEC. 3. STUDY TO ADVANCE INTERNET OF THINGS IN MANUFACTURING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, shall complete a study on the state of manufacturing in the United States.

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

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

(i) establish a list of the industry sectors that implement and promote the use of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions in manufacturing;

(ii) establish a list of public-private partnerships focused on promoting the adoption and use of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions in manufacturing, as well as industry-based bodies, including international bodies, that have developed, or are developing, mandatory or voluntary standards for such uses;

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

(iv) provide a description of the ways entities or industry sectors implement and promote the use of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions in manufacturing;

(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;

(F) identify all regulations, guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by each of the Federal agencies identified under subparagraph (B), as well as all guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by industry-based bodies; and

(G) identify Federal Government resources that exist for consumers and small businesses to evaluate the use of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions in manufacturing.

(b) **MARKETPLACE AND SUPPLY CHAIN SURVEY.**—The Secretary shall conduct a survey of the marketplace and supply chain of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions used in manufacturing to—

(1) assess the severity of risks posed to such marketplace and supply chain;

(2) review the ability of foreign governments or third parties to exploit the supply chain in a manner that raises risks to the economic and national security of the United States; and

(3) identify emerging risks and long-term trends in such marketplace and supply chain.

(c) **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 and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology 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—

(1) the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) and the surveys conducted pursuant to subsection (b); and

(2) recommendations to—

(A) grow the United States economy through the secure advancement of the use of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions in manufacturing;

(B) develop a national strategy to advance the United States business sectors' position in the world on the adoption of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions used in manufacturing;

(C) develop strategies to mitigate current and emerging risks to the marketplace and supply chain of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions used in manufacturing;

(D) develop policies that States can adopt to encourage the growth of manufacturing, including the use of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions in manufacturing; and

(E) develop legislation that may advance the expeditious adoption of the use of internet-connected devices and internet-connected solutions in manufacturing;

### SEC. 4. STUDY TO ADVANCE QUANTUM COMPUTING.

(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 quantum computing 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 quantum computing industry through outreach to participating entities as appropriate to—

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

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

(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 quantum computing;

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

(F) identify all regulations, guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by each of the Federal agencies identified under subparagraph (B), as well as all guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by industry-based bodies; and

(G) identify Federal Government resources that exist for consumers and small businesses to evaluate the use of quantum computing.

(b) **MARKETPLACE AND SUPPLY CHAIN SURVEY.**—The Secretary and Commission shall conduct a survey of the marketplace and supply chain of quantum computing to—

(1) assess the severity of risks posed to such marketplace and supply chain;

(2) review the ability of foreign governments or third parties to exploit the supply chain in a manner that raises risks to the economic and national security of the United States; and

(3) identify emerging risks and long-term trends in such marketplace and supply chain.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the study required pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary and the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on their respective websites, a report that contains—

(1) the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) and the survey conducted pursuant to subsection (b); and

(2) recommendations to—

(A) grow the United States economy through the secure advancement of quantum computing;

(B) develop a national strategy to advance the United States business sectors' position in the world on the adoption of quantum computing;

(C) develop strategies to mitigate current and emerging risks to the marketplace and supply chain of quantum computing; and

(D) develop legislation that may advance the expeditious adoption of quantum computing.

#### SEC. 5. STUDY TO ADVANCE BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY.

(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 blockchain technology 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 blockchain technology industry through outreach to participating entities as appropriate to—

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

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

(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 blockchain technology;

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

(F) identify all regulations, guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by each of the Federal agencies identified under subparagraph (B), as well as all guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by industry-based bodies; and

(G) identify Federal Government resources that exist for consumers and small businesses to evaluate the use of blockchain technology.

