

shared cell phone plan. This can lead to instability for survivors and make it even more difficult to escape an abusive relationship.

Abusers that share a mobile plan with a survivor of domestic abuse often monitor the location of their victim as well as their call and text history, which could provide an abuser insight into a victim's support network, family, friends, and coworkers.

As survivors begin the process of rebuilding their lives following domestic violence, it can be difficult to leave a shared mobile phone contract with their abuser. No Federal law requires mobile service providers to allow victims to leave their family plans very easily. While some States require victims to get a court order to leave a family plan, other States allow victims to leave family plans without a court order but instead compel victims to supply phone companies with evidence of their abuse.

The Safe Connections Act would require a mobile service provider to complete a line separation request within 2 business days, provide clarity to survivors on how to submit the request, and permit survivors to receive confirmation that the request is complete by remote means.

The legislation would also limit mobile service providers from making the line separation request contingent on paying an early termination fee, maintaining a contract with the provider, or requiring approval of separation by the primary account holder.

The Safe Connections Act is a step forward in helping domestic violence survivors and their dependents leave abusive situations.

Madam Speaker, it is very important that the House acts favorably on this piece of legislation because when you are thinking about what survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and related crimes go through—and also their dependents—it is absolutely essential that this piece of legislation be favorably acted on by the House.

We want to make sure that an individual can leave these plans but also still be able to remain connected with their friends and family and other individuals out there.

Madam Speaker, I ask that the House support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, having no further speakers, I also urge Members on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 7132.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7132, the Safe Connections Act, critical legislation I've co-led to help survivors of domestic violence regain their digital independence.

Abusers are increasingly using everyday digital tools to coerce and control their victims and shared phone plans pose a unique danger for survivors of domestic violence. They enable abusers to monitor their victims'

phone calls, texts, voicemails and even their precise physical locations. Phone providers make it extremely challenging and expensive to end a cell phone contract early, charging up to \$350 to leave the plan and additional upfront fees. Given that 99 percent of all domestic violence cases involve financial abuse, these fees pose an insurmountable barrier to leaving an abusive relationship.

I'm proud to have introduced the Safe Connections Act with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to ensure survivors can safely and remotely remove themselves from shared phone plans with their abusive partners without prohibitive costs and contractual obligations. The legislation tasks the Federal Communications Commission with facilitating access to emergency communications support through the Lifeline Program or the Affordable Connectivity Program to empower survivors to obtain new phones or phone services at discounted prices. The Federal Communications Commission is also required to ensure that calls or texts to domestic violence hotlines do not appear on call logs. These are highly important measures to ensure survivors can quickly cut ties with their abusers and remain connected to their support networks.

I thank Reps. KUSTER and WALBERG, Chairman PALLONE, and Ranking Member MCMORRIS ROGERS for their partnership on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

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. 7132, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## SPECTRUM INNOVATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7624) to make available additional frequencies in the 3.1–3.45 GHz band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7624

*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 “Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

### TITLE I—SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION

Sec. 101. Spectrum auctions and innovation.

### TITLE II—SECURE AND TRUSTED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

Sec. 201. Increase in limitation on expenditure.

### TITLE III—NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1

Sec. 301. Further deployment and coordination of Next Generation 9–1–1.

### TITLE IV—INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY

Sec. 401. Incumbent informing capability.

### TITLE V—EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY

Sec. 501. Extension of FCC auction authority.

### TITLE VI—PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND

Sec. 601. Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund.

### TITLE VII—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

Sec. 701. Determination of budgetary effects.

### TITLE I—SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION

#### SEC. 101. SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assistant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) COVERED BAND.—The term “covered band” means the band of frequencies between 3100 megahertz and 3450 megahertz, inclusive.

(4) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term “Federal entity” has the meaning given such term in section 113(l) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(l)).

(5) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “relevant congressional committees” means—

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

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

(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(6) RELOCATION OR SHARING COSTS.—The term “relocation or sharing costs” has the meaning given such term in section 113(g)(3) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(g)(3)).

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) 3.1–3.45 GHz BAND.—

(1) PIPELINE FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Federal entity with operations in the covered band that the Assistant Secretary determines might be affected by reallocation of the covered band may request a payment of up to \$25,000,000 under section 118(g)(2)(A) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928(g)(2)(A)) in order to make available the entire covered band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof.

(B) EXEMPTIONS.—Subparagraphs (C)(ii) and (D)(ii) of section 118(g)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928(g)(2)) shall not apply with respect to a payment described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(C) OVERSIGHT.—The Assistant Secretary and the Executive Office of the President shall continuously review and provide oversight of the activities carried out using a payment described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, or a combination of both such payments.

(D) REPORT TO SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, for the purposes of aiding the Secretary in making the identification under paragraph (2) and informed by the activities carried out using a payment described in subparagraph (A), the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, or a combination of both such payments, any Federal entity receiving such a payment or payments, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary and the Executive Office of the President, shall submit to the Secretary and the relevant congressional committees a report that—

(i) contains the findings of the activities carried out using such payment or payments; and

(ii) recommends frequencies in the covered band for identification by the Secretary under paragraph (2).

