

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).

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—In conducting the study required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide opportunity for public comment and advice relevant to conducting the study.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the study required by subsection (a)(1), the Secretary 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 Department of Commerce, a report that contains the results of such study.

TITLE III—TOKEN TAXONOMY

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Digital Taxonomy Act”.

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is important that the United States remains a leader in innovation;

(2) tokens and blockchain technology are driving innovation and providing consumers with increased choice and convenience;

(3) the use of tokens and blockchain technology is likely to increase in the future;

(4) the Federal Trade Commission is responsible for protecting consumers from unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including relating to tokens;

(5) the Commission has previously taken action against unscrupulous companies and individuals that committed unfair or deceptive acts or practices involving tokens; and

(6) to bolster the Commission’s ability to enforce against unfair or deceptive acts or practices involving tokens, the Commission should ensure staff have appropriate training and resources to identify and pursue such cases.

SEC. 303. REPORT ON UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES IN TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO TOKENS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Trade 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—

(1) any actions taken by the Commission relating to unfair or deceptive acts or practices in transactions relating to tokens;

(2) any other efforts of the Commission to prevent unfair or deceptive acts or practices relating to tokens; and

(3) any recommendations by the Commission for legislation that would improve the ability of the Commission and other relevant Federal agencies to further protect consumers from unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the token marketplace.

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 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 today in support of H.R. 1770, the Consumer Safety Technology Act, led by the gentlewoman from Indiana’s Ninth District, the gentleman from Florida’s Ninth District, and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

This legislation will require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a pilot program to explore the use of artificial intelligence in support of its product safety efforts. It would also direct the Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission to study and report on the consumer protection applications of blockchain technology.

Technology such as AI and blockchain are revolutionizing the private sector with improvements in efficiency, security, and transparency. We need to make sure the Federal Government is reaping the same benefits and using technology to its advantage.

This bill would not only make these agencies more effective, but it would protect consumers in the process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join with me in voting in favor of H.R. 1770, 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. 1770, the Consumer Safety Technology Act.

Our consumer protection agencies play a critical role in ensuring unsafe products do not enter the U.S. market. Advancements in technology, especially as it relates to artificial intelligence, have the potential to help alleviate the stress some of these agencies may face in being underfunded and understaffed.

H.R. 1770 would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to stay up-to-date on new and emerging technologies by integrating them into their daily agency functions. It also requires the Federal Trade Commission to study blockchain technologies and tokens.

The CPSC and the FTC do important work to protect all Americans from dangerous products, including emerging technologies. While this bill will help assist in those efforts, it is no replacement for strong, independent, and bipartisan agencies or proper funding and staffing levels.

I hope, in addition to supporting this bill, that my Republican colleagues will finally speak up against President Trump’s dangerous attempts to weaken or even dismantle these critical agencies.

I commend Representative SOTO for his leadership on this issue, and I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 1770.

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

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the

gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO), the sponsor of the bill and a member of our committee.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1770, the Consumer Safety Technology Act. The bill directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to launch a pilot program exploring the use of artificial intelligence so that we can track injury trends, identify hazards, monitor recalls, and identify products not meeting importation requirements.

The reality is that the crooks are already using AI. The cops on the beat need to be able to use this, too. We also heard in committee that this could help make the CPSC more efficient by the use of this technology, and it is critical that we protect consumers.

The bill also requires the Department of Commerce and other agencies to study blockchain technology in the context of consumer products and safety. Right now, blockchain is an exciting technology. It is new technology that can be used for data storage and helping AI to analyze major issues. In addition, it could be in the digital currency form.

The next section also instructs that the FTC shall report to Congress on its efforts to address unfair and deceptive trade practices related to tokens, also known as digital currency, and make any recommendations to improve our Federal agency’s ability to protect consumers and promote innovation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chair LATTA, Ranking Members PALLONE and SCHAKOWSKY, and Representatives HOUGHIN, TRAHAN, and CASTOR for joining me in this important legislation. I urge Members to vote “yes.”

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill on a bipartisan basis. It is important from a consumer safety point of view.

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

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, as has been pointed out, the technologies are changing so rapidly, especially when looking at AI and blockchain and how they are revolutionizing the private sector because of the efficient security and transparency and what we need to be doing on the Federal Government side at the same time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation with an “aye” vote, 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. 1770.

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.

NTIA POLICY AND CYBERSECURITY COORDINATION ACT

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1766) to amend the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act to establish the Office of Policy Development and Cybersecurity, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1766

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 “NTIA Policy and Cybersecurity Coordination Act”.

SEC. 2. POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND CYBERSECURITY.

(a) OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND CYBERSECURITY.—Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 106. OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND CYBERSECURITY.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be within the NTIA an office to be known as the Office of Policy Development and Cybersecurity (in this section referred to as the ‘Office’).