(b) MARKETPLACE AND SUPPLY CHAIN SURVEY.—The Secretary and Commission shall conduct a survey of the marketplace and supply chain of blockchain technology to—

(1) assess the severity of risks posed to such marketplace and supply chain;

(2) review the ability of foreign governments or third parties to exploit the supply chain in a manner that raises risks to the economic and national security of the United States; and

(3) identify emerging risks and long-term trends in such marketplace and supply chain.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the study required pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary and the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make pub-

licly available on their respective websites, a report that contains—

(1) the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) and the survey conducted pursuant to subsection (b); and

(2) recommendations to—

(A) grow the United States economy through the secure advancement of blockchain technology;

(B) develop a national strategy to advance the United States business sectors' position in the world on the adoption of blockchain technology;

(C) develop strategies to mitigate current and emerging risks to the marketplace and supply chain of blockchain technology; and

(D) develop legislation that may advance the expeditious adoption of blockchain technology.

#### SEC. 6. STUDY TO ADVANCE NEW AND ADVANCED MATERIALS.

(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, in coordination with the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, shall complete a study on the state of new and advanced materials industry, including synthetically derived or enhanced natural properties, 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 new and advanced materials industry through outreach to participating entities as appropriate to—

(i) establish a list of industry sectors that implement and promote the use of new and advanced materials;

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

(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 new and advanced materials;

(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;

(F) identify all regulations, guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by each of the Federal agencies identified under subparagraph (B), as well as all guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by industry-based bodies; and

(G) identify Federal Government resources that exist for consumers and small businesses to evaluate the use of new and advanced materials.

(b) MARKETPLACE AND SUPPLY CHAIN SURVEY.—The Secretary and Commission shall conduct a survey of the marketplace and supply chain of new and advanced materials to—

(1) assess the severity of risks posed to such marketplace and supply chain;

(2) review the ability of foreign governments or third parties to exploit the supply chain in a manner that raises risks to the economic and national security of the United States; and

(3) identify emerging risks and long-term trends in such marketplace and supply chain.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the study required pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary and the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on their respective websites, a report that contains—

(1) the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) and the survey conducted pursuant to subsection (b); and

(2) recommendations to—

(A) grow the United States economy through the secure advancement of new and advanced materials;

(B) develop a national strategy to advance the United States business sectors' position in the world on the adoption of new and advanced materials;

(C) develop strategies to mitigate current and emerging risks to the marketplace and supply chain of new and advanced materials; and

(D) develop legislation that may advance the expeditious adoption of new and advanced materials.

#### SEC. 7. STUDY TO ADVANCE UNMANNED DELIVERY SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, shall complete a study on the impact of unmanned delivery services on United States businesses conducting interstate commerce.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall do the following:

(A) Conduct a survey through outreach to participating entities to—

(i) establish a list of the industry sectors that develop and use unmanned delivery services, including the use of autonomous vehicles, drones, and robots;

(ii) review how unmanned delivery services are currently being used and any potential future applications of such services;

(iii) identify any challenges to the development and adoption of unmanned delivery services;

(iv) review how such services may be used to—

(I) deliver groceries, meals, medications, and other necessities to senior citizens, people with disabilities, and people without access to traditional public transportation;

(II) address challenges public health emergencies present, including delivering groceries, meals, medications, medical supplies, and other necessities during such emergencies; and

(III) any other potential use of such services;

(v) identify any safety risks associated with the adoption of unmanned delivery services on roads, in the air, or other environments, including any dangers posed to pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists, motorists, or property;

(vi) identify the effect of unmanned delivery services on traffic safety and congestion;

(vii) evaluate the extent to which software, technology, and infrastructure behind unmanned delivery services are developed and manufactured in the United States;

(viii) identify the number and types of jobs that may be lost or substantially changed due to the development and adoption of unmanned delivery services;

(ix) identify the number and types of jobs that may be created due to the development and adoption of unmanned delivery services; and

(x) evaluate the effect of the adoption of unmanned delivery services on job quality for low, middle, and high-skilled workers.

(B) Develop and conduct a survey of Federal activity related to unmanned delivery services to—

(i) establish a list of Federal agencies asserting jurisdiction over industry sectors identified under subparagraph (A)(i);

(ii) develop a brief description of the jurisdiction and expertise of the Federal agencies regarding unmanned delivery services; and

(iii) identify all interagency activities regarding unmanned delivery services.