(2) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 21 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, informed by the report required under paragraph (1)(D), the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Commission, shall submit to the President, the Commission, and the relevant congressional committees a report that identifies for inclusion in a system of competitive bidding under paragraph (3) 350 megahertz of frequencies in the covered band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof.

(3) AUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary, shall commence a system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)), in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection, of the frequencies identified under such paragraph for a system of competitive bidding.

(B) PROHIBITION.—No entity that produces or provides any covered communications equipment or service (as defined in section 9 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1608)), or any affiliate (as defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153)) of such an entity, may participate in the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A).

(C) SCOPE.—The Commission may not include in the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) any frequencies that are not in the covered band.

(D) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (C)(i), and (D) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)) and except as provided in subparagraph (B) of such section, the proceeds (including deposits and upfront payments from successful bidders) of the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (in this subparagraph referred to as the “covered pro-

ceeds”) shall be deposited or available as follows:

(i) Such amount of the covered proceeds as is necessary to cover 110 percent of the relocation or sharing costs of Federal entities relocated from or sharing the frequencies identified under paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be deposited in the Spectrum Relocation Fund established under section 118 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928).

(ii) After the amount required to be deposited by clause (i) is so deposited, any remainder of the covered proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601.

(4) MODIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall modify or withdraw any assignment to a Federal Government station of the frequencies identified under paragraph (2) to accommodate non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof in accordance with that paragraph.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—The President may not modify or withdraw any assignment to a Federal Government station as described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) unless the President determines that such modification or withdrawal will not compromise the primary mission of a Federal entity operating in the covered band; or

(ii) before November 30, 2024.

(5) AUCTION PROCEEDS TO COVER 110 PERCENT OF FEDERAL RELOCATION OR SHARING COSTS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to relieve the Commission from the requirements under section 309(j)(16)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(16)(B)).

(c) FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) TERMINATION.—Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking “2025” and all that follows and inserting “2026, and with respect to the electromagnetic spectrum identified under section 101(b)(2) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022, such authority shall expire on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of that Act.”

(2) SPECTRUM PIPELINE ACT OF 2015.—Section 1004 of the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74; 129 Stat. 621; 47 U.S.C. 921 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “2022” and inserting “2024”;

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “2022” and inserting “2024”; and

(C) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking “2024” and inserting “2026”.

(d) REPEAL.—Section 90008 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act, are repealed.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the repeal made by subsection (d), may be construed to alter or impede the activities authorized to be conducted using the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Assistant Secretary determines that such activities are conducted in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

**TITLE II—SECURE AND TRUSTED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM**

**SEC. 201. INCREASE IN LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURE.**

Section 4(k) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47

U.S.C. 1603(k)) is amended by striking “\$1,900,000,000” and inserting “\$4,980,000,000”.

**TITLE III—NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1**

**SEC. 301. FURTHER DEPLOYMENT AND COORDINATION OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part C of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 159. COORDINATION OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 IMPLEMENTATION.**

“(a) DUTIES OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

“(A) take actions, in coordination with State point of contacts described under subsection (c)(3)(A)(ii), to improve coordination and communication with respect to the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1;

“(B) develop, collect, and disseminate information concerning the practices, procedures, and technology used in the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1;

“(C) advise and assist eligible entities in the preparation of implementation plans required under subsection (c)(3)(A)(iii);

“(D) provide technical assistance to eligible entities provided a grant under subsection (c) in support of efforts to explore efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1;

“(E) review and approve or disapprove applications for grants under subsection (c); and

“(F) oversee the use of funds provided by such grants in fulfilling such implementation plans.

“(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than October 1, 2023, and each year thereafter until funds made available to make grants under subsection (c) are no longer available to be expended, the Assistant Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities conducted by the Assistant Secretary under paragraph (1) in the year preceding the submission of the report.

“(b) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—

“(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

“(A) DEVELOPMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall develop a management plan for the grant program established under this section, including by developing—

“(i) plans related to the organizational structure of such program; and

“(ii) funding profiles for each fiscal year of the duration of such program.

“(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall—

“(i) submit the management plan developed under subparagraph (A) to—

“(I) the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(II) the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

“(ii) publish the management plan developed under subparagraph (A) on the website of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

“(2) MODIFICATION OF PLAN.—

“(A) MODIFICATION.—The Assistant Secretary may modify the management plan developed under paragraph (1)(A).

