

the individual cells inside a lithium-ion battery become unstable it creates thermal runaway, which leads to fires. As we have seen time and time again, being nearby an unstable micromobility device can lead to injury or even death. Often, these fires impact multiple homes or apartments, causing damage or injury to close by neighbors and their adjacent property.

We humbly ask that you support H.R. 973, the Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act. By passing this act, Congress can help ensure that safety is not compromised when the public utilizes alternative options for transportation. We look forward to working with you to pass this legislation.

Sincerely,

FIRE CHIEF JOSH WALDO, CFO, EFO,
IAFC President and Board Chair, 2024–2025.

TIC COUNCIL AMERICAS,
April 25, 2025.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: TIC Council Americas, representing the Testing, Inspection, and Certification (“TIC”) industry, supports the Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act, HR 973—a badly needed step in solving the problem of lithium-ion battery fires. Lives and property are at stake, and we urge passage of this legislation when it is before you on the floor.

Lithium-ion batteries present a major challenge due to their range of sizes, construction, frequently unknown origin, and potential for ignition if damaged or defective. While there are consensus standards to address the safety of lithium-ion batteries and battery-powered consumer products, they are not consistently followed, nor are there federal safety requirements that must be met. As evidenced by hundreds of fires and too many deaths traced to these batteries, we fully agree that Congressional action is badly needed now.

TIC Council Americas and its members remain ready to support the implementation of this legislation, whether or not independent verification of conformity is ultimately required. Most important is the increased safety that will accrue to consumers when this legislation becomes law.

Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the opportunity to provide feedback on this important issue. Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

RICH O'BRIEN,
Executive Director.

GRUBHUB,
April 28, 2025.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON: I write to express Grubhub's strong support for the passage of H.R. 973, Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act. Thank you for your leadership on this important issue and for ensuring this critical legislation will be considered by the full House of Representatives.

This legislation would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to create a federal safety standard for rechargeable lithium-ion batteries used in micromobility products, such as e-bikes and e-scooters. Micromobility products can be a cost-effective, sustainable, and efficient mode of transportation. These devices have soared in popularity in recent years, and many are manufactured overseas and imported to the U.S. to meet the unprecedented demand. Unfortunately, the increase in these

subpar products has led to a troubling rise in fires and explosions, some fatal.

Many food delivery couriers rely on safe, efficient transportation like e-bikes to sustain their livelihoods, especially in dense urban areas. These delivery partners are essential to thousands of communities and businesses, including ours. Ensuring their safety—and the safety of all Americans—is a matter of public health, but also of fairness and economic opportunity. Instituting a federal safety standard for these products will help keep dangerous, foreign-made products from proliferating throughout our communities and ensure that consumers can access reliable, safe micromobility devices.

While local jurisdictions have tried to address this issue, the scale of the problem demands a national solution. Only a federal standard, enforced by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, can provide the comprehensive protection needed.

Grubhub applauds Congress for its diligence on this urgent safety and national security issue and for taking this opportunity to address it. This bipartisan legislation is well positioned to tackle the growing occurrence of fires linked to uncertified lithium-ion batteries, and will ultimately protect lives and ensure public safety.

Sincerely,

JR STARRETT,
Director of Government Affairs, Grubhub.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I encourage a “yes” vote, and I congratulate Representative TORRES and others for this great bill.

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

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

Again, I hate to keep repeating, but these bills are all good that we are considering this afternoon, and they should have already become law but for Elon Musk. Again, it is important that we reauthorize these programs or authorize these programs for the first time.

However, unless we have enforcement ability from agencies like the Consumer Product Safety Commission, they are not going to mean much because they require enforcement and investigation. Basically the agencies are the ones that make sure that this type of legislation is effective.

I hope that my Republican colleagues will see fit to speak out against the abolition of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Putting it in another department is not going to help because they will have less workforce and less ability to function.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 973.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

TRANSPARENCY IN CHARGES FOR KEY EVENTS TICKETING ACT

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1402) to require sellers of event tickets to disclose comprehensive information to consumers about ticket prices and related fees, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1402

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 “Transparency In Charges for Key Events Ticketing Act” or the “TICKET Act”.

SEC. 2. ALL INCLUSIVE TICKET PRICE DISCLOSURE.

