

broadband like 5G and eventually 6G across the country through the Boosting Broadband Connectivity Agenda. I appreciate the majority including provisions in this bill to support comprehensive broadband deployment solutions to expand connectivity and fuel wireless innovation.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), who is the chairman of our Subcommittee on Communications and Technology.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the FUTURE Networks Act, which is a bill that I have introduced, along with my friends, Representatives LUCY MCBATH and BILL JOHNSON.

Our Nation's wireless networks are constantly evolving, bringing more innovative services and connectivity to our constituents. Over my time in Congress, I have watched wireless networks transform from the first iterations of digital technology to 3G, then 4G, and now 5G networks with achievable speeds well over 1 gigabit.

While these innovations have been extraordinary, the benefits have not flowed to all Americans equally, and we have seen related policy issues that have necessitated congressional action and regulatory steps from the FCC. To ensure that all Americans benefit from the next generation of wireless technology, 6G, we need to be considering it now.

The FUTURE Networks Act will require the Federal Communications Commission to create a 6G task force with members appointed by the chair and comprising representatives from trusted companies, public interest groups, and government representatives at every level of government, including Tribes. The mandate of the task force would be to report on possible uses, strengths, and limitations of 6G, including any supply chain, cybersecurity, or other limitations that would need to be addressed as the wireless technology evolves.

This bill would lay the groundwork for the policy considerations that will certainly arise, and it is good, forward-looking governance.

I want to thank the cosponsors for their efforts on the bill, Representatives LUCY MCBATH and BILL JOHNSON, and my bipartisan colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee for their input and support to strengthen this measure throughout the process.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support the FUTURE Networks Act.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge bipartisan support for 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4045, as amended.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

AMERICAN CYBERSECURITY LITERACY ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4055) to establish a cybersecurity literacy campaign, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4055

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "American Cybersecurity Literacy Act".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States has a national security and economic interest in promoting cybersecurity literacy amongst the general public.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF CYBERSECURITY LITERACY CAMPAIGN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall develop and conduct a cybersecurity literacy campaign (which shall be available in multiple languages and formats, if practicable) to increase the knowledge and awareness of the American people of best practices to reduce cybersecurity risks.

(b) CAMPAIGN.—To reduce cybersecurity risks, the Assistant Secretary shall—

(1) educate the American people on how to prevent and mitigate cyberattacks and cybersecurity risks, including by—

(A) instructing the American people on how to identify—

(i) phishing emails and messages; and

(ii) secure websites;

(B) instructing the American people about the benefits of changing default passwords on hardware and software technology;

(C) encouraging the use of cybersecurity tools, including—

(i) multi-factor authentication;

(ii) complex passwords;

(iii) anti-virus software;

(iv) patching and updating software and applications; and

(v) virtual private networks;

(D) identifying the devices that could pose possible cybersecurity risks, including—

(i) personal computers;

(ii) smartphones;

(iii) tablets;

(iv) Wi-Fi routers;

(v) smart home appliances;

(vi) webcams;

(vii) internet-connected monitors; and

(viii) any other device that can be connected to the internet, including mobile devices other than smartphones and tablets;

(E) encouraging Americans to—

(i) regularly review mobile application permissions;

(ii) decline privilege requests from mobile applications that are unnecessary;

(iii) download applications only from trusted vendors or sources; and

(iv) consider a product's life cycle and the developer or manufacturer's commitment to providing security updates during a connected device's expected period of use; and

(F) identifying the potential cybersecurity risks of using publicly available Wi-Fi networks and the methods a user may utilize to limit such risks; and

(2) encourage the American people to use resources to help mitigate the cybersecurity risks identified in this subsection.

(c) ASSISTANT SECRETARY DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Assistant Secretary" means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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 on H.R. 4055.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4055, the American Cybersecurity Literacy Act. Cybersecurity threats targeting Americans are increasingly common, particularly since wireless devices proliferate our society.

H.R. 4055, the American Cybersecurity Literacy Act, is intended to help Americans arm themselves with the information and tools they need to prevent being a victim of a cyberattack. The bipartisan legislation requires the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information to create and conduct a cybersecurity campaign to increase the knowledge and awareness of best practices to avoid cyberattacks.

The bill also requires the campaign to, among other things, provide instructions about how to identify common problematic attacks like phishing emails and unsecure websites. The campaign will also highlight the benefits of changing default passwords and encouraging the use of cybersecurity tools like multifactor identification and complex passwords.

Finally, to ensure that as many Americans as possible can benefit from this information, the legislation requires the campaign to be in as many languages and formats as practicable.