“(B) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the plan is modified under subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall—

“(i) submit the modified plan to—

“(I) the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(II) the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

“(ii) publish the modified plan on the website of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

“(c) NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

“(1) GRANTS.—The Assistant Secretary shall provide grants to eligible entities for—

“(A) implementing Next Generation 9-1-1;

“(B) maintaining Next Generation 9-1-1;

“(C) training directly related to implementing, maintaining, and operating Next Generation 9-1-1 if the cost related to the training does not exceed 3 percent of the total grant award;

“(D) public outreach and education on how the public can best use Next Generation 9-1-1 and the capabilities and usefulness of Next Generation 9-1-1;

“(E) administrative costs associated with planning of Next Generation 9-1-1, including any cost related to planning for and preparing an application and related materials as required by this subsection, if—

“(i) the cost is fully documented in materials submitted to the Assistant Secretary; and

“(ii) the cost is reasonable, necessary, and does not exceed 1 percent of the total grant award; and

“(F) costs associated with implementing cybersecurity measures at emergency communications centers or with respect to Next Generation 9-1-1.

“(2) APPLICATION.—In providing grants under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary shall require an eligible entity to submit to the Assistant Secretary an application, at the time and in the manner determined by the Assistant Secretary, and containing the certification required by paragraph (3).

“(3) COORDINATION REQUIRED.—Each eligible entity shall include in the application required by paragraph (2) a certification that—

“(A) in the case of an eligible entity that is a State, the entity—

“(i) has coordinated the application with the emergency communications centers located within the jurisdiction of the entity;

“(ii) has designated a single officer or governmental body to serve as the State point of contact to coordinate the implementation of Next Generation 9-1-1 for that State, except that such designation need not vest such officer or governmental body with direct legal authority to implement Next Generation 9-1-1 or to manage emergency communications operations; and

“(iii) has developed and submitted a plan for the coordination and implementation of Next Generation 9-1-1 that—

“(I) ensures interoperability by requiring the use of commonly accepted standards;

“(II) ensures reliability;

“(III) enables emergency communications centers to process, analyze, and store multimedia, data, and other information;

“(IV) incorporates cybersecurity tools, including intrusion detection and prevention measures;

“(V) includes strategies for coordinating cybersecurity information sharing between Federal, State, Tribal, and local government partners;

“(VI) uses open and competitive request for proposal processes, including through shared government procurement vehicles, for deployment of Next Generation 9-1-1;

“(VII) documents how input was received and accounted for from relevant rural and urban emergency communications centers, regional authorities, local authorities, and Tribal authorities;

“(VIII) includes a governance body or bodies, either by creation of new, or use of existing, body or bodies, for the development and deployment of Next Generation 9-1-1 that—

“(aa) ensures full notice and opportunity for participation by relevant stakeholders; and

“(bb) consults and coordinates with the State point of contact required by clause (ii);

“(IX) creates efficiencies related to Next Generation 9-1-1 functions, including cybersecurity and the virtualization and sharing of infrastructure, equipment, and services; and

“(X) utilizes an effective, competitive approach to establishing authentication, credentialing, secure connections, and access in deploying Next Generation 9-1-1, including by—

“(aa) requiring certificate authorities to be capable of cross-certification with other authorities;

“(bb) avoiding risk of a single point of failure or vulnerability; and

“(cc) adhering to Federal agency best practices such as those promulgated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

“(B) in the case of an eligible entity that is a Tribal Organization, the Tribal Organization has complied with clauses (i) and (iii) of subparagraph (A).

“(4) CRITERIA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall issue regulations, after providing the public with notice and an opportunity to comment, prescribing the criteria for selecting eligible entities for grants under this subsection.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria shall—

“(i) include performance requirements and a schedule for completion of any project to be financed by a grant under this subsection; and

“(ii) specifically permit regional or multi-State applications for funds.

“(C) UPDATES.—The Assistant Secretary shall update such regulations as necessary.

“(5) GRANT CERTIFICATIONS.—Each eligible entity shall certify to the Assistant Secretary at the time of application for a grant under this subsection, and each eligible entity that receives such a grant shall certify to the Assistant Secretary annually thereafter during any period of time the funds from the grant are available to the eligible entity, that—

“(A) beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the application is filed, no portion of any 9-1-1 fee or charge imposed by the eligible entity (or in the case that the eligible entity is not a State or Tribal organization, any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out, or is carrying out, activities using grant funds) are obligated or expended for a purpose or function not designated under the rules issued pursuant to section 6(f)(3) of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a-1(f)(3)) (as such rules are in effect on the date on which the eligible entity makes the certification) as acceptable;

“(B) any funds received by the eligible entity will be used, consistent with paragraph (1), to support the deployment of Next Generation 9-1-1 that ensures reliability and interoperability, by requiring the use of commonly accepted standards;

“(C) the eligible entity (or in the case that the eligible entity is not a State or Tribal organization, any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out or is carrying out activities using grant funds) has established, or has committed to establish not later than 3 years following the date on which the grant funds are distributed to the eligible entity—

“(i) a sustainable funding mechanism for Next Generation 9-1-1; and

“(ii) effective cybersecurity resources for Next Generation 9-1-1;

“(D) the eligible entity will promote interoperability between emergency communications centers deploying Next Generation 9-1-1 and emergency response providers, including users of the nationwide public safety broadband network;

“(E) the eligible entity has or will take steps to coordinate with adjoining States and Tribes to establish and maintain Next Generation 9-1-1; and

“(F) the eligible entity has developed a plan for public outreach and education on how the public can best use Next Generation 9-1-1 and on the capabilities and usefulness of Next Generation 9-1-1.