Beginning 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, it shall be unlawful for a ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange to offer for sale an event ticket unless the ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange—

(1) clearly and conspicuously displays the total event ticket price, if a price is displayed, in any advertisement, marketing, or price list wherever the ticket is offered for sale;

(2) clearly and conspicuously discloses to any individual who seeks to purchase an event ticket the total event ticket price at the time the ticket is first displayed to the individual and anytime thereafter throughout the ticket purchasing process; and

(3) provides an itemized list of the base event ticket price and each event ticket fee prior to the completion of the ticket purchasing process.

SEC. 3. SPECULATIVE TICKETING BAN.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Beginning 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange that does not have actual or constructive possession of an event ticket shall not sell, offer for sale, or advertise for sale such event ticket.

(b) SERVICES PERMITTED.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), a secondary market ticket issuer or secondary market ticket exchange may sell, offer for sale, or advertise for sale a service to an individual to obtain an event ticket on behalf of such individual if the secondary market ticket issuer or secondary market ticket exchange complies with the following:

(1) Does not market or list the service as an event ticket.

(2) Maintains a clear, distinct, and easily discernible separation between the service and event tickets that persists throughout the entire service selection and purchasing process.

(3) Clearly and conspicuously discloses before selection of the service that the service is not an event ticket and that the purchase of the service does not guarantee an event ticket.

SEC. 4. DISCLOSURES.

A ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange—

(1) if offering an event ticket for resale, shall provide a clear and conspicuous statement, before a consumer purchases the event ticket from the ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange, that the issuer or exchange is engaged in the secondary sale of event tickets;

(2) shall not state that the ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange is affiliated with or endorsed by a venue, team, or artist, as applicable, including by using words like “official” in promotional materials, social media promotions, or paid advertising, unless a partnership agreement has been executed or the issuer or exchange has the express written consent of the venue, team, or artist, as applicable; and

(3) shall not include the name of the venue, including any misspelling of any such name, in a domain name, or any subdomain thereof, in the URL of the secondary market ticket issuer or secondary market ticket exchange unless authorized by the owner of the venue.

SEC. 5. REFUND REQUIREMENTS.

(a) CANCELLATION.—Beginning 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, if an event is canceled or postponed (except for a case in which an event is canceled or postponed due to a cause beyond the reasonable control of the issuer, including a natural disaster, civil disturbance, or otherwise unforeseeable impediment), a ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange shall provide the purchaser of an event ticket from the issuer or exchange for the canceled or postponed event, at a minimum—

(1) if the event is cancelled, a full refund for the total event ticket price;

(2) subject to availability, if the event is postponed for not more than 6 months and the original event ticket is no longer valid for entry to the rescheduled event, a replacement event ticket for the rescheduled event in the same or a comparable location once the event has been rescheduled; or

(3) if the event is postponed for more than 6 months, at the option of the purchaser—

(A) a full refund for the total event ticket price; or

(B) if the original event ticket is no longer valid for entry to the rescheduled event, a replacement event ticket for the rescheduled event in the same or a comparable location once the event has been rescheduled.

(b) DISCLOSURE OF GUARANTEE AND REFUND POLICY REQUIRED.—Beginning 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange shall disclose clearly and conspicuously to a purchaser before the completion of an event ticket sale the guarantee or refund policy of such ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange, including under what circumstances any refund issued will include a refund of any event ticket fee.

(c) DISCLOSURE OF HOW TO OBTAIN A REFUND REQUIRED.—Beginning 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange shall provide a clear and conspicuous explanation of how to obtain a refund of the total event ticket price.

SEC. 6. REPORT BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ON BOTS ACT OF 2016 ENFORCEMENT.

Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report on enforcement of the Better Online Ticket Sales Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-274; 15 U.S.C. 45c), including any enforcement action taken, challenges with enforcement and coordination with State Attorneys General, and recommendations on how to improve enforcement and industry compliance.

SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACT OR PRACTICE.—A violation of this Act shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair

or deceptive act or practice under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(b) POWERS OF COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall enforce this Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this Act.

