Pursuant to House Resolution 1256, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Schweikert of Arizona moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4040 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The material previously referred to by Mr. SCHWEIKERT is as follows:

Strike all after the enactment clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Greater Access to Telehealth Act''.

SEC. 2. REMOVING GEOGRAPHIC REQUIREMENTS AND EXPANDING ORIGINATING SITES FOR TELEHEALTH SERVICES.

Section 1834(m) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B)(iii)—

(A) by striking ''With'' and inserting ''In the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2026, with''; and

(B) by striking ''that are furnished during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''that are furnished during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending December 31, 2026''; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(C)(iii)—

(A) by striking ''With'' and inserting ''In the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2026, with''; and

(B) by striking ''that are furnished during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''that are furnished during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 3. EXPANDING PRACTITIONERS ELIGIBLE TO FURNISH TELEHEALTH SERVICES.

Section 1834(m)(4)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(4)(E)) is amended by striking ''and, for the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''and, in the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2026, for the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 4. EXTENDING TELEHEALTH SERVICES FOR FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS AND RURAL HEALTH CLINICS.

Section 1834(m)(8)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(8)(A)) is amended by striking ''during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period'' and inserting ''in the case that such emergency period ends before December 31, 2026, during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 5. DELAYING THE IN-PERSON REQUIREMENTS UNDER MEDICARE FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED THROUGH TELEHEALTH AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.

(a) DELAY IN REQUIREMENTS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED THROUGH TELEHEALTH.—Section 1834(m)(7)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(7)(B)(i)) is amended, in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''on or after the day that is the 152nd day after the end of the period at the end of the emergency sentence described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''on or after January 1, 2027 (or, if later, the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))''.

(b) MENTAL HEALTH VISITS FURNISHED BY RURAL HEALTH CLINICS.—Section 1834(y) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(y)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''TO HOSPICE PATIENTS''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''prior to the day that is the 152nd day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''prior to January 1, 2027 (or, if later, the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))''.

(c) MENTAL HEALTH VISITS FURNISHED BY FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS.—Section 1834(o)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(o)(4) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''TO HOSPICE PATIENTS''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''prior to the day that is the 152nd day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''prior to January 1, 2027 (or, if later, the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))''.

SEC. 6. ALLOWING FOR THE FURNISHING OF AUDIO-ONLY TELEHEALTH SERVICES.

Section 1834(m)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(9)) is amended by striking ''The Secretary shall continue to provide coverage and payment under this part for telehealth services identified in paragraph (4)(F)(i) as of the date of the enactment of this paragraph that are furnished via an audio-only telecommunications system during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''In the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2026, the Secretary shall continue to provide coverage and payment under this part for telehealth services identified in paragraph (4)(F)(i) that are furnished via an audio-only communications system during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 7. USE OF TELEHEALTH TO CONDUCT FACE-TO-FACE ENCOUNTER PRIOR TO RECERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR HOSPICE CARE DURING EMERGENCY PERIOD.

Section 1814(a)(7)(D)(i)(II) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f(a)(7)(D)(i)(II)) is amended by striking ''and during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period'' and inserting ''and, in the case that such emergency period ends before December 31, 2026, during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period described in such section 1135(g)(1)(B) and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 8. EXTENSION OF SAFE HARBOR FOR ABSENCE OF DEDUCTIBLE FOR TELEHEALTH.

Section 223(c)(2)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''and before January 1, 2023,'' and inserting ''and before January 1, 2027,''.

SEC. 9. FUNDING FROM MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395jjj(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''$7,500,000,000'' and inserting ''$0''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1534

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KAPTUR) at 3 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 27, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 27, 2022, at 2:09 p.m.

That the Senate agrees to the House amendment to the Senate amendment with an amendment H.R. 4346.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1254, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 623, H.R. 3952, H.R. 3962, H.R. 4551, H.R. 5313, H.R. 6933, H.R. 7132, H.R. 7361, H.R. 7569, H.R. 7624, H.R. 7733, and H.R. 7981.

The Clerk read the titles of the bills.

The text of the bills are as follows:

GABRIELLA MILLER KIDS FIRST RESEARCH ACT 2.0

H.R. 623

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 ''Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0''.

SEC. 2. FUNDING FOR THE PEDIATRIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 402A(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 282a(a)(2))—

(A) in the heading—

(i) by striking ''10-YEAR''; and

(ii) by striking ''THROUGH COMMON FUND'';

(B) by striking ''to the Common Fund'' and inserting ''to the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives'';

(C) by striking ''10-Year'';

(D) by striking ''and reserved under subsection (c)(1)(B)(i) of this section''; and

(E) by inserting before the period the following: '', and $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027'';

(2) in each of paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(C) of section 402A(c) (42 U.S.C. 282a(c)), by striking ''section 402(b)(7)(B)'' and inserting ''section 402(b)(7)(B)(i)''; and

(3) in section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)), by striking ''the Common Fund'' and inserting ''the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives''.

SEC. 3. COORDINATION OF NIH FUNDING FOR PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Director of the National Institutes of Health should continue to oversee and coordinate research that is conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health for research on pediatric cancer and other pediatric diseases and conditions, including through the Pediatric Research Initiative Fund.