“(6) CONDITION OF GRANT.—Each eligible entity shall agree, as a condition of receipt of a grant under this subsection, that if any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out activities using grant funds fails to comply with a certification required under paragraph (5), during any period of time during which the funds from the grant are available to the eligible entity, all of the funds from such grant shall be returned to the Assistant Secretary.

“(7) PENALTY FOR PROVIDING FALSE INFORMATION.—Any eligible entity that provides a certification under paragraph (5) knowing that the information provided in the certification was false shall—

“(A) not be eligible to receive the grant under this subsection;

“(B) return any grant awarded under this subsection; and

“(C) not be eligible to receive any subsequent grants under this subsection.

“(8) PROHIBITION.—Grant funds provided under this subsection may not be used—

“(A) to support any activity of the First Responder Network Authority; or

“(B) to make any payments to a person who has been, for reasons of national security, prohibited by any entity of the Federal Government from bidding on a contract, participating in an auction, or receiving a grant.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and sections 160 and 161:

“(1) 9-1-1 FEE OR CHARGE.—The term ‘9-1-1 fee or charge’ has the meaning given such term in section 6(f)(3)(D) of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a-1(f)(3)(D)).

“(2) 9-1-1 REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—The term ‘9-1-1 request for emergency assistance’ means a communication, such as voice, text, picture, multimedia, or any other type of data that is sent to an emergency communications center for the purpose of requesting emergency assistance.

“(3) COMMONLY ACCEPTED STANDARDS.—The term ‘commonly accepted standards’ means the technical standards followed by the communications industry for network, device, and Internet Protocol connectivity that—

“(A) enable interoperability; and

“(B) are—

“(i) developed and approved by a standards development organization that is accredited by an American standards body (such as the American National Standards Institute) or an equivalent international standards body in a process—

“(I) that is open to the public, including open for participation by any person; and

“(II) provides for a conflict resolution process;

“(ii) subject to an open comment and input process before being finalized by the standards development organization;

“(iii) consensus-based; and

“(iv) made publicly available once approved.

“(4) COST RELATED TO THE TRAINING.—The term ‘cost related to the training’ means—

“(A) actual wages incurred for travel and attendance, including any necessary overtime pay and backfill wage;

“(B) travel expenses;

“(C) instructor expenses; or

“(D) facility costs and training materials.

“(5) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’—

“(A) means—

“(i) a State or a Tribal organization (as defined in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(1))); or

“(ii) an entity, including a public authority, board, or commission, established by one or more entities described in clause (i); and

“(B) does not include any entity that has failed to submit the certifications required under subsection (c)(5).

“(6) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘emergency communications center’ means—

“(i) a facility that—

“(I) is designated to receive a 9–1–1 request for emergency assistance; and

“(II) performs one or more of the functions described in subparagraph (B); or

“(ii) a public safety answering point, as defined in section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222).

“(B) FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The functions described in this subparagraph are the following:

“(i) Processing and analyzing 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests.

“(ii) Dispatching appropriate emergency response providers.

“(iii) Transferring or exchanging 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with one or more other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

“(iv) Analyzing any communications received from emergency response providers.

“(v) Supporting incident command functions.

“(7) EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROVIDER.—The term ‘emergency response provider’ has the meaning given that term under section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101).

“(8) FIRST RESPONDER NETWORK AUTHORITY.—The term ‘First Responder Network Authority’ means the authority established under 6204 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1424).

“(9) INTEROPERABILITY.—The term ‘interoperability’ means the capability of emergency communications centers to receive 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests, such as location information and callback numbers from a person initiating the request, then process and share the 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers without the need for proprietary interfaces and regardless of jurisdiction, equipment, device, software, service provider, or other relevant factors.

“(10) NATIONWIDE PUBLIC SAFETY BROADBAND NETWORK.—The term ‘nationwide public safety broadband network’ has the meaning given the term in section 6001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401).

“(11) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.—The term ‘Next Generation 9–1–1’ means an Internet Protocol-based system that—

“(A) ensures interoperability;

“(B) is secure;

“(C) employs commonly accepted standards;

“(D) enables emergency communications centers to receive, process, and analyze all types of 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance;

“(E) acquires and integrates additional information useful to handling 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance; and

“(F) supports sharing information related to 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance among emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

“(12) RELIABILITY.—The term ‘reliability’ means the employment of sufficient measures to ensure the ongoing operation of Next Generation 9–1–1 including through the use of geo-diverse, device- and network-agnostic elements that provide more than one route between end points with no common points where a single failure at that point would cause all to fail.

