

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".

SEC. 2. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD FOR BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS CONTAINING SUCH BATTERIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, promulgate a final consumer product safety standard for button cell or coin batteries and consumer products containing button cell or coin batteries that shall only contain—

(1) a performance standard requiring the button cell or coin battery compartments of a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries to be secured in a manner that would eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury from button or coin cell battery ingestion by children that are 6 years of age or younger during reasonably foreseeable use or misuse conditions; and

(2) warning label requirements—

(A) to be included on the packaging of button cell or coin batteries and the packaging of a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries;

(B) to be included in any literature, such as a user manual, that accompanies a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries; and

(C) to be included, as practicable—

(i) directly on a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries in a manner that is visible to the consumer upon installation or replacement of the button cell or coin battery; or

(ii) in the case of a product for which the battery is not intended to be replaced or installed by the consumer, to be included directly on the consumer product in a manner that is visible to the consumer upon access to the battery compartment, except that if it is impracticable to label the product, this information shall be placed on the packaging or instructions.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS FOR WARNING LABELS.**—Warning labels required under subsection (a)(2) shall—

(1) clearly identify the hazard of ingestion; and

(2) instruct consumers, as practicable, to keep new and used batteries out of the reach of children, to seek immediate medical attention if a battery is ingested, and to follow any other consensus medical advice.

(c) **TREATMENT OF STANDARD FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.**—A consumer product safety standard promulgated under subsection (a) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

(d) **EXCEPTION FOR RELIANCE ON VOLUNTARY STANDARD.**—

(1) **BEFORE PROMULGATION OF STANDARD BY COMMISSION.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Commission determines, before the Commission promulgates a final consumer product safety standard under such subsection, that—

(A) with respect to any consumer product for which there is a voluntary consumer product safety standard that meets the requirements for a standard promulgated under subsection (a) with respect to such product; and

(B) the voluntary standard described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) is in effect at the time of the determination by the Commission; or

(ii) will be in effect not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **DETERMINATION REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED IN FEDERAL REGISTER.**—Any determination made by the Commission under this subsection shall be published in the Federal Register.

(e) **TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Commission makes a determination under subsection (d) with respect to a voluntary standard, the requirements of

such voluntary standard shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058) beginning on the date described in paragraph (2).

(2) **DATE DESCRIBED.**—The date described in this paragraph is the later of—

(A) the date of the determination of the Commission under subsection (d) with respect to the voluntary standard described in paragraph (1); or

(B) the effective date contained in the voluntary standard described in paragraph (1).

(f) **REVISION OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD.**—

(1) **NOTICE TO COMMISSION.**—If a voluntary standard with respect to which the Commission has made a determination under subsection (d) is subsequently revised, the organization that revised the standard shall notify the Commission after the final approval of the revision.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE OF REVISION.**—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after the Commission is notified of a revised voluntary standard described in paragraph (1) (or such later date as the Commission determines appropriate), such revised voluntary standard in whole or in part shall be considered to be a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058), in place of the prior version, unless, within 90 days after receiving the notice, the Commission notifies the organization that the revised voluntary standard, in whole or in part, does not improve the safety of the consumer product covered by the standard and that the Commission is retaining all or part of the existing consumer product safety standard.

(g) **FUTURE RULEMAKING.**—At any time after the promulgation of a final consumer product safety standard under subsection (a), a voluntary standard is treated as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (e), or a revised voluntary standard becomes enforceable as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (f), the Commission may initiate a rulemaking in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the standard or revised standard. Any rule promulgated under this subsection shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

SEC. 3. CHILD-RESISTANT PACKAGING FOR BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES.

(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any button cell or coin battery sold, offered for sale, manufactured for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States, or included separately with a consumer product sold, offered for sale, manufactured for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States, shall be packaged in accordance with the standards provided in section 1700.15 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as determined through testing in accordance with the method described in section 1700.20 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), or another test method for button cell or coin battery packaging specified, by rule, by the Commission.

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—The requirement of subsection (a) shall be treated as a standard for the special packaging of a household substance established under section 3(a) of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1472(a)).

SEC. 4. EXEMPTION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING STANDARD.

The standards promulgated under this Act shall not apply with respect to any toy product that is in compliance with the battery accessibility and labeling requirements of part 1250 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, and in reference to section 3(a), shall not apply with respect to button cell or coin batteries that are in compliance with the marking and packaging

provisions of the ANSI Safety Standard for Portable Lithium Primary Cells and Batteries (ANSI C18.3M).

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERY.**—The term “button cell or coin battery” means—

(A) a single cell battery with a diameter greater than the height of the battery; or

(B) any other battery, regardless of the technology used to produce an electrical charge, that is determined by the Commission to pose an ingestion hazard.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(3) **CONSUMER PRODUCT.**—The term “consumer product” has the meaning given such term in section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)).

(4) **CONSUMER PRODUCT CONTAINING BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES.**—The term “consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries” means a consumer product containing or designed to use one or more button cell or coin batteries, regardless of whether such batteries are intended to be replaced by the consumer or are included with the product or sold separately.

