

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

potential to transform so many aspects of daily life, especially for those in more rural and remote areas.

For years, Americans have relied on satellites for a variety of services, including global positioning systems, GPS, and radio and television. But within the last decade, satellite capabilities have become more sophisticated and are now being woven into the fabric of our mobile networks. With these advancements, mobile consumers now have even greater connectivity and the comfort of knowing they can reach first responders and loved ones in a time of need, no matter where they may be.

The satellite evolution is also touching American farms by facilitating advancements in precision agriculture. H.R. 1618 promotes the innovation of satellite technology for precision agriculture, which uses satellite images to help farmers yield better crops and maximize their yield profitability.

The legislation directs the FCC to review its satellite service rules to assess whether there are any rule changes that could better enable satellites to deliver precision agriculture solutions.

If the FCC finds that changes are necessary, the bill requires the FCC to develop recommendations for implementing them. It also instructs the FCC to report its findings to Congress, including any recommendations.

I thank Representatives KELLY and LATTA for their bipartisan work on this bill. With this legislation, we ensure that the FCC and its satellite rules are enabling technological advancements in the important area of precision agriculture as much as possible.

Mr. Speaker, this is important to the farm community, and it shows the efforts that can be made with satellites for precision agriculture. I think it is important.

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

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, because I know across my district—I have one of the largest farm income-producing districts in the State of Ohio—our farmers rely on this technology. It is very important that the FCC looks at what they can do to help promote agriculture across this country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the legislation, and 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. 1618, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSUMER SAFETY TECHNOLOGY ACT

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 1770) to direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a pilot program to explore the use of artificial intelligence in support of the mission of the Commission and to direct the Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission to study and report on the use of blockchain technology and tokens, respectively.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1770

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 “Consumer Safety Technology Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Pilot program for use of artificial intelligence by Consumer Product Safety Commission.

TITLE II—BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Study on blockchain technology and its use in consumer protection.

TITLE III—TOKEN TAXONOMY

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Findings.

Sec. 303. Report on unfair or deceptive acts or practices in transactions relating to tokens.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) 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));

(2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce; and

(3) the term “token” means a transferrable, digital representation of information recorded on a blockchain or other distributed ledger technology.

TITLE I—ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “AI for Consumer Product Safety Act”.

SEC. 102. PILOT PROGRAM FOR USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BY CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall establish a pilot program to explore the use of artificial intelligence by the Commission in support of the consumer product safety mission of the Commission, as described in section 2(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051(b)).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the pilot program established under subsection (a), the Commission shall do the following:

(1) Use artificial intelligence for at least 1 of the following purposes:

(A) Tracking trends with respect to injuries involving consumer products.

(B) Identifying consumer product hazards.

(C) Monitoring the retail marketplace (including internet websites) for the sale of recalled consumer products (including both new and used products).

(D) Identifying consumer products required by section 17(a) of the Consumer Product

Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2066(a)) to be refused admission into the customs territory of the United States.

(2) Consistent with section 6 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2055), consult with the following:

(A) Technologists, data scientists, and experts in artificial intelligence and machine learning.

(B) Cybersecurity experts.

(C) Members of the retail industry.

(D) Consumer product manufacturers.

(E) Consumer product safety organizations.

(F) Any other person the Commission considers appropriate.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the conclusion of the pilot program established under subsection (a), the Consumer Product Safety 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, and make publicly available on the website of the Commission, a report on the findings and data derived from such program, including the extent to which the use of artificial intelligence improved the ability of the Commission to advance the consumer product safety mission of the Commission.

TITLE II—BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Blockchain Innovation Act”.

SEC. 202. STUDY ON BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND ITS USE IN CONSUMER PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission and any other Federal agency the Secretary determines appropriate, shall complete a study on the possible uses of blockchain technology for consumer protection purposes, including preventing or mitigating fraud and other unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.—In conducting the study required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall examine—

(A) existing and emerging uses of blockchain technology that could help protect consumers, including by preventing or mitigating fraud and other unfair or deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45);

(B) trends in the commercial use of and investment in blockchain technology to prevent or mitigate fraud and other unfair or deceptive acts or practices as described in subparagraph (A);

(C) best practices in facilitating public-private partnerships in blockchain technology to prevent or mitigate fraud and other unfair or deceptive acts or practices as described in subparagraph (A);

(D) potential benefits and risks related to the use of blockchain technology to prevent or mitigate fraud and other unfair or deceptive acts or practices as described in subparagraph (A);

(E) possible modifications to Federal regulations that could encourage the use of blockchain technology to prevent or mitigate fraud and other unfair or deceptive acts or practices as described in subparagraph (A); and

(F) any other relevant observations or recommendations related to the use of blockchain technology for consumer protection purposes, including preventing or mitigating fraud and other unfair or deceptive acts or practices as described in subparagraph (A).