“(13) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

“(14) SUSTAINABLE FUNDING MECHANISM.—The term ‘sustainable funding mechanism’ means a funding mechanism that provides adequate revenues to cover ongoing expenses, including operations, maintenance, and upgrades.

#### **“SEC. 160. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONWIDE NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 CYBERSECURITY CENTER.**

“The Assistant Secretary shall establish a Next Generation 9–1–1 Cybersecurity Center to coordinate with State, local, and regional governments on the sharing of cybersecurity information about, the analysis of cybersecurity threats to, and guidelines for strategies to detect and prevent cybersecurity intrusions relating to Next Generation 9–1–1.

#### **“SEC. 161. NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 ADVISORY BOARD.**

“(a) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 ADVISORY BOARD.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall establish a ‘Public Safety Next Generation 9–1–1 Advisory Board’ (in this section referred to as the ‘Board’) to provide recommendations to the Assistant Secretary—

“(A) with respect to carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary in issuing the regulations required under section 159(c);

“(B) as required by paragraph (7); and

“(C) upon request under paragraph (8).

“(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(A) VOTING MEMBERS.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall appoint 16 public safety members to the Board, of which—

“(i) 4 members shall represent local law enforcement officials;

“(ii) 4 members shall represent fire and rescue officials;

“(iii) 4 members shall represent emergency medical service officials; and

“(iv) 4 members shall represent 9–1–1 professionals.

“(B) DIVERSITY OF MEMBERSHIP.—Members shall be representatives of State or Tribes and local governments, chosen to reflect geographic and population density differences as well as public safety organizations at the national level across the United States.

“(C) EXPERTISE.—All members shall have specific expertise necessary for developing technical requirements under this section, such as technical expertise, and expertise related to public safety communications and 9–1–1 services.

“(D) RANK AND FILE MEMBERS.—In making the appointments required by subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall appoint a

rank and file member from each of the public safety disciplines listed in clauses (1) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) as a member of the Board and shall select such member from an organization that represents its public safety discipline at the national level.

“(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), members of the Board shall serve for a 3-year term.

“(B) REMOVAL FOR CAUSE.—A member of the Board may be removed for cause upon the determination of the Assistant Secretary.

“(4) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

“(5) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

“(6) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the voting members of the Board.

“(7) DUTY OF BOARD TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after all members of the Board are appointed under paragraph (2), the Board shall submit to the Assistant Secretary recommendations for—

“(A) deploying Next Generation 9–1–1 in rural and urban areas;

“(B) ensuring flexibility in guidance, rules, and grant funding to allow for technology improvements;

“(C) creating efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1, including cybersecurity and the virtualization and sharing of core infrastructure;

“(D) enabling effective coordination among State, local, Tribal, and territorial government entities to ensure that the needs of emergency communications centers in both rural and urban areas are taken into account in each implementation plan required under section 159(c)(3)(A)(iii); and

“(E) incorporating existing cybersecurity resources to Next Generation 9–1–1 procurement and deployment.

“(8) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (1) and (7), the Board may provide recommendations to the Assistant Secretary only upon request of the Assistant Secretary.

“(9) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board shall terminate on the date on which funds made available to make grants under section 159(c) are no longer available to be expended.

“(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as limiting the authority of the Assistant Secretary to seek comment from stakeholders and the public.”.

(b) PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN DEFINITIONS.—Section 158(d)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 942(d)(2)) is amended by striking “section” each place it appears and inserting “section (except for subsection (e))”.

#### **TITLE IV—INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY**

##### **SEC. 401. INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.**

Part B of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### **“SEC. 120. INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

“(1) not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, begin to amend the Department of Commerce spectrum management document entitled ‘Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management’ so as to incorporate an incumbent informing capability; and

“(2) not later than the date on which the total amount of funds required to be made available from the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund under section 601(c)(3) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022 is so made available, begin to implement such capability, including the development and testing of such capability.

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) shall include a system to enable sharing, including time-based sharing and coordination, to securely manage harmful interference between non-Federal users and incumbent Federal entities sharing a band of covered spectrum and between Federal entities sharing a band of covered spectrum.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system required by paragraph (1) shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

“(A) One or more mechanisms to allow non-Federal use in covered spectrum, as authorized by the rules of the Commission. Such mechanism or mechanisms shall include interfaces to commercial sharing systems, as appropriate.

“(B) One or more mechanisms to facilitate Federal-to-Federal sharing, as authorized by the NTIA.

“(C) One or more mechanisms to prevent, eliminate, or mitigate harmful interference to incumbent Federal entities, including one or more of the following functions:

“(i) Sensing.

“(ii) Identification.

“(iii) Reporting.

“(iv) Analysis.

“(v) Resolution.

“(D) Dynamic coordination area analysis, definition, and control, if appropriate for a band.