(b) AVOIDING DUPLICATION.—Section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''and shall prioritize, as appropriate, such pediatric research that does not duplicate existing research activities of the National Institutes of Health'' before ''; and''.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON PROGRESS AND INVESTMENTS IN PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

(1) details pediatric research projects and initiatives receiving funds allocated pursuant to section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)); and

(2) summarizes advancements made in pediatric research with funds allocated pursuant to section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)).

NOAA CHIEF SCIENTIST ACT

H.R. 3952

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 ''NOAA Chief Scientist Act''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 4 OF 1970 RELATING TO CHIEF SCIENTIST OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App) is amended to read as follows:

''(d)(1) There is in the Administration a Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (in this subsection referred to as the 'Chief Scientist'), who shall be selected by the Administrator and compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule pursuant to section 5316 of title 5, United States Code. In selecting a Chief Scientist, the Administrator shall give due consideration to any recommendations for candidates which may be submitted by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board, and other widely recognized, reputable, and diverse United States scientific or academic bodies, including minority serving institutions or other such bodies representing underrepresented populations. The Chief Scientist shall be the principal scientific adviser to the Administrator on science and technology policy and strategy, as well as scientific integrity, and shall perform such other duties as the Administrator may direct. The Chief Scientist shall be an individual who is, by reason of scientific education and experience, knowledgeable in the principles of scientific disciplines associated with the work of the Administration, and who has produced work of scientific merit through an established record of distinguished service and achievement.

''(2) The Chief Scientist shall—

''(A) adhere to any agency or department scientific integrity policy and—

''(i) provide written consent to all applicable scientific integrity and other relevant science and technology policies of the Administration prior to serving in such position, with such written consent to be made available on a publicly accessible website of the Administration;

''(ii) in conjunction with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, undergo all applicable training programs of the Administration which inform employees of their rights and responsibilities regarding the conduct of scientific research and communication with the media and the public regarding scientific research; and

''(iii) in coordination with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, make all practicable efforts to ensure Administration employees and contractors who are engaged in, supervise, or manage scientific activities, analyze or communicate information resulting from scientific activities, or use scientific information in policy, management, or regulatory decisions, adhere to established scientific integrity policies of the Administration;

''(B) provide policy and program direction for science and technology priorities of the Administration and facilitate integration and coordination of research efforts across line offices of the Administration, with other Federal agencies, and with the external scientific community, including through—

''(i) leading the development of a science and technology strategy of the Administration and issuing policy guidance to ensure that overarching Administration policy is aligned with science and technology goals and objectives;

''(ii) chairing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council and serving as a liaison to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board;

''(iii) providing oversight to ensure—

''(I) the Administration funds high priority and mission-aligned science and technology development, including through partnerships with the private sector, Cooperative Institutes, academia, nongovernmental organizations, and other Federal and non-Federal institutions; and

''(II) there is no unnecessary duplication of such science and technology development;

''(iv) ensuring the Administration attracts, retains, and promotes world class scientists and researchers from diverse backgrounds, experiences, and expertise;

''(v) promoting the health and professional development of the Administration's scientific workforce, including by promoting efforts to reduce assault, harassment, and discrimination that could hamper such health and development; and

''(vi) ensuring coordination across the scientific workforce and its conduct and application of science and technology with the Administration's most recent Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan;

''(C) under the direction of the Administrator, promote, communicate, and advocate for the Administration's science and technology portfolio and strategy to the broad domestic, Tribal, and international communities and Congress, represent the Administration in promoting and maintaining good public and community relations, and provide the widest practical and appropriate dissemination of science and technology information concerning the full range of the Administration's earth system authorities;

''(D) manage an Office of the Chief Scientist—

''(i) which shall be staffed by Federal employees of the Administration detailed to the office on a rotating basis, in a manner that promotes diversity of expertise, background, and to the extent practicable, ensures that each line office of the Administration is represented in the Office over time;

''(ii) in which there shall be a Deputy Chief Scientist, to be designated by the Administrator or Acting Administrator from among the Assistant Administrators on a rotational basis, as appropriate to their backgrounds or expertise, who shall advise and support the Chief Scientist and perform the functions and duties of the Chief Scientist for not more than one year in the event the Chief Scientist is unable to carry out the duties of the Office, or in the event of a vacancy in such position; and

''(iii) which may utilize contractors pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, and offer opportunities to fellows under existing programs; and

''(E) not less frequently than once each year, in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council, produce and make publicly available a report that—

''(i) describes the Administration's implementation of the science and technology strategy and scientific accomplishments from the past year;

''(ii) details progress toward goals and challenges faced by the Administration's science and technology portfolio and scientific workforce;

''(iii) provides a summary of Administration-funded research, including—

''(I) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded intramurally;

''(II) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded extramurally, including the relative proportion of extramural research that is carried out by—

''(aa) the private sector;

''(bb) Cooperative Institutes;

''(cc) academia;

''(dd) nongovernmental organizations; and

''(ee) other categories as necessary; and

''(III) a summary of Administration-funded research that is transitioned to operations, applications, commercialization, and utilization; and

''(iv) provides reporting on scientific integrity actions, including by specifying the aggregate number of scientific and research misconduct cases, the number of consultations conducted, the number of allegations investigated, the number of findings of misconduct, and a summary of actions in response to such findings.

''(3) Nothing in this subsection may be construed as impeding the ability of the Administrator to select any person for the position of

Chief Scientist the Administrator determines is qualified to serve in such position.''.

