

This law provides a framework to secure the border, unleash American energy dominance, extend the Trump tax cuts, create jobs, bring common sense to government, and more. Medicare and Social Security will be protected, ensuring services to the most vulnerable American citizens. Promises made, promises kept.

In conclusion, God bless our troops as the global war on terrorism continues. Trump is reinstituting existing laws to protect American families with peace through strength, revealing war criminal Putin lies, insulting and mocking Trump with “lovely” talks with Putin and then “bomb people at night,” murdering civilians in Ukraine.

LIVES LOST DUE TO U.S. ENDING FOOD AID

(Mr. MAGAZINER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the 27th time to call on the Trump administration to restore funding for lifesaving food aid for malnourished children.

According to data compiled by Boston University, more than 70,000 children—children—have died this year because the Trump administration has frozen food aid that had been delivered by this country for years prior. This is the real-time human cost of inaction.

Again, the Trump administration has said that they are going to restore this aid. They have been saying it for months. Marco Rubio said it. Elon Musk said it when he was still at the administration. They haven’t done it.

A month ago, they said that they were going to issue an RFP now and get this aid moving again. The RFP was issued. Nonprofit organizations, including Edesia Nutrition, have responded to it. The administration has been sitting on it for a month.

What are they waiting for? Every day that they fail to act is a day that children die. They need to keep their word. Restore this aid.

COMMEMORATING 81ST ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF GUAM

(Mr. MOYLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solemn remembrance to commemorate the 81st anniversary of the liberation of Guam, a day of profound meaning to all who call our island home.

On July 21, 1944, the United States Armed Forces arrived on the shores of Guam to liberate our island from nearly 3 years of brutal imperial Japanese occupation during World War II. They courageously fought to reclaim our home and restore the promise of freedom.

Some endured unbearable suffering. Some gave their lives. Some still carry

the scars of those dark and painful years. We honor them all.

Through years marked with immense loss, families were torn apart, villages destroyed, and our language and our culture silenced. Yet, Guam’s Greatest Generation never gave in. They held on to hope, faith, and one another. That quiet resilience, rooted in the community, is what carried them through.

To our survivors, veterans, and every person who carries this history in their hearts: “God bless and thank you”; “Si Yu’us ma’ase.”

“Long Live Guam”; “Biba Guam.” “Long Live liberation day”; “Biba Liberation Day.”

LAND CONVEYANCES FOR ALASKA NATIVE VIETNAM VETERANS

(Mr. BEGICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 410, the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment Extension Act of 2025.

This bill extends the application period for the Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans land allotment program by 5 years, ensuring that eligible veterans can claim the land that they were promised.

For decades, thousands of Alaska Native veterans who served in Vietnam were unfairly denied the ability to apply for land allotments due to their service overseas. While Congress took steps to correct this injustice, the executive branch, until recently, has been slow processing applications and conveyances, leaving many veterans in limbo.

As of January 2025, out of more than 2,000 eligible veterans, only 41 applications have been certified, and only 18 veterans have received their conveyances.

Fortunately, executive orders issued by the current administration have reinstated Federal land withdrawals that were previously revoked. This bill will give these veterans time to participate in the program, with ample land for viable selections.

These veterans served our country honorably, and we need to make sure that they are not denied what they were promised.

I thank the Speaker for consideration of H.R. 410, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o’clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1500

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FINE) at 3 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

UNDERSTANDING CYBERSECURITY OF MOBILE NETWORKS ACT

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1709) to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to submit to Congress a report examining the cybersecurity of mobile service networks, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1709

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 “Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act”.

SEC. 2. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY OF MOBILE SERVICE NETWORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit 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 examining the cybersecurity of mobile service networks and the vulnerability of such networks and mobile devices to cyberattacks and surveillance conducted by adversaries.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the degree to which providers of mobile service have addressed, are addressing, or have not addressed cybersecurity vulnerabilities (including vulnerabilities the exploitation of which could lead to surveillance conducted by adversaries) identified by academic and independent researchers, multistakeholder standards and technical organizations, industry experts, and Federal agencies, including in relevant reports of—

(A) the National Telecommunications and Information Administration;

(B) the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

(C) the Department of Homeland Security, including—

(i) the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; and

(ii) the Science and Technology Directorate.

(2) A discussion of—

(A) the degree to which customers (including consumers, companies, and government agencies) consider cybersecurity as a factor when considering the purchase of mobile service and mobile devices; and

(B) the commercial availability of tools, frameworks, best practices, and other resources for enabling such customers to evaluate cybersecurity risk and price trade-offs.

(3) A discussion of the degree to which providers of mobile service have implemented cybersecurity best practices and risk assessment frameworks.