“(3) COMPLIANCE WITH COMMISSION RULES.—The incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) shall ensure that use of covered spectrum is in accordance with the applicable rules of the Commission.

“(4) INPUT OF INFORMATION.—Each incumbent Federal entity sharing a band of covered spectrum shall—

“(A) input into the system required by paragraph (1) such information as the Assistant Secretary may require, including the frequency, time, and location of the use of the band by such Federal entity; and

“(B) to the extent practicable, input such information into such system on an automated basis.

“(5) PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AND CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The system required by paragraph (1) shall contain appropriate measures to protect classified information and controlled unclassified information, including any such classified information or controlled unclassified information that relates to military operations.

“(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the total amount of funds required to be made available from the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund under section 601(c)(3) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022 is so made available, the Assistant Secretary shall provide a briefing on the implementation of this section to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COVERED SPECTRUM.—The term ‘covered spectrum’ means—

“(A) electromagnetic spectrum for which usage rights are assigned to or authorized for (including before the date on which the incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) is implemented) a non-Federal

user or class of non-Federal users for use on a shared basis with an incumbent Federal entity in accordance with the rules of the Commission; and

“(B) electromagnetic spectrum allocated on a primary or co-primary basis for Federal use that is shared among Federal entities.

“(2) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term ‘Federal entity’ has the meaning given such term in section 113(1).

“(3) INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.—The term ‘incumbent informing capability’ means a capability to facilitate the sharing of covered spectrum.

“(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or expand the authority of the NTIA as described in section 113(j)(1).”

## TITLE V—EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY

### SEC. 501. EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2022” and inserting “March 31, 2024”.

(b) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (C)(i), (D), and (G)(iii) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)) and except as provided in subparagraph (B) of such section, the proceeds (including deposits and upfront payments from successful bidders) of any system of competitive bidding described in paragraph (2) (in this paragraph referred to as the “covered proceeds”) shall be deposited as follows:

(A) In the case of covered proceeds attributable to eligible frequencies described in subsection (g)(2) of section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923), such amount of such proceeds as is necessary to cover the relocation or sharing costs (as defined in subsection (g)(3) of such section) of Federal entities (as defined in subsection (1) of such section) relocated from or sharing such eligible frequencies shall be deposited in the Spectrum Relocation Fund established under section 118 of such Act (47 U.S.C. 928). Any remainder of such proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(B) In the case of covered proceeds attributable to spectrum usage rights made available through an incentive auction under subparagraph (G) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)), such amount of such proceeds as the Federal Communications Commission has agreed to share with licensees under such subparagraph shall be shared with such licensees. Any remainder of such proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(C) Any other covered proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(2) SYSTEM OF COMPETITIVE BIDDING DESCRIBED.—A system of competitive bidding described in this paragraph is any system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) that is concluded during the period beginning on July 1, 2022, and ending on March 31, 2024, except for the system of competitive bidding required by section 101(b)(3)(A) of this Act.

## TITLE VI—PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND

### SEC. 601. PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund

to be known as the “Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund” (in this section referred to as the “Fund”).

(b) ACCOUNTING FOR FEDERAL BUDGET BASELINE.—

(1) PROCEEDS OF AUCTION OF 2496–2690 MHZ BAND.—In the case of the proceeds of any system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) with respect to the frequencies between 2496 megahertz and 2690 megahertz, inclusive, that are deposited in the Fund as required by section 501(b) of this Act, the first \$1,800,000,000 of such proceeds shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. The remainder of such proceeds shall be available or deposited under subsection (c).

(2) PROCEEDS OF REQUIRED AUCTION OF 3.1–3.45 GHZ BAND.—In the case of the proceeds of the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) of section 101(b)(3) that are deposited in the Fund as required by subparagraph (D) of such section, the first \$17,300,000,000 of such proceeds shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. The remainder of such proceeds shall be available or deposited under subsection (c).

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), as amounts are deposited in the Fund, such amounts shall be available or deposited as follows:

(1) \$3,080,000,000 shall be available to the Federal Communications Commission until expended to carry out the program established under section 4 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1603).

(2) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (1) is so made available, \$10,000,000,000 shall be available to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information until expended to carry out sections 159, 160, and 161 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by section 301(a) of this Act, except that not more than 4 percent of the amount made available by this paragraph may be used for administrative purposes (including carrying out such sections 160 and 161).

(3) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (2) is so made available, \$117,400,000 shall be available to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information until expended to carry out section 120 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by section 401 of this Act.

(4) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (3) is so made available, any remaining amounts deposited in the Fund shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction.

## TITLE VII—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

### SEC. 701. 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 gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE)

and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7624.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7624, the Spectrum Innovation Act.

Our Nation's airwaves are a critical component in building next-generation wireless networks. These networks can make a meaningful difference in Americans' lives. They can expand the reach of telehealth services, extend educational experiences beyond the classroom, and provide critical communications for public safety activities. But in order to achieve these important goals, we must continue to expand the ability of commercial users to access our airwaves, including by using innovative spectrum management technologies.