(b) SAVING CLAUSE.—The individual serving as Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act may continue to so serve until such time as the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration selects such a Chief Scientist in accordance with subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App), as amended by subsection (a).

SECURING AND ENABLING COMMERCE USING REMOTE AND ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 3962

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 ''Securing and Enabling Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act of 2022'' or the ''SECURE Notarization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''communication technology'', with respect to a notarization, means an electronic device or process that allows the notary public performing the notarization, a remotely located individual, and (if applicable) a credible witness to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound during the notarization.

(2) ELECTRONIC; ELECTRONIC RECORD; ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE; INFORMATION; PERSON; RECORD.—The terms ''electronic'', ''electronic record'', ''electronic signature'', ''information'', ''person'', and ''record'' have the meanings given those terms in section 106 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7006).

(3) LAW.—The term ''law'' includes any statute, regulation, rule, or rule of law.

(4) NOTARIAL OFFICER.—The term ''notarial officer'' means—

(A) a notary public; or

(B) any other individual authorized to perform a notarization under the laws of a State without a commission or appointment as a notary public.

(5) NOTARIAL OFFICER'S STATE; NOTARY PUBLIC'S STATE.—The term ''notarial officer's State'' or ''notary public's State'' means the State in which a notarial officer, or a notary public, as applicable, is authorized to perform a notarization.

(6) NOTARIZATION.—The term ''notarization''—

(A) means any act that a notarial officer may perform under—

(i) Federal law, including this Act; or

(ii) the laws of the notarial officer's State; and

(B) includes any act described in subparagraph (A) and performed by a notarial officer—

(i) with respect to—

(I) a tangible record; or

(II) an electronic record; and

(ii) for—

(I) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(II) a remotely located individual.

(7) NOTARY PUBLIC.—The term ''notary public'' means an individual commissioned or appointed as a notary public to perform a notarization under the laws of a State.

(8) PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.—The term ''personal knowledge'', with respect to the identity of an individual, means knowledge of the identity of the individual through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed.

(9) REMOTELY LOCATED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''remotely located individual'', with respect to a notarization, means an individual who is not in the physical presence of the notarial officer performing the notarization.

(10) REQUIREMENT.—The term ''requirement'' includes a duty, a standard of care, and a prohibition.

(11) SIGNATURE.—The term ''signature'' means—

(A) an electronic signature; or

(B) a tangible symbol executed or adopted by a person and evidencing the present intent to authenticate or adopt a record.

(12) SIMULTANEOUSLY.—The term ''simultaneously'', with respect to a communication between parties—

(A) means that each party communicates substantially simultaneously and without unreasonable interruption or disconnection; and

(B) includes any reasonably short delay that is inherent in, or common with respect to, the method used for the communication.

(13) STATE.—The term ''State''—

(A) means—

(i) any State of the United States;

(ii) the District of Columbia;

(iii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(iv) any territory or possession of the United States; and

(v) any federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(B) includes any executive, legislative, or judicial agency, court, department, board, office, clerk, recorder, register, registrar, commission, authority, institution, instrumentality, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of an entity described in any of clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce with respect to an electronic record.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The electronic signature of the notary public, and all other information required to be included under other applicable law, shall be attached to or logically associated with the electronic record.

(2) The electronic signature and other information described in paragraph (1) shall be bound to the electronic record in a manner that renders any subsequent change or modification to the electronic record evident.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR REMOTE NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce for a remotely located individual.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF REMOTE NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The remotely located individual shall appear personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology.

(2) The notary public shall—

(A) reasonably identify the remotely located individual—

(i) through personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; or

(ii) by obtaining satisfactory evidence of the identity of the remotely located individual by—

(I) using not fewer than 2 distinct types of processes or services through which a third person provides a means to verify the identity of the remotely located individual through a review of public or private data sources; or

(II) oath or affirmation of a credible witness who—

(aa)(AA) is in the physical presence of the notary public or the remotely located individual; or

(BB) appears personally before the notary public and the remotely located individual by using communication technology;

(bb) has personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; and

(cc) has been identified by the notary public in the same manner as specified for identification of a remotely located individual under clause (i) or subclause (I) of this clause;

(B) either directly or through an agent—

(i) create an audio and visual recording of the performance of the notarization; and

(ii) notwithstanding any resignation from, or revocation, suspension, or termination of, the notary public's commission or appointment, retain the recording created under clause (i) as a notarial record—

(I) for a period of not less than—

(aa) if an applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, the greater of—

(AA) that specified period; or

(BB) 5 years after the date on which the recording is created; or

(bb) if no applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, 10 years after the date on which the recording is created; and

(II) if any applicable law of the notary public's State governs the content, manner or place of retention, security, use, effect, or disclosure of the recording or any information contained in the recording, in accordance with that law; and

(C) if the notarization is performed with respect to a tangible or electronic record, take reasonable steps to confirm that the record before the notary public is the same record with respect to which the remotely located individual made a statement or on which the individual executed a signature.

(3) If a guardian, conservator, executor, personal representative, administrator, or similar fiduciary or successor is appointed for or on behalf of a notary public or a deceased notary public under applicable law, that person shall retain the recording under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), unless—

(A) another person is obligated to retain the recording under applicable law of the notary public's State; or

(B)(i) under applicable law of the notary public's State, that person may transmit the recording to an office, archive, or repository approved or designated by the State; and

(ii) that person transmits the recording to the office, archive, or repository described in clause (i) in accordance with applicable law of the notary public's State.

