

Finally, I thank the players of the "Miracle On Ice" team: Bill Baker from Grand Rapids, Minnesota; Neal Broten from Roseau, Minnesota; Dave Christian from Warroad, Minnesota; Steve Christoff from Richfield, Minnesota; Jim Craig from North Easton, Massachusetts; Michael Eruzione from Winthrop, Massachusetts; John "Bah" Harrington from Virginia, Minnesota; Steve Janaszak from White Bear Lake, Minnesota; Mark Johnson from Madison, Wisconsin; Rob McClanahan from St. Paul, Minnesota; Ken Morrow from Flint, Michigan; Jack O'Callahan from Charlestown, Massachusetts; the late Mark Pavelich from Eveleth, Minnesota; Mike Ramsey from Minneapolis, Minnesota; Buzz Schneider from Babbitt, Minnesota; Dave Silk from Scituate, Massachusetts; Eric Strobel from Rochester, Minnesota; the late Bob Suter from Madison, Wisconsin; the late Mark Wells from St. Clair Shores, Michigan; Phil Verchota from Duluth, Minnesota; and, finally, the legendary and late Coach Herb Brooks from St. Paul, Minnesota, one of the best coaches ever in the game of hockey.

Madam Speaker, I am excited to vote on this bill shortly. I thank these young men for creating the most memorable moment in sports history and demonstrating to the world the unwavering strength of the American spirit.

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

Madam Speaker, I join in applauding the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER). I thank the gentleman from Minnesota, and I rise in support of his bill. I can't possibly do justice to the passion and the eloquence that the gentleman brought to this floor just a minute ago.

Madam Speaker, we vote today to honor the young men who reinspired a country at the height of the Cold War. The legislation awards three Congressional Gold Medals, as the gentleman from Minnesota outlined. They are going to three different locations. This is the highest civilian award, and it makes that award to the members of the 1980 U.S. Olympic men's ice hockey team, whose victory marked a pivotal moment in American sports history.

On February 13, 1980, the U.S. hockey team historically defeated the Soviet Union 4-3 at the Lake Placid Winter Games. Prior to their victory, the talented, yet untested U.S. team was deemed an underdog. Many of them were college players. They were, on average, 22 years old. They had played together only a few months.

Leading up to the game, the U.S. players took part in a 7-month training program designed to confront a Soviet team that many considered to be the best conditioned hockey team in the world. However, through steadfast commitment, grit, hope, and determination, the U.S. team emerged victorious and established a much-needed sense of national pride across this country.

Even decades later, I hope that these themes can continue to inspire us to confront the difficult challenges that we face as a nation today. The events of the "Miracle On Ice" serve as a critical reminder of the importance of rising to meet the challenges of our time through steadfast commitment and grit.

Madam Speaker, I applaud Mr. STAUBER, who spoke with such passion and such knowledge, and the other sponsors of this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 452. The bill awards Congressional Gold Medals to honor the 1980 U.S. Olympic men's hockey team.

Madam Speaker, it can't be stated any better than Mr. STAUBER did. It was such a beautiful, impassioned speech from someone who has lived so much of hockey.

Yet, the quote from Coach Herb Brooks that sticks out to me is: "Great moments are born from great opportunity."

We all know the line. It is an unforgettable one. They seized the moment at a time when I was too young to really comprehend what it meant. When you watch it later in life, as a guy who enlisted in the Army during the Cold War, to see moments like that that move the Nation and unite us, you see what sports can do.

At the same time, the Soviet Union had a hockey team that was dominant on the ice. They seemed insurmountable, but our American athletes showed that they were not. It showed the hope and optimism that it was possible within our country that we could defeat insurmountable odds. The coach and that team deserve the credit.

Madam Speaker, I am glad that we are taking this opportunity to honor them with a Congressional Gold Medal. These 20 men played with everything they had. They outskated, outplayed, and just fought harder, leaving everything on the ice to win that victory.

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this legislation awards three Congressional Gold Medals to members of the 1980 U.S. Olympic men's hockey team, whose hard work and commitment inspired a country at the height of the Cold War. I hope that, in recognizing this victory, their legacy will continue to inspire us and to unify a country that faces significant divisions.

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

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I reiterate the importance of the 1980 Olym-

pic men's ice hockey team uniting during such a challenging and turbulent period in American history. Their unforgettable victory solidified the Nation's legacy of excellence, both on the ice and on the global stage.

We owe these men a great debt of gratitude for transforming and shaping the landscape of American hockey and, broadly, sport itself over these past four decades.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman STAUBER for his leadership and all of my colleagues for helping advance this important measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 452.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN MUSIC TOURISM ACT OF 2025

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 617) to amend the Visit America Act to promote music tourism, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 617

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 "American Music Tourism Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM.

(a) DOMESTIC TRAVEL AND TOURISM.—Section 605(b) of the Visit America Act (15 U.S.C. 9803(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ";" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) identify locations and events in the United States that are important to music tourism and facilitate and promote domestic travel and tourism to those locations and events."