(C) Conduct a survey of the marketplace and supply chain of unmanned delivery services to—

(i) assess the severity of risks posed to such marketplace and supply chain;

(ii) review the ability of foreign governments or third parties to exploit such supply chain in a manner that raises risks to the economic and national security of the United States; and

(iii) identify emerging risks and long-term trends in such marketplace and supply chain.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the study required pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary, in coordination with the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology 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—

(1) the results of the study conducted under subsection (a); and

(2) recommendations to—

(A) develop and implement a comprehensive plan to promote the development and adoption of unmanned delivery services in the United States;

(B) develop policies that States can adopt to encourage the development and adoption of unmanned delivery services;

(C) develop a national strategy to advance the United States position in the world on the development and adoption of unmanned delivery services, and manufacture of technology behind unmanned delivery services;

(D) develop strategies to mitigate current and emerging risks to the marketplace and supply chain of unmanned delivery services; and

(E) develop legislation to accomplish such recommendations.

#### **SEC. 8. STUDY TO ADVANCE INTERNET OF THINGS.**

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a study on the state of the internet-connected devices industry (commonly known as the “Internet of Things”) in the United States. In conducting the study, the Secretary shall—

(1) develop and conduct a survey of the internet-connected devices industry through outreach to participating entities as appropriate, including—

(A) a list of the industry sectors that develop internet-connected devices;

(B) a list of public-private partnerships focused on promoting the adoption and use of internet-connected devices, as well as industry-based bodies, including international bodies, which have developed, or are devel-

oping, mandatory or voluntary standards for internet-connected devices;

(C) the status of the industry-based mandatory or voluntary standards identified in subparagraph (B); and

(D) a description of the ways entities or industry sectors develop, use, or promote the use of internet-connected devices;

(2) develop a comprehensive list of Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the entities and industry sectors identified under paragraph (1);

(3) identify which Federal agency or agencies listed under paragraph (2) each entity or industry sector interacts with;

(4) identify all interagency activities that are taking place among the Federal agencies listed under paragraph (2), such as working groups or other coordinated efforts;

(5) develop a brief description of the jurisdiction and expertise of the Federal agencies listed under paragraph (2) with regard to such entities and industry sectors;

(6) identify all regulations, guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by each of the Federal agencies identified under paragraph (2), as well as all guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by industry-based bodies; and

(7) identify Federal Government resources that exist for consumers and small businesses to evaluate internet-connected devices.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology 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—

(1) the results of the study conducted under subsection (a); and

(2) recommendations of the Secretary for growth of the United States economy through the secure advancement of internet-connected devices.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “Federal agency” means an agency, as defined in section 551 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) the term “internet-connected device” means a physical object that—

(A) is capable of connecting to the internet, either directly or indirectly through a network, to communicate information at the direction of an individual; and

(B) has computer processing capabilities for collecting, sending, receiving, or analyzing data.

#### **SEC. 9. STUDY TO ADVANCE THREE-DIMENSIONAL PRINTING.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, shall complete a study on the state of the three-dimensional printing industry and the impact of such industry on the United States economy.

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

(A) develop and conduct a survey of the three-dimensional printing industry through outreach to participating entities as appropriate to—

(i) establish a list of industry sectors that implement and promote the use of three-dimensional printing;

(ii) establish a list of public-private partnerships focused on promoting the adoption and use of three-dimensional printing, as well as industry-based bodies, including

international bodies, which have developed, or are developing, mandatory or voluntary standards for three-dimensional printing;

(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 three-dimensional printing;

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

(F) identify all regulations, guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by each of the Federal agencies identified under subparagraph (B), as well as all guidelines, mandatory standards, voluntary standards, and other policies implemented by industry-based bodies; and

(G) identify Federal Government resources that exist for consumers and small businesses to evaluate the use of three-dimensional printing.

(b) **MARKETPLACE AND SUPPLY CHAIN SURVEY.**—The Secretary shall conduct a survey of the marketplace and supply chain of three-dimensional printing to—

(1) assess the severity of risks posed to such marketplace and supply chain;

(2) review the ability of foreign governments or third parties to exploit the supply chain in a manner that raises risks to the economic and national security of the United States; and

(3) identify emerging risks and long-term trends in such marketplace and supply chain.