(4) If the remotely located individual is physically located outside the geographic boundaries of a State, or is otherwise physically located in a location that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, at the time of the notarization—

(A) the record shall—

(i) be intended for filing with, or relate to a matter before, a court, governmental entity, public official, or other entity that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; or

(ii) involve property located in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or a transaction substantially connected to the United States; and

(B) the act of making the statement or signing the record may not be prohibited by a law of the jurisdiction in which the individual is physically located.

(c) PERSONAL APPEARANCE SATISFIED.—If a State or Federal law requires an individual to appear personally before or be in the physical presence of a notary public at the time of a notarization, that requirement shall be considered to be satisfied if—

(1) the individual—

(A) is a remotely located individual; and

(B) appears personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notary public's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

SEC. 5. RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS IN FEDERAL COURT.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each court of the United States shall recognize as valid under the State or Federal law applicable in a judicial proceeding before the court any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any State if the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the State or Federal law applicable in the applicable judicial proceeding as if that notarization was validly performed—

(1)(A) by a notarial officer of the State, the law of which is applicable in the proceeding; or

(B) under this Act or other Federal law; and

(2) without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(A) with respect to—

(i) a tangible record; or

(ii) an electronic record; or

(B) for—

(i) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(ii) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing the notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any court of the United States that the signature of the individual is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 6. RECOGNITION BY STATE OF NOTARIZATIONS PERFORMED UNDER AUTHORITY OF ANOTHER STATE.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each State shall recognize as valid under the laws of that State any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any other State if—

(1) the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the laws of the recognizing State as if that notarization was validly performed by a notarial officer of the recognizing State, without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(1) with respect to—

(A) a tangible record; or

(B) an electronic record; or

(2) for—

(A) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(B) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing a notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any State court or judicial proceeding that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 7. ELECTRONIC AND REMOTE NOTARIZATION NOT REQUIRED.

Nothing in this Act may be construed to require a notary public to perform a notarization—

(1) with respect to an electronic record;

(2) for a remotely located individual; or

(3) using a technology that the notary public has not selected.

SEC. 8. VALIDITY OF NOTARIZATIONS; RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS NOT AFFECTED; STATE LAWS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW NOT AFFECTED.

(a) VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED.—The failure of a notary public to meet a requirement under section 3 or 4 in the performance of a notarization, or the failure of a notarization to conform to a requirement under section 3 or 4, shall not invalidate or impair the validity or recognition of the notarization.

(b) RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS.—The validity and recognition of a notarization under this Act may not be construed to prevent an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate a record or transaction that is the subject of a notarization or from seeking other remedies based on State or Federal law other than this Act for any reason not specified in this Act, including on the basis—

(1) that a person did not, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, execute a signature on the record;

(2) that an individual was incompetent, lacked authority or capacity to authenticate or adopt a record, or did not knowingly and voluntarily authenticate or adopt a record; or

(3) of fraud, forgery, mistake, misrepresentation, impersonation, duress, undue influence, or other invalidating cause.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to affect a State law governing, authorizing, or prohibiting the practice of law.

SEC. 9. EXCEPTION TO PREEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State law may modify, limit, or supersede the provisions of section 3, or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, with respect to State law only if that State law—

(1) either—

(A) constitutes an enactment or adoption of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2018 or the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2021, except that a modification to such Law enacted or adopted by a State shall be preempted to the extent such modification—

(i) is inconsistent with a provision of section 3 or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, as applicable; or

(ii) would not be permitted under subparagraph (B); or

(B) specifies additional or alternative procedures or requirements for the performance of notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals, if those additional or alternative procedures or requirements—

(i) are consistent with section 3 and subsections (a) and (b) of section 4; and

(ii) do not accord greater legal effect to the implementation or application of a specific technology or technical specification for performing those notarizations; and

(2) requires the retention of an audio and visual recording of the performance of a notarization for a remotely located individual for a period of not less than 5 years after the recording is created.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 5 or 6 may be construed to preclude the recognition of a notarization under applicable State law, regardless of whether such State law is consistent with section 5 or 6.

SEC. 10. STANDARD OF CARE; SPECIAL NOTARIAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) STATE STANDARDS OF CARE; AUTHORITY OF STATE REGULATORY OFFICIALS.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent a State, or a notarial regulatory official of a State, from—

(1) adopting a requirement in this Act as a duty or standard of care under the laws of that State or sanctioning a notary public for breach of such a duty or standard of care;

(2) establishing requirements and qualifications for, or denying, refusing to renew, revoking, suspending, or imposing a condition on, a commission or appointment as a notary public;

(3) creating or designating a class or type of commission or appointment, or requiring an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; or

(4) prohibiting a notary public from performing a notarization under section 3 or 4 as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

(b) SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OR AUTHORIZATIONS CREATED BY A STATE; SANCTION FOR BREACH OR OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.—A notary public may not perform a notarization under section 3 or 4 if—

(1)(A) the notary public's State has enacted a law that creates or designates a class or type of commission or appointment, or requires an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; and

(B) the commission or appointment of the notary public is not of the class or type or the notary public has not received the endorsement or other authorization; or

(2) the notarial regulatory official of the notary public's State has prohibited the notary public from performing the notarization as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

SEC. 11. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the application of the provisions thereof to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by that holding.

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

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.