This legislation will arm the American people with critical information that they need to ensure they are not the victim of a cyberattack. It is important to note that by passing this bill we are not shifting the burden of preventing cybersecurity attacks away from large, sophisticated companies and onto individuals. Companies still have the primary responsibility of preventing these attacks, and there is still

much work to do, but this legislation adds additional layers of protection by giving consumers the tools and information to protect themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I want to applaud Representatives KINZINGER, ESHOO, VEASEY, HOULAHAN, and BILIRAKIS for their work on this important bipartisan bill that continues our work of protecting consumers. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4055, the American Cybersecurity Literacy Act, which was introduced by Representatives KINZINGER and ESHOO.

The Cybersecurity Solarium Commission identified cyber hygiene as a key challenge affecting our readiness as a country. As many cybersecurity professionals will attest, there are common steps that Americans can take to prevent disruption to networks and the theft of personal information.

This legislation directs the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to establish a cybersecurity literacy campaign to educate Americans on cybersecurity risks and best practices to reduce those risks. By increasing awareness of the simple steps that can be taken every day, we can reduce cybersecurity incidents. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, again, this is a very important piece of legislation. I have had about seven different cybersecurity events with the FBI in my district for my constituents. One of the things that they have always stressed is good hygiene, and over 80 percent is good hygiene, to prevent these cybersecurity attacks.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support again for the bipartisan 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4055, as amended.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

OPIOID PRESCRIPTION VERIFICATION ACT OF 2021

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

(H.R. 2355) to facilitate responsible, informed dispensing of controlled substances and other prescribed medications, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2355

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 "Opioid Prescription Verification Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. MATERIALS FOR TRAINING PHARMACISTS ON CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A PHARMACIST MAY DECLINE TO FILL A PRESCRIPTION.

(a) *UPDATES TO MATERIALS.*—Section 3212(a) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (21 U.S.C. 829 note) is amended by striking "Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall develop and disseminate" and inserting "The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall develop and disseminate not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and update periodically thereafter".

(b) *MATERIALS INCLUDED.*—Section 3212(b) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (21 U.S.C. 829 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph:

"(1) pharmacists on how to verify the identity of the patient;"

(c) *MATERIALS FOR TRAINING ON PATIENT VERIFICATION.*—Section 3212 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (21 U.S.C. 829 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) *MATERIALS FOR TRAINING ON VERIFICATION OF IDENTITY.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, after seeking stakeholder input in accordance with subsection (c), shall—

"(1) update the materials developed under subsection (a) to include information for pharmacists on how to verify the identity of the patient; and

"(2) disseminate, as appropriate, the updated materials."

SEC. 3. INCENTIVIZING STATES TO FACILITATE RESPONSIBLE, INFORMED DISPENSING OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 392A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b-1) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) *PREFERENCE.*—In determining the amounts of grants awarded to States under subsections (a) and (b), the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may give preference to States in accordance with such criteria as the Director may specify and may choose to give preference to States that—

"(1) maintain a prescription drug monitoring program;

"(2) require prescribers of controlled substances in schedule II, III, or IV to issue such

prescriptions electronically, and make such requirement subject to exceptions in the cases listed in section 1860D-4(e)(7)(B) of the Social Security Act; and

"(3) require dispensers of such controlled substances to enter certain information about the purchase of such controlled substances into the respective State's prescription drug monitoring program, including—

"(A) the National Drug Code or, in the case of compounded medications, compound identifier;

"(B) the quantity dispensed;

"(C) the patient identifier; and

"(D) the date filled."

(b) *DEFINITIONS.*—Subsection (d) of section 392A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b-1), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), is amended to read as follows:

"(d) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

"(1) *CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.*—The term 'controlled substance' has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act.

"(2) *DISPENSER.*—The term 'dispenser' means a physician, pharmacist, or other person that dispenses a controlled substance to an ultimate user.

"(3) *INDIAN TRIBE.*—The term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act."

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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 on H.R. 2355.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, in April of this year, the Energy and Commerce Health Subcommittee held a hearing to discuss the dual threat of the concurrent COVID-19 pandemic and the opioid overdose crisis. In that hearing we considered a slate of bills targeted toward the opioid crisis including H.R. 2355, the Opioid Prescription Verification Act of 2021.

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We knew then, and we know now, that time was ticking. Millions of Americans were experiencing the deadly pandemic and simultaneously living through hard-hitting mental health and substance use issues. Tragically, we have lost over 750,000 Americans to COVID-19 and over 100,000 to drug overdoses during the pandemic.

H.R. 2355 seeks to reduce prescription opioid diversion by directing HHS, DEA, FDA, CDC, and SAMHSA to update and disseminate training materials to help pharmacists that dispense opioid medications verify the identity of the patient. To incentivize States to facilitate verification, the bill also authorizes the CDC to prioritize certain grant funding to States that maintain