(5) **TOY PRODUCT.**—The term “toy product” means any object designed, manufactured, or marketed as a plaything for children under 14 years of age.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The standard promulgated under section 2(a) and the requirements of section 3(a) shall only apply to a product that is manufactured or imported after the effective date of such standard or requirement.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5313.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 5313, Reese's Law.

I want to begin by thanking Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee Chair SCHAKOWSKY for her dedication to protecting consumers from dangerous products and Representatives KELLY, ARRINGTON, and LIEU for introducing this bipartisan legislation that will save children's lives.

Reese's Law is named after Reese Hamsmith, an 18-month-old girl who lost her life from complications caused by swallowing a button battery. These are small, single-cell batteries that look like a disc or a button. Today, they are used to power common household electronics like television remotes, key fobs, and meat thermometers. Because of their small size and availability around the house, button cell or coin batteries pose a serious

harm to children under 6 who can suffer serious injuries or death if they swallow these batteries.

According to Reese's mother, Trista Hamsmith, Reese was a spunky, sassy, full-of-life little girl who at an early age took the attention of an entire room the moment she walked in. While Trista was in the hospital with Reese, she decided that she wanted to spread awareness about the dangers of button batteries. In her testimony before our committee, Trista said about Reese: "Her Earthly battle may be over, but her true battle, her true plan, and her true purpose has just begun."

Reese's Law requires the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish mandatory safety standards to protect children from ingesting button cell or coin batteries.

The CPSC's standards should include requirements for button cell or coin battery packaging to make the batteries more difficult to access. The packages must also include warning labels to warn consumers about the dangers of ingesting these products and instruct consumers about keeping new and used batteries out of the reach of children.

This legislation is a testament to the bravery and tireless advocacy of Trista Hamsmith and parents everywhere who have lost children to accidental ingestion of these products. This is crucial legislation that will save kids' lives, and that is why I call on my colleagues to support it today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Reese's Law will require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish safety standards to protect children from ingesting button cell batteries. It also includes an education component for consumers to ensure they are keeping new and used batteries out of the reach of children.

I thank Representatives ARRINGTON and KELLY for spearheading this effort, and to Trista Hamsmith for her tireless efforts.

We are all inspired by Trista, who has been willing to share her daughter's tragic story and channel it into an action that will help save lives.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) who chairs our Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee, from which this bill came.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank all of the cosponsors of the legislation. Particularly, I want to mention ROBIN KELLY, who is not able to be here today. I know she wanted to be able to speak to this legislation.

But it was brought to our Consumer Protection and Commerce Sub-

committee by a really brave mom, and that is Trista Hamsmith, a woman who lost her 18-month-old daughter, Reese, tragically after she ingested a tiny button cell battery.

And I am just so proud of not only the subcommittee, but the full committee that unanimously has passed this and brought it now to the floor.

But we give a special thanks to Trista Hamsmith, mom of Reese.

So, as the chairman mentioned, these batteries are found in many household devices and even toys that are used by children. And it is estimated that once every 3 minutes, a child is treated in an emergency room having swallowed one of these small batteries.

These deaths and injuries that continue are absolutely not necessary because voluntary standards for their packaging and to protect children are just not present.

And so, Reese's Law would require that the Consumer Product Safety Commission draft mandatory standards for these button cell or coin batteries. And these standards will ensure that the batteries' packaging would have information about what is dangerous; and that they would be child-resistant and would have warning labels on the packages and instructions for parents to protect their children.

More times than not, I want to just say that in our subcommittee we learn from parents about the hazards that their children face. And I am just so proud that, with the help of GUS BILIRAKIS, the ranking member of the subcommittee, the help of both the chairman and the ranking member of the full committee, and our full committee, we are able to address these hazards.

And the fact that Trista was able to bring Reese's story to us and tell it—you know, sometimes I think that our subcommittee is—you know, we have to pass out tissues because of the stories that we hear from these parents—and turn their tragedy into power and are able to make the difference.

So I just want to thank my friends and colleagues, and I look forward to passing this legislation.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) who has worked on this piece of legislation.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, Trista and Chris Hamsmith lived every parents' worst nightmare when their 18-month-old daughter, Reese, swallowed a button battery from the back of a remote control. It went undetected for a couple of days before an x-ray revealed that the battery was lodged in her esophagus. It burned a hole in her esophagus.

By the time the doctors dislodged the battery, it had gone so long, and the unique nature of these batteries, it had done irreparable harm and, eventually, unfortunately, led to her death.

But like a strong west Texas woman, and a mom on a mission, Trista prayerfully set out to make sure that other

families would not have to experience this horrible tragedy. She started Reese's Purpose, a nonprofit aimed at raising awareness of the dangers of button batteries and advocating for strong safety measures.

While I am an ardent limited-government and less-regulation guy, it was evident to me, and thanks to Trista's diligence, quite frankly, that these button batteries were uniquely dangerous. They would burn holes in kids' stomachs or their esophagi and cause major complications and even death.

And the cases where children were ingesting these batteries were growing exponentially; 8,000 in 2020. During COVID, we saw a 93 percent uptick in kids going to the emergency room having ingested these batteries.