(2) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Any person who violates this Act shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(3) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ARTIST.—The term “artist” means any performer, musician, comedian, producer, ensemble or production entity of a theatrical production, sports team owner, or similar person.

(2) BASE EVENT TICKET PRICE.—The term “base event ticket price” means, with respect to an event ticket, the price of the event ticket excluding the cost of any event ticket fees.

(3) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(4) EVENT.—The term “event” means any live concert, theatrical performance, sporting event, show, or similarly scheduled live activity, that is—

(A) taking place in a venue with a seating or attendance capacity exceeding 200 persons;

(B) open to the general public; and

(C) promoted, advertised, or marketed in interstate commerce, or for which event tickets are generally sold or distributed in interstate commerce.

(5) EVENT TICKET; TICKET ISSUER.—The terms “event ticket” and “ticket issuer” have the meaning given those terms in the Better Online Ticket Sales Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-274).

(6) EVENT TICKET FEE.—The term “event ticket fee”—

(A) means a charge for an event ticket that must be paid in addition to the base event ticket price in order to obtain an event ticket from a ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange, including any service fee, charge and order processing fee, delivery fee, facility charge fee, tax, and any other charge; and

(B) does not include any charge or fee for an optional product or service associated with the event that may be selected by a purchaser of an event ticket.

(7) OPTIONAL PRODUCT OR SERVICE.—The term “optional product or service” means a product or service that an individual does not need to purchase to use or take possession of an event ticket.

(8) RESALE; SECONDARY SALE.—The terms “resale” and “secondary sale” mean any sale of an event ticket that occurs after the initial sale of the event ticket by a ticket issuer.

(9) SECONDARY MARKET TICKET EXCHANGE.—The term “secondary market ticket exchange” means any person that in the regular course of trade or business of that person operates a platform or exchange for advertising, listing, or selling resale tickets, on behalf of itself, vendors, or a secondary market ticket issuer.

(10) SECONDARY MARKET TICKET ISSUER.—The term “secondary market ticket issuer” means any person, including a ticket issuer,

that resells or makes a secondary sale of an event ticket to the general public in the regular course of the trade or business of the person.

(11) TOTAL EVENT TICKET PRICE.—The term “total event ticket price” means, with respect to an event ticket, the total cost of the event ticket, including the base event ticket price and any event ticket fee.

(12) URL.—The term “URL” means the uniform resource locator associated with an internet website.

(13) VENUE.—The term “venue” means a physical space at which an event takes place.

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 may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on this 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. 1402, the Transparency In Charges for Key Events Ticketing Act, or the TICKET Act. I am proud to lead this bill alongside the ranking member, my good friend, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

This legislation is about empowering consumers and ensuring fans can enjoy live events by improving ticket price transparency.

H.R. 1402 requires all platforms selling event tickets to show the complete price, with all required fees, right from the start. People budget, Mr. Speaker, for these games, concerts, or what have you. They need to know up front what the price is going to be. It also guarantees customers can get their money back if an event is canceled or rescheduled. It also cracks down on misleading ticket sites. It is a great bill.

This bill further prohibits the sale of tickets the seller doesn't yet have, a practice known as speculative selling. Eliminating this tactic helps level the playing field so more fans have a fair shot at attending events. They deserve that.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this very good bill, H.R. 1402. Mr. Speaker, 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. 1402, the TICKET Act. This bipartisan legislation creates a fairer and more transparent event ticketing marketplace. It ends the surprise fees on tickets for concerts and sporting events that understandably frustrate consumers. With this legislation, the price you see when you are shopping for event tickets will be the price that

you pay. There will be no hidden fees raising the price at the checkout point.

This bill also prohibits companies from selling tickets they don't have, requires refunds for events that are canceled or postponed more than 6 months into the future, and cracks down on fraudulent ticketing websites.

American consumers need and deserve these commonsense protections.

Yet, these protections are meaningless without strong and consistent enforcement. House Republicans are standing by in silence as the Federal Trade Commission, the agency entrusted with enforcing this bill and several others under consideration this afternoon, is compromised by the Trump administration and the President's illegal political attempt to fire the two Democratic commissioners.

This unlawful decision undermines the legitimacy and transparency of the agency's decisions, sending a message that no commissioner, regardless of party, is safe, and no business that harms consumers should fear accountability, so long as it shows sufficient loyalty to the President.