(4) An estimate and discussion of the prevalence and efficacy of encryption and authentication algorithms and techniques used in each of the following:

(A) Mobile service.

(B) Mobile communications equipment or services.

(C) Commonly used mobile phones and other mobile devices.

(D) Commonly used mobile operating systems and communications software and applications.

(5) A discussion of the barriers for providers of mobile service to adopt more efficacious encryption and authentication algorithms and techniques and to prohibit the use of older encryption and authentication algorithms and techniques with established vulnerabilities in mobile service, mobile communications equipment or services, and mobile phones and other mobile devices.

(6) An estimate and discussion of the prevalence, usage, and availability of technologies that authenticate legitimate mobile service and mobile communications equipment or services to which mobile phones and other mobile devices are connected.

(7) An estimate and discussion of the prevalence, costs, commercial availability, and usage by adversaries in the United States of cell site simulators (often known as international mobile subscriber identity catchers) and other mobile service surveillance and interception technologies.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report required by subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary shall, to the degree practicable, consult with—

(1) the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(3) the intelligence community;

(4) the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security;

(5) the Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security;

(6) academic and independent researchers with expertise in privacy, encryption, cybersecurity, and network threats;

(7) participants in multistakeholder standards and technical organizations (including the 3rd Generation Partnership Project and the Internet Engineering Task Force);

(8) international stakeholders, in coordination with the Department of State as appropriate;

(9) providers of mobile service, including small providers (or the representatives of such providers) and rural providers (or the representatives of such providers);

(10) manufacturers, operators, and providers of mobile communications equipment or services and mobile phones and other mobile devices;

(11) developers of mobile operating systems and communications software and applications; and

(12) other experts that the Assistant Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) SCOPE OF REPORT.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

(1) limit the report required by subsection (a) to mobile service networks;

(2) exclude consideration of 5G protocols and networks in the report required by subsection (a);

(3) limit the assessment required by subsection (b)(1) to vulnerabilities that have been shown to be—

(A) exploited in non-laboratory settings; or

(B) feasibly and practicably exploitable in real-world conditions; and

(4) consider in the report required by subsection (a) vulnerabilities that have been effectively mitigated by manufacturers of mobile phones and other mobile devices.

(e) FORM OF REPORT.—

(1) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be produced in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(2) POTENTIALLY EXPLOITABLE UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The Assistant Secretary shall redact potentially exploitable unclassified information from the report required by subsection (a) but shall provide an unredacted form of the report to the committees described in such subsection.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVERSARY.—The term “adversary” includes—

(A) any unauthorized hacker or other intruder into a mobile service network; and

(B) any foreign government or foreign non-government person engaged in a long-term pattern or serious instances of conduct significantly adverse to the national security of the United States or security and safety of United States persons.

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

(3) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(4) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(5) MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.—The term “mobile communications equipment or service” means any equipment or service that is essential to the provision of mobile service.

(6) MOBILE SERVICE.—The term “mobile service” means, to the extent provided to United States customers, either or both of the following services:

(A) Commercial mobile service (as defined in section 332(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d))).

(B) Commercial mobile data service (as defined in section 6001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401)).

(7) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) an individual who is a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the Record on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1709, the Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act, led by the gentlewoman from Florida's Third District and the gentleman from Ohio's First District.

In recent years, we have seen a rise in large-scale cybersecurity attacks that put Americans at risk. Attacks like the Salt Typhoon have directly impacted the communications of public officials, including President Trump and Vice President VANCE.

While mobile service providers take numerous steps to address vulnerabilities in the networks, threats to our mobile networks continue to exist. To sufficiently address threats across networks, Congress needs a sophisticated and comprehensive assessment of what vulnerabilities persist, what issues have been resolved, and where mobile cybersecurity policymaking should be focused.

The Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act requires the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, NTIA, to submit to Congress a comprehensive report examining the cybersecurity at existing wireless networks and vulnerabilities to cyberattacks and surveillance by adversaries. This bipartisan bill will ensure communications networks are safe and protect the privacy and security of the American people.

This bipartisan legislation passed by a vote of 393–22 in the last Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1709, 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 in support of H.R. 1709, the Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act.

The security of our mobile networks and devices is paramount to American security overall. Most Americans carry a cell phone or other mobile device with them all the time, and this trend is unlikely to change as we are only becoming more and more connected.

Consumers, therefore, deserve to stay in touch with their friends and family, use social media, or connect to the internet without fear of their devices being hacked. We must ensure that these devices, the networks they run on, and the vast amount of data they hold are secure and protected from the malicious actions of our foreign adversaries and other bad actors.