REESE'S LAW

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.

COST-SHARE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2022

H.R. 6933

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 ''Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) REPORTING.—Not later than 120 days after the enactment of the Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022, and at least quarterly thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and shall make publicly available, a report on the use by the Department during the period covered by the report of the authority to reduce or eliminate cost-sharing requirements provided by subsections (b)(3) or (c)(2).''.

SAFE CONNECTIONS ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7132

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 ''Safe Connections Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, terms used in this Act that are defined in section 345(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, have the meanings given those terms in such section 345(a).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, human trafficking, and related crimes are life-threatening issues and have lasting and harmful effects on individuals, families, and entire communities.

(2) Survivors often lack meaningful support and options when establishing independence from an abuser, including barriers such as financial insecurity and limited access to reliable communications tools to maintain essential connections with family, social safety networks, employers, and support services.

(3) Perpetrators of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1) increasingly use technological and communications tools to exercise control over, monitor, and abuse their victims.

(4) Communications law can play a public interest role in the promotion of safety, life, and property with respect to the types of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1). For example, independent access to a wireless phone plan can assist survivors in establishing security and autonomy.

(5) Safeguards within communications services can serve a role in preventing abuse and narrowing the digital divide experienced by survivors of abuse.

SEC. 4. PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WITHIN COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

Part I of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 345. PROTECTION OF SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND RELATED CRIMES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ABUSER.—The term 'abuser' means an individual who has committed or allegedly committed a covered act against—

''(A) an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b); or

''(B) an individual in the care of an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b).

''(2) COVERED ACT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'covered act' means conduct that constitutes—

''(i) a crime described in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)), including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking;

''(ii) an act or practice described in paragraph (11) or (12) of section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) (relating to severe forms of trafficking in persons and sex trafficking, respectively); or

''(iii) an act under State law, Tribal law, or the Uniform Code of Military Justice that is similar to an offense described in clause (i) or (ii).

''(B) CONVICTION NOT REQUIRED.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to require a criminal conviction or any other determination of a court in order for conduct to constitute a covered act.

''(3) COVERED PROVIDER.—The term 'covered provider' means a provider of a private mobile service or commercial mobile service, as those terms are defined in section 332(d).

''(4) PRIMARY ACCOUNT HOLDER.—The term 'primary account holder' means an individual who is a party to a mobile service contract with a covered provider.

''(5) SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—The term 'shared mobile service contract'—

''(A) means a mobile service contract for an account that includes not less than 2 consumers; and

''(B) does not include enterprise services offered by a covered provider.

''(6) SURVIVOR.—The term 'survivor' means an individual who is not less than 18 years old and—

''(A) against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed; or

''(B) who cares for another individual against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed (provided that the individual providing care did not commit or allegedly commit the covered act).

''(b) SEPARATION OF LINES FROM SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 business days after receiving a completed line separation request from a survivor pursuant to subsection (c), a covered provider shall, as applicable, with respect to a shared mobile service contract under which the survivor and the abuser each use a line—

''(A) separate the line of the survivor, and the line of any individual in the care of the survivor, from the shared mobile service contract; or

''(B) separate the line of the abuser from the shared mobile service contract.

''(2) LIMITATIONS ON PENALTIES, FEES, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in

paragraphs (5) through (7), a covered provider may not make separation of a line from a shared mobile service contract under paragraph (1) contingent on any requirement other than the requirements under subsection (c), including—

''(A) payment of a fee, penalty, or other charge;

''(B) maintaining contractual or billing responsibility of a separated line with the provider;

''(C) approval of separation by the primary account holder, if the primary account holder is not the survivor;

''(D) a prohibition or limitation, including one described in subparagraph (A), on number portability, provided such portability is technically feasible, or a request to change phone numbers;

''(E) a prohibition or limitation on the separation of lines as a result of arrears accrued by the account;

''(F) an increase in the rate charged for the mobile service plan of the primary account holder with respect to service on any remaining line or lines; or

''(G) any other limitation or requirement not listed under subsection (c).

''(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (2) shall be construed to require a covered provider to provide a rate plan for the primary account holder that is not otherwise commercially available.

''(4) REMOTE OPTION.—A covered provider shall offer a survivor the ability to submit a line separation request under subsection (c) through secure remote means that are easily navigable, provided that remote options are commercially available and technically feasible.

''(5) RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSFERRED TELEPHONE NUMBERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), beginning on the date on which a covered provider transfers billing responsibilities for and use of a telephone number or numbers to a survivor under paragraph (1)(A) in response to a line separation request submitted by the survivor under subsection (c), unless ordered otherwise by a court, the survivor shall assume financial responsibility, including for monthly service costs, for the transferred telephone number or numbers.

''(6) RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSFERRED TELEPHONE NUMBERS FROM A SURVIVOR'S ACCOUNT.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), upon the transfer of a telephone number under paragraph (1)(B) in response to a line separation request submitted by a survivor under subsection (c), the survivor shall have no further financial responsibilities to the transferring covered provider for the services provided by the transferring covered provider for the telephone number or for any mobile device associated with the telephone number.

''(7) RESPONSIBILITY FOR MOBILE DEVICE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), beginning on the date on which a covered provider transfers billing responsibilities for and rights to a telephone number or numbers to a survivor under paragraph (1)(A) in response to a line separation request submitted by the survivor under subsection (c), unless otherwise ordered by a court, the survivor shall not assume financial responsibility for any mobile device associated with the separated line, unless the survivor purchased the mobile device, or affirmatively elects to maintain possession of the mobile device.