H.R. 7624 extends the Federal Communications Commission's auction authority by 18 months from its expiration date later this fall. This extension will allow the FCC to hold its planned spectrum auction in July without disruption, as well as any future actions.

It is essential that we extend this authority. After all, Congress has never allowed this spectrum authority to lapse.

To maintain our Nation's global leadership in wireless innovation, we must come together to ensure the smooth management of spectrum, and that includes the auctions that have for years efficiently made these airways available.

I am also pleased that this legislation will use auction proceeds in a budget-neutral manner to fund two significant programs: the FCC's rip and replace program and the transition to Next Generation 911 networks. Funding these two longstanding priorities will provide consumers with access to safe and secure networks that are able to meet the public safety demands of the 21st century.

The Federal investments in Next Gen 911 will save lives. In an instant, each of us can text a photo to a family member across the country or upload a video to social media for all to see. That same kind of instant communication should be accessible to 911 centers.

Next Generation 911 allows people to call or send text images or videos to 911 to help first responders and emergency personnel to better assess the nature of the emergency and reach people in need. It will help enhance emergency

response by shaving precious minutes off response times and equipping first responders with lifesaving information before they reach the scene.

In my time on the Energy and Commerce Committee, the Next Generation 911 Act has passed out of the committee and the full House of Representatives on multiple occasions, both as a standalone bill and as part of larger infrastructure packages. This bill marks the most significant progress we have made in this effort thus far, and I remain committed to working with my colleagues to see that it is signed into law.

The Energy and Commerce Committee has traditionally worked in a bipartisan fashion on key telecommunication matters. I commend Chairman PALLONE, Ranking Member MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Communications and Technology Subcommittee Ranking Member BOB LATTA, my good friend, as well as Representatives ESHOO, MATSUI, DAVIDS, WELCH, HUDSON, GUTHRIE, JOYCE, and JOHNSON for continuing in this tradition on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation in a bipartisan manner, and I hope the Senate will soon follow suit.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7624, the Spectrum Innovation Act, which I am pleased to lead with my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), the subcommittee chair.

I thank Mr. DOYLE for working with me and my colleagues over the last several months to make improvements to the Spectrum Innovation Act and earn broad Republican support through the committee process. The legislation passed the Energy and Commerce Committee by a vote of 52-0, which is a testament to the bipartisan achievements that are included in this bill.

The Spectrum Innovation Act provides clarity and direction to NTIA to repurpose spectrum currently used by Federal agencies for commercial use. By providing this certainty, we will ensure that this auction receives the necessary oversight and certainty to result in a success for both Federal agencies and the American taxpayer.

It also includes the Extending America's Spectrum Auction Leadership Act of 2022, which will extend the Federal Communications Commission's general auction authority for 18 months. Currently, this authority is set to expire on September 30. Without action, the FCC will not be able to make more airwaves available for 5G and wireless broadband services in rural areas.

With the proceeds of these auctions, Congress is funding critical public safety and national security priorities. The FCC is currently facing a \$3.08 billion shortfall in funding to rip and replace

untrusted equipment from our communications, like Huawei and ZTE, which this bill would address. Recent news reports further underscore the need to remove this equipment quickly to protect Americans from Chinese espionage.

Additionally, this legislation would provide up to \$10 billion in future auction proceeds to upgrade our 911 infrastructure. For nearly a decade, Congress has worked to identify a path forward on facilitating a coordinated, nationwide transition to Next Generation 911. Today's legislation will bring that vision to life.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues Mr. HUDSON and Ms. ESHOO for their dedication to bringing the public safety community, 911 professionals, and States together on this solution.

Finally, the Spectrum Innovation Act also includes the SMART Spectrum Act, legislation sponsored by my colleague from Kentucky, Mr. GUTHRIE, which will provide the National Telecommunications and Information Administration with another tool to help NTIA better manage the spectrum by Federal agencies.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased that we are funding these important priorities without adding more to the national deficit.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7624, the Spectrum Innovation Act, led by Chairman DOYLE and Republican leader Latta.

The Spectrum Innovation Act preserves United States leadership in wireless technology and ensures Americans stay connected. Through this legislation, Congress is taking steps to protect national security, improve our public safety communications, and continue to push the administration to manage our Nation's airways more effectively.

The Energy and Commerce Committee is leading on finding bipartisan solutions to ensure America leads a new era of innovation and entrepreneurship. Today's legislation is a result of that bipartisan work.

The Spectrum Innovation Act extends the Federal Communications Commission's authority to conduct spectrum auctions by 18 months. Without congressional action, the FCC's authority to issue spectrum licenses expires on September 30.

□ 1600

With the upcoming 2.5 gigahertz auction, Congress must act now to make sure that spectrum can be used to provide faster mobile connectivity across



the United States. For the American people, it will mean faster internet, better connectivity, and stronger cell service.