(b) FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND LEISURE TRAVEL.—Section 605 of the Visit America Act (15 U.S.C. 9803) is amended by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

"(d) FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND LEISURE TRAVEL.—The Assistant Secretary, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, shall strive to increase and facilitate international business and leisure travel to the United States and ensure competitiveness by—

"(1) facilitating large meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions in the United States;

"(2) emphasizing rural and other destinations in the United States that are rich in cultural heritage or ecological tourism, among other uniquely American destinations, as locations for hosting international

meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions;

“(3) facilitating and promoting international travel and tourism to sports and recreation events and activities in the United States; and

“(4) identifying locations and events in the United States that are important to music tourism and facilitating and promoting international travel and tourism to those locations and events.”.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 605(f) of the Visit America Act (15 U.S.C. 9803(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) REPORT ON GOALS RELATING TO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the American Music Tourism Act of 2025, and every 2 years thereafter, the Assistant Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report of activities, findings, achievements, and vulnerabilities relating to the goals described in subsections (a) through (d).”.

(d) DEFINITION.—Section 600 of title VI of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (15 U.S.C. 9801) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(2) by striking “In this title, the term ‘COVID-19 public health emergency’—” and inserting the following:

“In this title:

“(1) COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.—The term ‘COVID-19 public health emergency’—”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) MUSIC TOURISM.—The term ‘music tourism’ means—

“(A) the act of traveling to a State or locality to visit historic or modern day music-related attractions, including museums, studios, venues of all sizes, and other sites related to music; or

“(B) the act of traveling to a State or locality to attend a music festival, a concert, or other live musical performance or music-related special event.”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 617, the American Music Tourism Act of 2025, led by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER), my good friend and a great member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Madam Speaker, this bipartisan legislation directs the National Travel

and Tourism Office to promote domestic and international tourism to U.S. music festivals, concert venues, and other music-related attractions.

Music tourism is a significant economic driver. It is estimated that, by 2032, it will become a \$13.8 billion industry. By enhancing our promotion of music-related tourism, we can stimulate local economies, create jobs, and showcase America’s rich cultural heritage.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 617, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 617, the American Music Tourism Act.

Madam Speaker, I know Republicans want to pretend like it is business as usual around here, but the daily chaos and illegal activity that we are seeing from the Trump administration is not business as usual.

The reality is that 15 of the 16 bills we are considering today from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, including this one, should already be law. They were already agreed to last year as part of a bipartisan, bicameral legislative package that was set to be passed and signed into law in December before Elon Musk intervened and killed the agreement.

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That package included important provisions that would have lowered costs for hardworking Americans, but instead of passing it and sending it to the President’s desk to be signed into law, my Republican colleagues allowed Elon Musk to decide what becomes law.

What is especially upsetting about this is that my Republican colleagues know this was a good agreement that would have helped people. It included provisions to lower prescription drug prices, crack down on junk fees, lower gas prices, ensure our water is safe to drink, and fund community health centers and teaching health centers. Instead, Speaker JOHNSON chose to cave to Elon Musk.

Though it may be delayed, I am pleased to be supporting the passage today of the American Music Tourism Act. Americans are fortunate to have a rich musical heritage. Throughout the United States, you can find countless venues where talented musicians perform. These venues attract millions of people from around the country and the world who want to see their favorite artists or visit the place where famous musicians have launched their careers, all of which contribute significantly to our local communities.

Music and musical venues are very important to my district in New Jersey. Asbury Park has been the home of the legendary Stone Pony for over 50 years, one of the places where New Jersey’s famous son, Bruce Springsteen,

got his start. Redbank, New Jersey, is the site of the Count Basie Theatre named in honor of William “Count” Basie, who revolutionized jazz music and whose legacy continues through the theater, which continues to support and inspire new generations of local musicians.

This is why I am pleased to support the American Music Tourism Act. This bill would direct the National Travel and Tourism Office to promote domestic and international travel and tourism to U.S. venues like The Stone Pony and the Count Basie Theatre. It will help expand the already significant economic contributions that these venues bring to our local and national economies.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative BARRAGÁN for her leadership on this issue and encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

These bills, for the most part, that we are going to be considering today were part of that original package that Elon Musk negated, but we are going to try to move those bills today despite what he did to try to scuttle everything.

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER), my good friend.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Chairman GUS BILIRAKIS, who I affectionately call Gus, and Ranking Member PALLONE for supporting this act.

We have the opportunity today to vote on legislation centered around something that brings us all together, and that is music. Today, we will take the American Music Tourism Act under consideration. It is a bipartisan piece of legislation that I am proud to have led through the House alongside my co-lead, Representative NANETTE BARRAGÁN.

It will require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism to develop a plan to boost music tourism, welcoming both domestic and international visitors to experience the rich musical heritage we have across America.

It also ensures that Congress stays informed, with regular reports on our progress, our success, and any challenges that we face.

Importantly, let me emphasize this bill will not require any additional taxpayer dollars. It is a smart, efficient, and unique way to support our economy without increasing spending.

Whether it is New Orleans, the birthplace of jazz; Seattle, where they rock out to grunge; the cradles of hip hop, which are L.A. and New York; or Austin, which proudly calls itself the Live Music Capital of the World, our Nation is overflowing with the rich history of music.