(c) **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 and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology 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—

(1) the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) and the survey conducted pursuant to subsection (b); and

(2) recommendations to—

(A) grow the United States economy through the secure advancement of three-dimensional printing;

(B) develop a national strategy to advance the United States business sectors’ position in the world on the adoption of three-dimensional printing;

(C) develop strategies to mitigate current and emerging risks to the marketplace and supply chain of three-dimensional printing; and

(D) develop legislation that may advance the expeditious adoption of three-dimensional printing.

#### **SEC. 10. STUDY TO COMBAT ONLINE HARMS THROUGH INNOVATION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Trade Commission shall conduct and complete a study on how artificial intelligence may be used to address the online harms described in paragraph (2).

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.—In conducting the study, the Commission shall consider whether and how artificial intelligence may be used to identify, remove, or take any other appropriate action necessary to address the following online harms:

(A) Deceptive and fraudulent content intended to scam or otherwise harm individuals, including such practices directed at senior citizens.

(B) Manipulated content intended to mislead individuals, including deepfake videos and fake individual reviews.

(C) Website or mobile application interfaces designed to intentionally mislead or exploit individuals.

(D) Illegal content online, including the illegal sale of opioids, child sexual exploitation and abuse, revenge pornography, harassment, cyberstalking, hate crimes, the glorification of violence or gore, and incitement of violence.

(E) Terrorist and violent extremists' abuse of digital platforms, including the use of such platforms to promote themselves, share propaganda, and glorify real-world acts of violence.

(F) Disinformation campaigns coordinated by inauthentic accounts or individuals to influence United States elections.

(G) The sale of counterfeit products.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the study required pursuant to subsection (a), the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology 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 that contains—

(1) the results of the study conducted under subsection (a);

(2) recommendations on how artificial intelligence may be used to address the online harms described in subsection (a)(2);

(3) recommendations on what reasonable policies, practices, and procedures may be implemented to utilize artificial intelligence to address such online harms; and

(4) recommendations for any legislation that may advance the adoption and use of artificial intelligence to address such online harms.

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 to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 8132.

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 to speak in support of H.R. 8132.

This bipartisan legislation was introduced by the ranking member of the Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee, CATHY RODGERS, and Representative BOBBY RUSH. I thank them for drafting this measure to help the U.S. thrive and stay competitive in this global economy. It advanced out of

the Energy and Commerce Committee on September 9 by a voice vote.

This bill calls on relevant Federal agencies to examine the state of various industries in the U.S., helping protect America's leadership with respect to emerging technology. For small business, this legislation will help them take advantage of different kinds of emerging technologies, like quantum computing and 3D printing.

The bill will also protect Americans, ensuring that we have a full understanding of the effect unmanned delivery services will have on road safety, traffic congestion, and labor, including how any negative effects can be mitigated.

I am also pleased that this bill requires the Federal Trade Commission to examine how artificial intelligence can be used to combat online harms. With disinformation proliferating on the internet and foreign meddling in our elections picking up once again, we need to be using all the tools at our disposal to put a stop to wrongful online abuses that endanger Americans and undermine our democracy.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,

Washington, DC, September 25, 2020.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,

Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8132, the "American Competitiveness of a More Productive Emerging Tech Economy Act" or the "American COMPETE Act." This legislation involves various aspects of technology development. However, in an effort to expedite consideration of this measure, I agree to not seek a sequential referral so that the bill may be considered expeditiously.

I take this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 8132 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. I ask to be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the bill report filed by the Committee on Energy and Commerce, as well as inserted in the Congressional Record during floor consideration, to memorialize our understanding.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,

Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, Washington, DC, September 28, 2020.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,

Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: I am writing concerning H.R. 8132, the "American Compete Act," which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce on August 28, 2020.

I appreciate you not seeking a sequential referral of H.R. 8132 so that the bill may be

considered expeditiously. I acknowledge that forgoing your referral claim does not waive, reduce, or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology over this legislation, or any similar legislation. I will appropriately consult and involve the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology as this bill progresses.