“(b) ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR.—The head of the Office shall be an Associate Administrator for Policy Development and Cybersecurity (in this section referred to as the ‘Associate Administrator’), who shall report to the Assistant Secretary.

“(c) DUTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Associate Administrator shall oversee and conduct national communications and information policy analysis and development for the internet and communications technologies.

“(2) PARTICULAR DUTIES.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Associate Administrator shall—

“(A) develop, analyze, and advocate for market-based policies that promote innovation, competition, consumer access, digital inclusion, workforce development, and economic growth in the communications, media, and technology markets;

“(B) conduct studies, as delegated by the Assistant Secretary or required by Congress, on how individuals in the United States access and use the internet, wireline and wireless telephony, mass media, other digital services, and video services;

“(C) coordinate transparent, consensus-based, multistakeholder processes to create guidance for and to support the development and implementation of cybersecurity and privacy policies with respect to the internet and other communications networks;

“(D) promote increased collaboration between security researchers and providers of communications services and software system developers;

“(E) perform such duties as the Assistant Secretary considers appropriate relating to the program for preventing future vulnerabilities established under section 8(a) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(a));

“(F) advocate for policies that promote the security and resilience to cybersecurity inci-

dents of communications networks while fostering innovation, including policies that promote secure communications network supply chains;

“(G) at the direction of the Assistant Secretary, present security of the digital economy and infrastructure and cybersecurity policy efforts before the Commission, Congress, and elsewhere;

“(H) provide advice and assistance to the Assistant Secretary in carrying out the policy responsibilities of the NTIA with respect to cybersecurity policy matters, including the evaluation of the impact of cybersecurity matters pending before the Commission, other Federal agencies, and Congress;

“(I) in addition to the duties described in subparagraph (H), perform such other duties regarding the policy responsibilities of the NTIA with respect to cybersecurity policy matters as the Assistant Secretary considers appropriate;

“(J) develop policies to accelerate innovation and commercialization with respect to advances in technological understanding of communications technologies;

“(K) identify barriers to trust, security, innovation, and commercialization with respect to communications technologies, including access to capital and other resources, and ways to overcome such barriers;

“(L) provide public access to relevant data, research, and technical assistance on innovation and commercialization with respect to communications technologies, consistent with the protection of classified information;

“(M) strengthen collaboration on and coordination of policies relating to innovation and commercialization with respect to communications technologies, including policies focused on the needs of small businesses and rural communities—

“(i) within the Department of Commerce;

“(ii) between the Department of Commerce and State government agencies, as appropriate; and

“(iii) between the Department of Commerce and the Commission or any other Federal agency the Assistant Secretary determines to be necessary; and

“(N) solicit and consider feedback from small and rural communications service providers, as appropriate.”.

(b) TRANSITIONAL RULES.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR; CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.—

(A) REDESIGNATION.—The position of Associate Administrator for Policy Analysis and Development at the NTIA is hereby redesignated as the position of Associate Administrator for Policy Development and Cybersecurity.

(B) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.—The individual serving as Associate Administrator for Policy Analysis and Development at the NTIA on the date of the enactment of this Act shall become, as of such date, the Associate Administrator for Policy Development and Cybersecurity.

(2) NTIA DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “NTIA” means the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

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 in-

clude 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 H.R. 1766, the NTIA Policy and Cybersecurity Coordination Act, led by the gentleman from California's 23rd District and the gentlewoman from Virginia's Fourth District.

Cyber threats, whether originating from state actors, criminal organizations, or malicious hackers, pose significant risks to our national security, economy, and the privacy of our citizens.

The increasing frequency and sophistication of cyberattacks, like we saw last year in the Salt Typhoon attack, underscores the urgency of addressing this ever-evolving challenge.

The NTIA Policy and Cybersecurity Coordination Act bolsters our Nation's cybersecurity posture by strengthening the coordination between the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, NTIA, and other relevant Federal agencies. Additionally, the bill renames the existing NTIA Office of Policy Analysis and Development to the Office of Policy Development and Cybersecurity and codifies the existing activities of the office.

H.R. 1766 seeks to promote effective information sharing, collaboration, and response efforts established in the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act. The legislation also facilitates public-private partnerships to develop and implement cybersecurity policies relating to communication networks.

By encouraging collaboration between government agencies and stakeholders, we can work together to address cyber threats and vulnerabilities more effectively.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan legislation passed the House of Representatives by a voice vote in the last Congress. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1766, 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. 1766, the NTIA Policy and Cybersecurity Coordination Act.

Mr. Speaker, protecting our Nation's communication networks is of vital importance to our national security. This is particularly important now, when a significant amount of our country's economic and social activity has moved online and consumers are continuing to connect more devices to these networks every day.

We, therefore, must build safeguards into our country's communication networks to increase their safety and security while also promoting innovation and competition.

H.R. 1766 will help us achieve these goals. The bill authorizes the existing