''(8) NOTICE TO SURVIVOR.—If a covered provider separates a line from a shared mobile service contract under paragraph (1) and the primary account holder is not the survivor, the covered provider shall notify the survivor of the date on which the covered provider intends to give any formal notice to the primary account holder.

''(c) LINE SEPARATION REQUEST.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a survivor seeking to separate a line from a shared mobile service contract, the survivor shall submit to the covered provider a line separation request that—

''(A) verifies that an individual who uses a line under the shared mobile service contract has committed or allegedly committed a covered act against the survivor or an individual in the survivor's care, by providing—

''(i) a copy of a signed affidavit from a licensed medical or mental health care provider, licensed military medical or mental health care provider, licensed social worker, victim services provider, or licensed military victim services provider, or an employee of a court, acting within the scope of that person's employment; or

''(ii) a copy of a police report, statements provided by police, including military police, to magistrates or judges, charging documents, protective or restraining orders, military protective orders, or any other official record that documents the covered act;

''(B) in the case of relief sought under subsection (b)(1)(A), with respect to—

''(i) a line used by the survivor that the survivor seeks to have separated, states that the survivor is the user of that specific line; and

''(ii) a line used by an individual in the care of the survivor that the survivor seeks to have separated, includes an affidavit setting forth that the individual—

''(I) is in the care of the survivor; and

''(II) is the user of that specific line; and

''(C) requests relief under subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(1) and identifies each line that should be separated.

''(2) COMMUNICATIONS FROM COVERED PROVIDERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered provider shall notify a survivor seeking relief under subsection (b) in clear and accessible language that the covered provider may contact the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, to confirm the line separation, or if the covered provider is unable to complete the line separation for any reason, pursuant to subparagraphs (B) and (C).

''(B) REMOTE MEANS.—A covered provider shall notify a survivor under subparagraph (A) through remote means, provided that remote means are commercially available and technically feasible.

''(C) ELECTION OF MANNER OF CONTACT.—When completing a line separation request submitted by a survivor through remote means under paragraph (1), a covered provider shall allow the survivor to elect in the manner in which the covered provider may—

''(i) contact the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, in response to the request, if necessary; or

''(ii) notify the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, of the inability of the covered provider to complete the line separation.

''(3) ENHANCED PROTECTIONS UNDER STATE LAW.—This subsection shall not affect any law or regulation of a State providing communications protections for survivors (or any similar category of individuals) that has less stringent requirements for providing evidence of a covered act (or any similar category of conduct) than this subsection.

''(d) CONFIDENTIAL AND SECURE TREATMENT OF PERSONAL INFORMATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 222(c)(2), a covered provider and any officer, director, employee, vendor, or agent thereof shall treat any information submitted by a survivor under subsection (c) as confidential and securely dispose of the information not later than 90 days after receiving the information.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to prohibit a covered provider from maintaining, for longer than the period specified in that paragraph, a record that verifies that a survivor fulfilled the conditions of a line separation request under subsection (c).

''(e) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS.—A covered provider shall make information about the options and process described in subsections (b) and (c) readily available to consumers—

''(1) on the website and the mobile application of the provider;

''(2) in physical stores; and

''(3) in other forms of public-facing consumer communication.

''(f) TECHNICAL INFEASIBILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The requirement to effectuate a line separation request pursuant to subsection (b)(1) shall not apply to a covered provider if the covered provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate the request.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—If a covered provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate a line separation request as described in paragraph (1), the covered provider shall—

''(A) notify the survivor who submitted the request of that infeasibility—

''(i) at the time of the request; or

''(ii) in the case of a survivor who has submitted the request using remote means, not later than 2 business days after receiving the request; and

''(B) provide the survivor with information about other alternatives to submitting a line separation request, including starting a new line of service.

''(g) LIABILITY PROTECTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered provider and any officer, director, employee, vendor, or agent thereof shall not be subject to liability for any claims deriving from an action taken or omission made with respect to compliance with this section and the rules adopted to implement this section.

''(2) COMMISSION AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of the Commission to enforce this section or any rules or regulations promulgated by the Commission pursuant to this section.''.

SEC. 5. RULEMAKING ON PROTECTIONS FOR SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''Affordable Connectivity Program'' means the program established under section 904(b) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260), as amended by section 60502 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), or any successor program;

(2) the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(3) the term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission;

(4) the term ''covered hotline'' means a hotline related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sex trafficking, severe forms of trafficking in persons, or any other similar act;

(5) the term ''designated program'' means the program designated by the Commission under subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) to provide emergency communications support to survivors;

(6) the term ''Lifeline program'' means the program set forth in subpart E of part 54 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation);

(7) the term ''text message'' has the meaning given the term in section 227(e)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(8)); and

(8) the term ''voice service'' has the meaning given such term in section 4(a) of the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act (47 U.S.C. 227b(a)).