I will ensure our letters on H.R. 8132 are included in the bill report filed by the Committee on Energy and Commerce and entered into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,

Chairman.

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. 8132, the American Competitiveness of a More Productive Emerging Tech Economy Act, or American COMPETE Act. This package is the result of months of hard work by the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee's Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee.

In May, we unveiled a package of 15 Republican bills for America to win the future in emerging technologies. In 4 months, we built bipartisan support with the majority on nine priorities drawn from those bills, and those proposals are incorporated within H.R. 8132.

Since the beginning of this Congress, Republicans on our subcommittee have focused on America's competitive edge and beating China in emerging technologies, such as AI, quantum computing, blockchain, IoT, and autonomous vehicles, among others.

I appreciate the willingness of Chairman PALLONE and Chairwoman SCHKOWSKY for working with us on this package and ensuring policymakers have the information and tools necessary to craft future legislation that will unleash American innovation and drive economic success.

Madam Speaker, I would especially like to thank Mr. RUSH, Ms. KELLY, and Mr. SOTO for introducing the American COMPETE Act to make it bipartisan. A big thank you also to Tim Kurth and BJ Koohmaraie from the Energy and Commerce Committee minority staff, and Michael Taggart from my personal office, as well as Alex Hoehn-Saric, and Lisa Goldman from the majority staff for all their hard work in preparing these bills for passage. It is important to note that this passed our committee with unanimous support.

Finally, I would like to thank our Republican leader, GREG WALDEN, for his leadership on these issues and his years of leadership on the Energy and Commerce Committee. He has led for years in shaping American policy on tech and telecommunications that have helped us lead the world. He will be sorely missed next year.

From the telegraph to the internet, the locomotive to the automobile, the

light bulb to nuclear energy, the United States has led the world in innovations that have raised the standard of living and improved the lives of billions of people.

Today, the stakes for our global leadership could not be higher. To lead a new era of innovation, the American COMPETE Act is an important first step that incentivizes free-market ingenuity by reducing barriers for the deployment of tech-like artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and blockchain. Because who would you rather lead in these emerging technologies, America or China?

One of the proposals incorporated is drawn from the Generating Artificial Intelligence Networking Security Act, or GAINS Act, which I introduced. It would direct the Department of Commerce to look at adoption barriers and spur deployment of AI here in America.

It also includes an assessment of vulnerabilities in AI supply chain and recommendations to address identified risks, especially from China. Remember, the Chinese Communist Party is using this technology today to suppress minorities, track its own citizens, expand its surveillance state, and empower other authoritarian regimes.

Unlike the CCP that uses this technology for evil, we can use this technology as a force for good and save people's lives by upholding our American values for human dignity, human rights, and freedom.

We can win the future in artificial intelligence. AI technology and deep-learning algorithms can detect brain cancers earlier. Clinical trials are already underway, making breakthroughs to diagnose cancers. Of course, it has been a critical asset that it has helped our top researchers and scientists speed up the development of coronavirus treatments.

All of that and more is possible if America unleashes the power of our innovators to lead.

For an American competitive agenda, this package also includes proposals authored by my colleagues. These include provisions from Dr. BURGESS to ensure that we lead in 3D printing development, Dr. BUCSHON to lead on the Advancing New and Advanced Materials Act, Mr. HUDSON to boost deployment in connected manufacturing, and Mr. GRIFFITH to ensure that we lead in quantum.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank, again, all the Members and staff who worked so hard to put this package together. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues on E&C on both sides of the aisle to make sure America wins the future and encourages the world to follow our leadership, too. These are not Republican or Democrat solutions; they are American.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for the American COMPETE Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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 thank Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member WALDEN for your leadership, and of course, to the leadership of my ranking member on the Subcommittee of Consumer Protection and Commerce, Representative RODGERS, for her innovative work on the American COMPETE Act. I am so proud to support that, and I urge all of my colleagues, along with Representative RODGERS and, from the Democratic side, Mr. RUSH, as a cosponsor of that legislation.

Madam Speaker, I think all of us would agree with the importance, and I love the phrase about winning the future. I think this legislation does lay a kind of blueprint of the direction that we can go in and the kinds of technologies that are really at hand if we put our energy and our minds to making it happen. I thank you very much.