I was convinced it needed appropriate immediate action, and I spoke to the Commissioner of the Consumer Products Safety Commission. They agreed it was a serious safety risk; but they said it would take 3 to 5 years for the rulemaking process.

That is when I connected with my colleague, ROBIN KELLY. We introduced this bipartisan legislation that we affectionately refer to as Reese's Law, which would require the CPSC to put enhanced safety standards, including packaging, warning labels, and the like.

I am glad we are voting on this. I am proud of Trista and her family.

I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes;" send it to the Senate, where they can act swiftly to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I am so proud to represent west Texas, the most kind-hearted and compassionate people, and I am especially honored to be a small part of Reese's Purpose and partner with such a strong, persistent, and loving mom in Trista Hamsmith, who I now call Trista "the Hammer" Hamsmith.

God bless America. God bless these children. I hope we can save some lives. And go west Texas.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers. I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank all the Members that worked on this very important piece of legislation because this is a piece of legislation that is going to help save countless children's lives.

I also thank Trista for her unending work to make sure this legislation gets across the finish line.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, as I said, this bill is a testament to the bravery and tireless advocacy of Trista Hamsmith and parents everywhere who have lost children to accidental ingestion of these products. So this is a crucial bill that will save kids' lives, and that is why I call on my colleagues to support it today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5313, 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 pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

REPORTING ATTACKS FROM NATIONS SELECTED FOR OVERSIGHT AND MONITORING WEB ATTACKS AND RANSOMWARE FROM ENEMIES ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4551) to amend the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 to provide for reporting with respect to cross-border complaints involving ransomware or other cyber-related attacks, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4551

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 “Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act” or the “RANSOMWARE Act”.

SEC. 2. RANSOMWARE AND OTHER CYBER-RELATED ATTACKS.

Section 14 of the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-455; 120 Stat. 3382) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act,” and inserting “Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act, and every 2 years thereafter,”; and

(B) by inserting “, with respect to the 2-year period preceding the date of the report (or, in the case of the first report transmitted under this section after the date of the enactment of the Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act, the 1-year period preceding the date of the report)” after “include”;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) the number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission that involve ransomware or other cyber-related attacks—

“(A) that were committed by individuals located in foreign countries or with ties to foreign countries; and

“(B) that were committed by companies located in foreign countries or with ties to foreign countries.”.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON RANSOMWARE AND OTHER CYBER-RELATED ATTACKS BY CERTAIN FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, AND GOVERNMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Federal Trade Commission shall transmit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing its use of and experience with the authority granted by the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-455) and the amendments made by such Act. The report shall include the following:

(1) The number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission (including which such complaints were acted upon and which such complaints were not acted upon) that relate to incidents that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(2) The number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission (including which such complaints were acted upon and which such complaints were not acted upon) that involve ransomware or other cyber-related attacks that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(3) A description of trends in the number of cross-border complaints received by the Commission that relate to incidents that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(4) Identification and details of foreign agencies (including foreign law enforcement agencies (as defined in section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44))) located in Russia, China, North Korea, or Iran with which the Commission has cooperated and the results of such cooperation, including any foreign agency enforcement action or lack thereof.

(5) A description of Commission litigation, in relation to cross-border complaints described in paragraphs (1) and (2), brought in foreign courts and the results of such litigation.

(6) Any recommendations for legislation that may advance the mission of the Commission in carrying out the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 and the amendments made by such Act.

(7) Any recommendations for legislation that may advance the security of the United States and United States companies against ransomware and other cyber-related attacks.

(8) Any recommendations for United States citizens and United States businesses to implement best practices on mitigating ransomware and other cyber-related attacks.

(b) INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, AND GOVERNMENTS DESCRIBED.—The individuals, companies, and governments described in this subsection are the following:

(1) An individual located within Russia or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Russian Federation.

(2) A company located within Russia or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Russian Federation.

(3) The Government of the Russian Federation.

(4) An individual located within China or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(5) A company located within China or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(6) The Government of the People's Republic of China.

(7) An individual located within North Korea or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(8) A company located within North Korea or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(9) The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(10) An individual located within Iran or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(11) A company located within Iran or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(12) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4551.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4551, the RANSOMWARE Act.

Ransomware and cyberattacks by foreign actors are an unfortunate reality of the modern world, and the United States must be as prepared as possible to address them.

In 2006, Congress passed the SAFE WEB Act to bolster the Federal Trade Commission's authority to receive information from its foreign counterparts and take investigative action in response.

FTC action is critical since the number of consumer complaints against foreign businesses is staggering, with over 255,000 complaints submitted to the FTC's database between 2015 and 2019. The estimated dollar value of losses from just these submitted complaints is in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

H.R. 4551 amends the SAFE WEB Act by adding important new FTC reporting requirements. The legislation requires the FTC to provide regular reports to Congress describing cross-border complaints it receives that involve ransomware and other cyberattacks by foreign individuals, companies, and governments with ties to specific countries.

This bill also boosts the FTC's role in protecting consumers from ransomware and cyberattacks by helping the FTC and Congress better understand these attacks and how to combat them. It also requires the FTC to submit any legislative recommendations