(b) RULEMAKINGS.—

(1) LINE SEPARATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall adopt rules to implement section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting rules under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider—

(i) privacy protections;

(ii) account security and fraud detection;

(iii) account billing procedures;

(iv) procedures for notification of survivors about line separation processes;

(v) notice to primary account holders;

(vi) situations in which a covered provider cannot operationally or technically separate a telephone number or numbers from a shared mobile service contract such that the provider cannot effectuate a line separation request;

(vii) the requirements for remote submission of a line separation request, including how that option facilitates submission of verification information and meets the other requirements of section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act;

(viii) feasibility of remote options for small covered providers;

(ix) implementation timelines, including those for small covered providers;

(x) financial responsibility for transferred telephone numbers;

(xi) whether and how the survivor can affirmatively elect to take financial responsibility for the mobile device associated with the separated line;

(xii) compliance with subpart U of part 64 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulations (relating to customer proprietary network information) or any other legal or law enforcement requirements; and

(xiii) ensuring covered providers have the necessary account information to comply with the rules and with section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act.

(2) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT FOR SURVIVORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, or as part of a general rulemaking proceeding relating to the Lifeline program or the Affordable Connectivity Program, whichever occurs earlier, the Commission shall adopt rules that—

(i) designate a single program, which shall be either the Lifeline program or the Affordable Connectivity Program, to provide emergency communications support to survivors in accordance with this paragraph; and

(ii) allow a survivor who is suffering from financial hardship and meets the requirements under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, without regard to whether the survivor meets the otherwise applicable eligibility requirements of the designated program, to—

(I) enroll in the designated program as quickly as is feasible; and

(II) participate in the designated program based on such qualifications for not more than 6 months.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting rules under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider—

(i) how survivors who are eligible for relief and elected to separate a line under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, but whose lines could not be separated due to operational or technical infeasibility, can participate in the designated program; and

(ii) confidentiality in the transfer and retention of any necessary documentation regarding the eligibility of a survivor to enroll in the designated program.

(C) EVALUATION.—Not later than 2 years after completing the rulemaking under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall—

(i) evaluate the effectiveness of the Commission's provision of support to survivors through the designated program;

(ii) assess the detection and elimination of fraud, waste, and abuse with respect to the support described in clause (i); and

(iii) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the evaluation and assessment described in clauses (i) and (ii), respectively.

(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the ability of a survivor who meets the requirements under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, to participate in the designated program indefinitely if the survivor otherwise qualifies for the designated program under the rules of the designated program.

(E) NOTIFICATION.—A covered provider that receives a line separation request pursuant to section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, shall inform the survivor who submitted the request of—

(i) the existence of the designated program;

(ii) who qualifies to participate in the designated program under the rules adopted under subparagraph (A) that are specially applicable to survivors; and

(iii) how to participate in the designated program under the rules described in clause (ii).

(3) HOTLINE CALLS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall commence a rulemaking proceeding to consider whether to, and how the Commission should—

(i) establish, and update on a monthly basis, a central database of covered hotlines to be used by a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service; and

(ii) require a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service to omit from consumer-facing logs of calls or text messages any records of calls or text messages to covered hotlines in the central database described in clause (i), while maintaining internal records of those calls and messages.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The rulemaking conducted under subparagraph (A) shall include consideration of—

(i) the ability of law enforcement agencies or survivors to access a log of calls or text messages in a criminal investigation or civil proceeding;

(ii) the ability of a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service to—

(I) identify logs that are consumer-facing; and

(II) omit certain consumer-facing logs, while maintaining internal records of such calls and text messages; and

(iii) any other factors associated with the implementation of clauses (i) and (ii) to protect survivors, including factors that may impact smaller providers.

(C) NO EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to—

(i) limit or otherwise affect the ability of a law enforcement agency to access a log of calls or text messages in a criminal investigation; or

(ii) alter or otherwise expand provider requirements under the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (Public Law 103–414; 108 Stat. 4279) or the amendments made by that Act.

(D) COMPLIANCE.—If the Commission establishes a central database through the rulemaking under subparagraph (A) and a covered provider updates its own databases to match the central database not less frequently than once every 30 days, no cause of action shall lie or be maintained in any court against the covered provider or its officers, employees, or agents for claims deriving from omission from consumer-facing logs of calls or text messages of any records of calls or text messages to covered hotlines in the central database.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The requirements under section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, shall take effect 60 days after the date on which the Federal Communications Commission adopts the rules implementing that section pursuant to section 5(b)(1) of this Act.

SEC. 7. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to abrogate, limit, or otherwise affect the provisions set forth in the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (Public Law 103–414; 108 Stat. 4279) and the amendments made by that Act, any authority granted to the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to that Act or the amendments made by that Act, or any regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to that Act or the amendments made by that Act.

SEC. 8. 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.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 7361

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 ''National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act''.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IV of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8541 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 415. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS.

''(a) SYSTEM UPGRADE.—The Director of the National Weather Service shall improve the instant messaging service used by National Weather Service personnel by implementing a commercial off-the-shelf communications solution hosted on the public cloud to serve as a replacement for the communications system in use as of the date of the enactment of this section (commonly referred to as 'NWSChat'). Such communications solution shall satisfy requirements set forth by the Director to best accommodate future growth and perform successfully with increased numbers of users.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to

carry out this section $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026, to remain available until expended.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 414 the following new item:

''Sec. 415. National Weather Service communications.''.

ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7569

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 ''Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Addressing cybersecurity vulnerabilities in energy-related critical infrastructure after an intrusion occurs is inefficient, ineffective, and costly.