In order to fully utilize our communications network, we must make sure that they are secure. In 2020, Congress passed the Secure and Trusted Communications Network Act to ensure communications networks in the United States were secure. This provided funds to carriers that contained dangerous equipment in their networks like Huawei and ZTE, so that these carriers could maintain service while replacing that communications equipment with secure components.

Earlier this year, the FCC determined that they needed more money to secure our networks. This legislation addresses that shortfall.

If we fail to act, dangerous equipment from CCP-connected companies could remain in our communications networks indefinitely. This is a serious national security threat that must be addressed as quickly as possible.

The Spectrum Innovation Act also includes legislation sponsored by my colleague from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) to establish an incumbent informing capability at the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. His legislation, the SMART Spectrum Act, will provide NTIA another tool to better manage Federal spectrum use and help us win the future by making more spectrum available for commercial use as the demand and uses for wireless technology grows.

Finally, the Spectrum Innovation Act would facilitate a nationwide transition to next generation 911. This legislation will help bring 911 fully into the 21st century by considerably improving the public's ability to contact and share information with first responders during emergencies.

It will also enable our first responders to respond to emergencies more safely by providing them with additional information-gathering tools to help strengthen their response when they arrive at the scene.

I thank Mr. HUDSON and Ms. ESHOO for their years of hard work to put together comprehensive legislation to upgrade our Nation's aging 911 infrastructure.

This bill advances innovation, improves public safety, and strengthens America's economic leadership all while remaining budget neutral and costing the American taxpayers nothing by using the proceeds from future spectrum auctions to fund these important priorities.

I thank Chairman PALLONE, Chairman DOYLE, and Ranking Member LATTA for working with me and for all of us to come together on a bipartisan agreement.

This legislation is currently the only proposal moving through Congress to address these challenges, and there are imminent consequences to our national and economic security if Congress fails to act.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to see the House lead and take up the Spectrum Innovation Act with bipartisan support, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, again, there are many points why it is very important that this piece of legislation does pass.

Number one, the Spectrum Innovation Act provides clarity and direction to NTIA to repurpose spectrums currently used by Federal agencies for commercial use.

Second, it is going to extend the Federal Communications Commission's general auction authority from 18 months.

Third, its replacement is so absolutely important because we have to make sure we remove this untrustworthy equipment from our communications networks.

Fourth, it will help provide up to \$10 billion to help upgrade our 911 systems that we have to make sure are upgraded because as time goes by, it is absolutely essential.

Finally, it is going to help NTIA better manage our spectrums.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this very important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, but I would just like to reiterate how important H.R. 7624 is to future technologies and to NextGen 911. This is, as was said, a bill that passed out of our committee unanimously, 52-0.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to give it their support when it comes up for a vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7624, the Spectrum Innovation Act, which includes an updated version of my legislation, the Next Generation 9-1-1 Act.

9-1-1 is a lifeline for Americans in their greatest hour of need. In an emergency, few things are more important than these three numbers when it comes to getting help. And it can often be the difference between life and death. After the horrific attacks on September 11, 2001, I co-founded the E-911 Caucus with Representative John Shimkus and Senators Hillary Clinton and Conrad Burns to support first responders and the public safety community by moving our nation's 9-1-1 services into the 21st Century. Unfortunately, we have not reached our goal and most of the United States' 9-1-1 call centers continue to use legacy technology developed over 50 years ago. The Spectrum Innovation Act will provide \$10 billion for states and localities to adopt NG911 technology and help modernize most of our call centers.

Next Generation 9-1-1 will harness the power of 21st Century technology to respond to 21st century emergencies. It will allow our

9-1-1 emergency communication centers to receive real-time location information, text messages, photos, and video from individuals at the scene of an emergency, and to share that information with first responders. It will also make our emergency communication centers more secure, resilient, interoperable, and reliable.

The benefits of this technology will help save lives. If someone breaks into your home and you're hiding from the intruder, you won't need to call 9-1-1 to speak to an operator. You can text 9-1-1 to summon help while you continue to hide. You will be able to send pictures or live stream video from the scene of a car accident or a home fire to help first responders better respond to the emergency.

The investments made in NG911 through the Spectrum Innovation Act will help modernize our 9-1-1 system. I'm pleased it has the support of a broad coalition of law enforcement and public safety organizations, including the Major County Sheriffs of America; the Major Cities Chiefs Association; the National Sheriffs' Association; the International Association of Chiefs of Police; the International Association of Fire Chiefs; the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association; the National Association of State EMS Officials; the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials; the National Association of State 911 Administrators; and the National Emergency Number Association.

I thank Rep. RICHARD HUDSON, my co-chair of the NG911 Caucus for working with me on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). 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. 7624, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### REESE'S LAW

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5313) to protect children and other consumers against hazards associated with the accidental ingestion of button cell or coin batteries by requiring the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety standard to require child-resistant closures on consumer products that use such batteries, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5313

*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 "Reese's Law".*