H.R. 1709 is an important step toward addressing these concerns.

This bill directs the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to report to Congress on the cybersecurity threats our mobile networks and mobile devices face at the hands of foreign adversaries and other bad actors. Among other things, the report will include an assessment of whether mobile carriers have or have not addressed cybersecurity vulnerabilities in their respective

networks. It will also include an analysis of whether there are commercially available tools to help consumers evaluate the cybersecurity risks of these networks.

I thank Representatives LANDSMAN and CAMMACK for their bipartisan work on this bill. It is a good step toward ensuring we can protect our mobile networks from evolving threats. I know we will continue to work toward securing our country's data, devices, and networks, whether from a foreign adversary or a domestic threat.

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

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LANDSMAN), who is a member of our committee.

Mr. LANDSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) and Mr. PALLONE.

This is, I think, a really important bipartisan piece of legislation. It is a very simple and straightforward bill. It is simpler than the name itself. H.R. 1709, the Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act, is a mouthful, but the bill is really quite simple, as Mr. LATTA and Mr. PALLONE described.

We have foreign adversaries like Russia and China that are attempting to get our data. There have been breaches, including our own personal data and personal devices, and so the goal of this bill is to require an interagency group to build out all the information we need to ensure that we understand where all of our vulnerabilities are and that we are dealing with those vulnerabilities—where are the gaps, how our foreign adversaries are accessing data, how could they be accessing our data, and how to further our ability to stop our enemies from attacking our individual devices.

This is an important step toward understanding and improving our cybersecurity for the safety and protection of all Americans. It passed overwhelmingly in the Energy and Commerce Committee. This is a bipartisan bill. I thank the staff on both sides of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Republican and Democratic, for helping us put this together.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support it today.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill, as was described by the sponsor, and I urge my colleagues to support it. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, cybersecurity is something we have talked about not only in the Energy and Commerce Committee for many years, but it is also absolutely essential that our wireless networks are not vulnerable to attacks, especially by our adversaries across the globe.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support and ask for passage of the legislation. 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 Ohio (Mr. LATTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1709.

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. LATTA. 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.

□ 1510

PRECISION AGRICULTURE SATELLITE CONNECTIVITY ACT

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1618) to require the Federal Communications Commission to review certain rules of the Commission and develop recommendations for rule changes to promote precision agriculture, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1618

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 "Precision Agriculture Satellite Connectivity Act".

SEC. 2. PRECISION AGRICULTURE SATELLITE CONNECTIVITY.

(a) REVIEW.—The Commission shall—

(1) review the rules of the Commission relating to fixed satellite service, mobile satellite service, and earth exploration satellite service to determine if there are rule changes that the Commission could implement under existing authority to promote precision agriculture; and

(2) if the Commission determines under paragraph (1) that there are rule changes that the Commission could implement, develop recommendations for how to implement the changes.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 15 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit 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 on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a), including any recommendations developed under paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(c) COMMISSION DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to re-

visé and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my legislation, H.R. 1618, the Precision Agriculture Satellite Connectivity Act, that I was pleased to introduce with the gentlewoman from Illinois' Second Congressional District (Ms. KELLY).

For years, large parts of my district and rural areas across America have lacked access to fast broadband connections.

Reliable internet access is more than just being able to stream your favorite TV shows and movies. It is the critical connecting link for all of us. Whether it is helping our seniors access telehealth services or allowing students to complete homework assignments or enabling small businesses to reach global markets, our people, country, and economy run on a reliable internet connection.

Farmers in rural Ohio also know that reliable broadband connections are essential to their operations. After all, it helps deploy technologies that increase productivity, produce higher yields, and minimize operating costs.

Today's smart agriculture technology, from autonomous tractors to distributed soil sensors, rely on internet connections to share data.

In fact, farmers use information in real time to make smarter decisions on how to optimize inputs and whether and when to plant or harvest. When terrestrial or cellular networks are not available, satellite broadband steps in to make these technologies work.

However, it is not just advanced satellite broadband capabilities that improve precision agriculture. Earth-imaging satellites also provide important information which helps farmers and ranchers identify visual trends that may require immediate attention.

In order to ensure our regulations maximize these opportunities, our bill would require the FCC to look at its current satellite rules to determine if rural changes can be made to promote precision agriculture.

I am committed to ensuring our farmers have the tools at their disposal to help increase productivity while minimizing costs. This legislation is a good step forward in that mission.

I thank the chairman of the full committee for bringing this legislation to the floor and working with us.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation, 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 in support of H.R. 1618, the Precision Agriculture Satellite Connectivity Act.

The innovations we are seeing in the commercial satellite industry have the