Madam Speaker, I also just want to take this opportunity to say a special thank you at this moment and recognize the service of the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. WALDEN.

There are so many things that you can now attribute your service to, the legislation that has passed, but I think even more than that, I just wanted to thank you for the kind of tone that you have set, both as the chairman and as the ranking member of the committee.

I think we can be so proud of the Energy and Commerce Committee. We have passed so many bills. We really are a legislative powerhouse. But we have also done it with the kind of integrity that I think shines so well on the Congress of the United States.

I just want to acknowledge what a great colleague he has been. I consider him a friend, and I wish him absolutely the best of luck. He will definitely be missed. I thank him so much.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to recognize Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee Ranking Member RODGERS for the part that she has played and the partnership that I believe we have had. Of course, we have sometimes wanted to move at a different pace or had different ideas, but again, I just want to thank the gentlewoman for the tone that she helped set at our hearings and in our efforts to pass legislation.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Ranking Member RODGERS on her hard work to move this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1400

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

As the subcommittee chairman, JAN SCHAKOWSKY, was just speaking, I was reminded and appreciated her words, and Mr. WALDEN has always led with integrity and forward thinking for our country.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and I especially thank Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, whom I have had the great privilege to serve with for many years. There is no more fierce warrior for consumers and consumer protection than the gentlewoman from Illinois. It has been a delight to serve with the gentlewoman and work with the gentlewoman from Illinois on many causes.

And while we haven't always agreed, we have always tried to be agreeable with each other. I think that, Madam Speaker, is what is often missed outside of this institution is that we come here representing different people, different philosophies, and then we also come here with a common goal: to solve problems. We have different approaches to that from time to time, but we generally come together and move a lot of good legislation, especially in the Energy and Commerce Committee.

I think I can brag on that committee, having been a member of it for 20 years, rose to not only chair a subcommittee, but chair the full committee; and now, as I kiddingly say, I am chairman in exile, in permanent exile. But it has been a great run, and I am not one of those Members who is cranky or grumpy about leaving either. It is a fine institution.

Democracy was built to be messy and loud, and some days it is a little louder and messier than any of us would like, but we do come together, as we are on this legislation and on other things. I thank the gentlewoman for her very kind comments.

I rise today in support of this legislation, H.R. 8132, the COMPETE Act. I thank Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mrs. RODGERS for their hard work. The gentlewomen have worked really well together on these and many other issues.

I asked committee members earlier in the year to prioritize our leadership on emerging technologies, and the importance of that was emphasized by the COVID-19 pandemic. We cannot let other countries, especially China or any other adversary, advance past us on emerging technologies while our economy recovers.

I applaud the leadership on artificial intelligence and our committee's commitment to ensuring America leads the world in emerging technologies.

For America to lead, we need to be laser-focused on critical technologies that will define our future, and that is what this bill does. The American COMPETE Act will help us unleash American innovation and free-market ingenuity in artificial intelligence, quantum computing, autonomous tech, and other emerging technologies.



The American COMPETE Act also aims to help us secure our supply chains and develop national strategies to advance our private-sector industries.

By the way, that means good American, high-paying jobs.

These technologies will drive information breakthroughs, save lives, spur economic growth, and will do so for generations to come. I am proud to see the Energy and Commerce Committee so focused on these issues.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote in support of this bill.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), who is a leader on blockchain in Congress and led on the Advancing Blockchain Act and the Counterfeiting Online Harms Act.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8132, the American COMPETE Act.

This bipartisan package includes two of my bills, the Advancing Blockchain Act, which would continue our important work in blockchain, and the Countering Online Harms Act, to protect Americans from misinformation and dangerous content.

Along with my legislation, the COMPETE Act includes several bipartisan bills from my Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues, all aimed at maintaining American dominance in emerging technology. The United States has always been a leader in technology, and we need to keep it that way.