I urge my Republican colleagues to recognize that restoring the FTC as an independent agency, as this Congress intended, is essential to ensuring this bill and similar efforts to protect consumers are fully effective and enforced without fear or favor.

I thank the wide range of stakeholders who worked on this bill, and particularly the consumer groups for their unwavering support of this bill.

Of course, I particularly want to commend Subcommittee Chair BILIRAKIS and Ranking Member SCHAKOWSKY for their years of hard work on this legislation.

Finally, I need to acknowledge, Mr. Speaker, the contribution of my late colleague and dear friend from New Jersey, Congressman Bill Pascrell. He was a tireless advocate and leader on improving the ticketing experience for consumers.

I am proud to have partnered with him on his longtime efforts that are included in the bill we have before us today. When the TICKET Act was on the floor last year, Bill gave an impassioned speech in support of all-in pricing and the other consumer protections in this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the Democratic sponsor of this bill, who has worked on this legislation for such a long time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank FRANK PALLONE for his support

and leadership. GUS BILIRAKIS and I have been working for over 2 years now on this piece of legislation that is going to bring such delight and security for artists and for consumers who really want to benefit from being able to get the wonderful products that they can put their money into so that they can have their families enjoy so many events.

We know that there have been hidden fees. These companies say that this is how much it is going to cost you to be able to go to an event, to be able to go to a concert. You think, and the people who are trying to buy these tickets think, that these are going to be the fees that they are going to have to pay. Sure enough, by the time the product is ready to be paid for, often it can go as much as 40 percent higher. That is really cheating the people who are spending their money.

We know that with passage of the TICKET Act that consumers will be paying only the amount that they believe they are paying the first time. That is the money that you are going to pay, no more.

It is about time that the scammers who are going and raising the price of these events are now going to not be able to do that. People are going to get exactly what they had asked for, what they had paid for.

The passage of the TICKET Act is really a happy event. We need to pass this legislation. I know that lots and lots of people and people who are artists are going to really do better. I look forward to finally, after a couple of years, passing this bill. This bill passed the House of Representatives overwhelmingly in the last Congress.

It is time for us to get this done. I thank GUS for his bipartisanship. It has been a pleasure to work with him.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the gentlewoman from Illinois. I just want to say it has been great working with Representative SCHAKOWSKY on a number of bills over the years. She has really been very cooperative, and we are doing good things for the American consumer.

I will also say that this is a very profamily bill. We have got to get our kids out to some of these ball games and some of these concerts together as a family, but it is very difficult to budget when you don't know exactly what the price is going to be ultimately.

I want to commend some of the artists such as Kid Rock. He will buy the tickets and give them to people that deserve those tickets that otherwise would not be able to afford them. My good friend Tony Orlando, as well, does this. They are just wonderful artists that do so much for our country, particularly our military and our veterans.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I agree with Mr. BILIRAKIS. This is important

consumer protection, and I am glad to see that our committee and the subcommittee headed by Mr. BILIRAKIS as chair and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY as the ranking member has taken on so many of these consumer issues today and in the future. I ask for support on both sides of the aisle, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage a "yes" vote in the memory of Bill Pascrell who did such a wonderful job on this particular issue. I am glad we are getting it across the finish line.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage a "yes" vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. 1402.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1500

YOUTH POISONING PROTECTION ACT

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1442) a bill to ban the sale of products with a high concentration of sodium nitrate to individuals, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1442

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Youth Poisoning Protection Act".

SEC. 2. BANNING OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SODIUM NITRITE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any consumer product containing a high concentration of sodium nitrite shall be considered to be a banned hazardous product under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2057).

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) prohibit any commercial or industrial purpose in which high concentration sodium nitrite is not customarily produced or distributed for sale to, or use or consumption by, or enjoyment of, a consumer; and

(2) apply to high concentration sodium nitrite that meets the definition of a drug, device, or cosmetic (as such terms are defined in subsections (g), (h), and (i) of section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(g), (h), and (i))), or food (as defined in section 201(f) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 321(f))), including poultry and poultry products (as such terms are defined in subsections (e) and (f) of section 4 of the Poultry