For those of us in Tennessee’s First District, which I represent, this bill is especially personal. We are home to

treasures like Dollywood in Pigeon Forge, the home of Dolly Parton, and the Birthplace of Country Music, which is in Bristol, Tennessee—places that just don't celebrate our culture but also drive tourism, create jobs, and strengthen our communities. I can't forget a little town in my district called Sneedville, Tennessee, and that is the home of Morgan Wallen. My favorite song is "The Way I Talk." I thought for a long time, Mr. Speaker, that he wrote that about me, but I have come to find out that he didn't.

As a tribute to Dolly Parton, all I have to say is that we have been working longer than "9 to 5" to get this bill across the finish line. I am so thankful for the strong bipartisan partnership that made it possible today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this bill, as I said, was part of that bipartisan package that we had hoped would be passed last December but for Elon Musk.

This bill is important. I know that back in Asbury Park, in particular, they will be very happy to know that our Congress is paying so much attention to American music tourism.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for support on both sides of the aisle for the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, let me tell you, the speaker on the floor of the House of Representatives in the great State of Florida used to begin his speeches by saying, "I am fired up." I am fired up, Mr. Speaker, because we are going to pass a great bill that promotes America.

With the previous bill honoring the 1980 USA Gold Medal hockey team, this is a great day in D.C. and all over the United States of America.

In closing, I urge a "yes" vote on this particular bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BEAN of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 617.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SETTING CONSUMER STANDARDS FOR LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES ACT

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 973) to establish consumer standards for lithium-ion batteries.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 973

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 "Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act".

SEC. 2. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD FOR CERTAIN BATTERIES.

(a) CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (referred to in this section as the "Commission") shall promulgate, under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the provisions of ANSI/CAN/UL 2271—Standard for Batteries for Use in Light Electric Vehicle Applications, ANSI/CAN/UL 2849—Standard for Safety for Electrical Systems for eBikes, and ANSI/CA/UL 2272—Standard for Electrical Systems for Personal E-Mobility Devices, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, as final consumer product safety standards.

(b) CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION DETERMINATION OF SCOPE.—In adopting the standards under subsection (a), the Commission shall limit the application of such standards to consumer products as defined in section 3(a)(5) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)(5)).

(c) REVISION OF VOLUNTARY STANDARDS.—

(1) NOTICE TO COMMISSION.—If the provisions of ANSI/CAN/UL 2271—Standard for Batteries for Use in Light Electric Vehicle Applications, ANSI/CAN/UL 2849—Standard for Safety for Electrical Systems for eBikes, or ANSI/CAN/UL 2272—Standard for Electrical Systems for Personal E-Mobility Devices, are revised following the enactment of this Act, the organization that revised the requirements of such standard shall notify the Commission after the final approval of the revision.

(2) TREATMENT OF REVISION.—The revised voluntary standard shall be considered to be a consumer product safety standard issued by the Commission under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058), effective 180 days after the date on which the organization notifies the Commission (or such later date specified by the Commission in the Federal Register) unless, within 90 days after receiving that notice, the Commission notifies the organization that it has determined that the proposed revision, in whole or in part, does not improve the safety of the consumer product covered by the standard and that the Commission is retaining the existing consumer product safety standard.

(d) TREATMENT OF STANDARD.—A standard promulgated under this section, including a revision of such standard adopted by the Commission, shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, a report regarding fires, explosions, and other hazards relating to lithium-ion batteries used in micromobility products during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the report date.

(2) CONTENT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe, at a minimum—

(A) the source of the information that was provided to the Commission regarding the fire, explosion, or other hazard;

(B) the make and model of the lithium-ion battery and micromobility product that resulted in a fire, explosion, or other hazard, if known;

(C) whether a lithium-ion battery involved in a fire, explosion, or other hazard complied

with the standard required by this section, if known; and

(D) if known, the manufacturer and country of manufacture of a lithium-ion battery that resulted in a fire, explosion, or other hazard.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 973, the Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act, led by Representative TORRES.

H.R. 973 requires the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue consumer product safety standards for rechargeable lithium-ion batteries used in micromobility devices, addressing the serious fire hazards they pose.

Tragically, defective batteries, particularly those imported from China, have already claimed too many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Representative TORRES, Representative LANGWORTHY, Representative CLARKE, and Representative GARBARINO, for their bipartisan leadership to protect consumers and first responders.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 973, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 973, the Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act.

This legislation will protect Americans from fires caused by lithium-ion batteries. It directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to require manufacturers to comply with safety standards for rechargeable lithium-ion batteries in micromobility devices, like electric bicycles and scooters.

Fires caused by faulty or misused batteries are on the rise. Between 2019 and 2023, there were more than 400 fires, 300 injuries, and 12 deaths from fires caused by lithium-ion batteries in New York City alone. In February, a fire caused by lithium-ion batteries at a recycling facility in my home State of New Jersey required the evacuation of over 100 residents from their homes and caused massive property damage. Last month, in California, a 6-year-old girl and her grandmother and great-grandmother were all tragically killed in a house fire caused by a lithium-ion battery.