I thank Representative MCMORRIS RODGERS and Representative RUSH for their leadership on this important issue.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan package.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I say a final word of appreciation to the chairman of the committee, FRANK PALLONE, and the subcommittee chairwoman, JAN SCHAKOWSKY, for working together to bring us to this place where we could pass this package of bills with bipartisan support today to make sure that America continues to win the future.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I guess I should say that, I don't know, maybe because I don't want Mr. WALDEN to retire or maybe because it is only September, I am not ready to say good-bye yet, so even though some wonderful comments have been made by Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, I am going wait a while.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MCCOLLUM). 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. 8132, 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.

#### TIMELY REAUTHORIZATION OF NECESSARY STEM-CELL PROGRAMS LENDS ACCESS TO NEEDED THERAPIES ACT OF 2019

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4764) to reauthorize the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4764

*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 “Timely Reauthorization of Necessary Stem-cell Programs Lends Access to Needed Therapies Act of 2020” or the “TRANSPLANT Act of 2020”.

#### SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE C.W. BILL YOUNG CELL TRANSPLANTATION PROGRAM.

(a) ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETINGS.—Subsection (a) of section 379 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) The Secretary shall convene the Advisory Council at least two times each calendar year.”.

(b) INCREASING COLLECTION.—

(1) TECHNICAL CLARIFICATION.—Effective as if included in the enactment of Public Law 114-104 (the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Reauthorization Act of 2015), the amendment to section 379(d)(2)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k(d)(2)(B)) in section 2(a)(2) of Public Law 114-104 is amended by inserting “goal of increasing collections of high quality” before “cord blood units.”.

(2) ELIMINATING DEADWOOD.—Subparagraph (B) of section 379(d)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k(d)(2)) is amended by striking the second and third sentences in such subparagraph.

(c) PERIODIC REVIEW OF STATE OF SCIENCE.—Section 379 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(o) PERIODIC REVIEW OF STATE OF SCIENCE.—

“(1) REVIEW.—Not less than every two years, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Advisory Council, and other stakeholders, where appropriate given relevant expertise, shall conduct a review of the state of the science of using adult stem cells and birthing tissues to develop new types of therapies for patients, for the purpose of considering the potential inclusion of such new types of therapies in the Program.

“(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than June 30, 2024, the Secretary shall—

“(A) complete the second review required by paragraph (1); and

“(B) informed by such review, submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Com-

mittee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives recommendations on the appropriateness of the inclusion of new types of therapies in the Program.”.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 379B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274m) is amended by striking “\$33,000,000 for fiscal year 2015 and \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020” and inserting “\$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025”.

#### SEC. 3. CORD BLOOD INVENTORY.

Subsection (g) of section 2 of the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 274k note) is amended to read as follows:

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$23,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.”.

#### SEC. 4. ADVANCING THE FIELD OF REGENERATIVE MEDICINE.

Section 402 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) REGENERATIVE MEDICINE.—The Director of NIH shall, as appropriate, continue to consult with the directors of relevant institutes and centers of the National Institutes of Health, other relevant experts from such institutes and centers, and relevant experts within the Food and Drug Administration, to further the field of regenerative medicine using adult stem cells, including autologous stem cells, therapeutic tissue engineering products, human cell and tissue products, human gene therapies, and genetically modified cells.”.

#### SEC. 5. GAO REPORT ON REGENERATIVE MEDICINE WORKFORCE.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that assesses the national blood stem cell workforce, including those related to the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program established under section 379 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k). The report shall include—

(1) an overview of the current employment levels, in both commercial and academic settings, for—

(A) positions necessary for the collection and transplantation of stem cell therapeutics, including bone marrow and cord blood; and

(B) positions in the field of regenerative medicine using adult stem cells and related to product development;

(2) the identification of gaps, if any, in the projected workforce capacity for—

(A) positions described in paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) the field of regenerative medicine using adult stem cells, including workforce gaps related to the development of new cellular therapies using adult stem cells;

(3) an overview of the availability of training programs related to the development, refinement, and utilization of adult stem cells, including training on good manufacturing practices for such activities, and the performance of such programs; and

(4) recommendations, if any, for improving the workforce capacity related to—

(A) the positions described in paragraph (1)(A); or

(B) the field of regenerative medicine using adult stem cells.

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