(2) Integrating cybersecurity considerations into the research, design, and development of energy infrastructure represents a cost-effective approach to enhancing the security, resilience, and reliability of the electric grid, oil and natural gas pipelines, and other energy distribution, transmission, and generation systems.

(3) Successfully employing the approach outlined in paragraph (2) as a guiding principle for the Department's energy infrastructure activities will require a diverse, inclusive, and highly skilled workforce which possesses energy-specific cybersecurity expertise and familiarity with associated research, development, and demonstration needs.

(4) A dedicated science scholarship program at the Department for graduate students and postdoctoral researchers studying energy-specific cybersecurity disciplines could help address the challenges stated in paragraphs (1) through (3).

(b) PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish an Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Program (referred to in this section as the ''Program'') to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall—

(A) provide financial assistance, on a competitive basis, for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education to support graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing a course of study that integrates cybersecurity competencies within disciplines associated with energy infrastructure needs;

(B) provide graduate students and postdoctoral researchers supported under the Program with research traineeship experiences at National Laboratories and utilities; and

(C) conduct outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority-serving institutions.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the development and implementation of the Program.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Energy.

(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term ''historically Black college and university'' has the meaning given the term ''part B institution'' in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(4) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ''minority-serving institution'' means an eligible institution under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ''National Laboratory'' has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(6) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ''Tribal College or University'' has the meaning given such term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

SPECTRUM INNOVATION ACT OF 2022

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 proceeds'') 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(l))); 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 (i) 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(l).

''(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 (l) 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.

CDFI BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7733

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 ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the authority to guarantee bonds under section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a) (commonly referred to as the ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program'') provides community development financial institutions with a sustainable source of long-term capital and furthers the mission of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (established under section 104(a) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 4703(a)) to increase economic opportunity and promote community development investments for underserved populations and distressed communities in the United States.

SEC. 3. GUARANTEES FOR BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED FOR COMMUNITY OR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES.

Section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking '', multiplied by an amount equal to the outstanding principal balance of issued notes or bonds'';

(2) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''; and

(3) in subsection (k), by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022''.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON THE CDFI BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and not later than 3 years after such date of enactment, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate on the effectiveness of the CDFI bond guarantee program established under section 114A of the

Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a).

PUBLIC AND FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING FIRE SAFETY ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7981

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 ''Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SMOKE ALARMS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.

(a) PUBLIC HOUSING, TENANT-BASED ASSISTANCE, AND PROJECT-BASED ASSISTANCE.—The United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(a) (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)), by adding at the end the following:

''(9) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each public housing agency shall ensure that a qualifying smoke alarm is installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in any dwelling unit in public housing owned or operated by the public housing agency, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''; and

(2) in section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1437f)—

(A) by inserting after subsection (k) the following:

''(l) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit receiving project-based assistance under this section shall ensure that qualifying smoke alarms are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''; and

(B) in subsection (o), by adding at the end the following:

''(22) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit receiving tenant-based assistance or project-based assistance under this subsection shall have a qualifying smoke alarm installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(b) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY.—Section 202(j) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit assisted under this section shall ensure that qualifying smoke alarms are installed in accordance with the requirements of applicable codes and standards and the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(c) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 811(j) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(8) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(d) HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS.—Section 856 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12905) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this subtitle shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this subsection and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, nonreplaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection, is hardwired.''.

(e) RURAL HOUSING.—Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 514 (42 U.S.C. 1484), by adding at the end the following:

''(k) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Housing and related facilities constructed with loans under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this subsection and not substantially rehabilitated after the date enactment of this subsection is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, nonreplaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection, is hardwired.''; and

(2) in section 515(m) (42 U.S.C. 1485(m)) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Housing and related facilities rehabilitated or repaired with amounts received under a loan made or insured under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, nonreplaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(f) FARM LABOR HOUSING DIRECT LOANS & GRANTS.—Section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1486) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) that such housing shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.''; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) the term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)); and

''(6) the term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(A) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(i) hardwired; or

''(ii) uses 10-year non rechargeable, nonreplaceable primary batteries and—

''(I) is sealed;

''(II) is tamper resistant;

''(III) contains silencing means; and

''(IV) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(B) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by this section such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) through (f) shall take effect on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(i) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by this section shall be construed to preempt or limit the applicability of any State or local law relating to the installation and maintenance of smoke alarms in housing that requires standards that are more stringent than the standards described in the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 3. FIRE SAFETY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, complete a national educational campaign that educates the general public about health and safety requirements in housing and how to properly use safety features in housing, including self-closing doors, smoke alarms, and carbon monoxide detectors.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out this section, $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1254, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills.

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. GOOD of Virginia. 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.

SUSAN MUFFLEY ACT OF 2022

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1254, I call up the bill (H.R. 6929) to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1254, the amendment printed in part D of House Report 117–432 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6929

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 ''Susan Muffley Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. GUARANTEED BENEFIT CALCULATION FOR CERTAIN PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) INCREASE TO FULL VESTED PLAN BENEFIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining what benefits are guaranteed under section 4022 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (in this section referred to as ''ERISA'') with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary under a covered plan specified in paragraph (4) in connection with the termination of such plan, the amount of monthly benefits shall be equal to the full vested plan benefit with respect to the participant.

(B) NO EFFECT ON PREVIOUS DETERMINATIONS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to change the allocation of assets and recoveries under sections 4044(a) and 4022(c) of ERISA as previously determined by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (in the section referred to as the ''corporation'')