

It is almost inconceivable that this continues to occur in modern-day America. Yet, it is the actual reality for millions of trafficked women.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 6552.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6552, as amended.

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. ROY. Madam 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.

□ 1430

COMMERCIAL REMOTE SENSING AMENDMENT ACT OF 2022

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6845) to provide for transparent licensing of commercial remote sensing systems, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6845

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 “Commercial Remote Sensing Amendment Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. ANNUAL REPORTS.

(a) DEADLINES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 60121(c) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “120” and inserting “60”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 60126(a)(1)(E) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “120” and inserting “60”.

(b) NOTIFICATIONS.—Section 60126(a)(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 60122; and” and inserting “paragraphs (5) and (6) of section 60122(b);”.

(c) CONDITIONS.—Section 60126(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) all terms, conditions, or restrictions placed on licensees pursuant to section 60122; and”.

(d) TIERS.—Section 60126(a)(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) a list of all applications submitted and licenses granted in accordance therewith, listed by tier as defined in regulation, as well as the rationale for each tier categorization;”.

(e) SUNSET.—Section 60126 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2030”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 6845, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 6845, the Commercial Remote Sensing Amendment Act of 2022. I thank Science Committee Ranking Member LUCAS for introducing this bipartisan bill, and Representative ED PERLMUTTER, a member of our Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics that I chair, for being an original co-sponsor.

This bill will provide increased transparency in the licensing of commercial remote sensing systems by requiring the regulatory agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to provide additional reporting on the licensing of commercial remote sensing systems.

The bill also amends the statute to ensure that the time required for issuing commercial remote sensing licenses aligns with updated regulations.

I am pleased that the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology strengthened the bill in its consideration of the legislation. An amendment we sponsored added further annual reporting requirements on the applications for licenses submitted and licenses issued.

The amendment also sustained the sunset clause of annual reporting. The sunset date of 2030 will ensure that we go back, review the law, and stay responsive to changes in this rapidly growing commercial space sector.

Commercial remote sensing is a highly competitive global industry, with \$2.6 billion in revenue for 2020 alone, according to a report of the Satellite Industry Association.

Commercial remote sensing data are used in energy, agriculture, disaster monitoring, mapping, national security applications, and much more. This bill provides Congress with transparency in information that will benefit our oversight of the licensing and regulation of this important and growing industry.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 6845, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6845, the Commercial Remote Sensing Amendment Act. I introduced this bipartisan legislation along with my colleague, Representative PERLMUTTER, to update reporting requirements for NOAA’s Office of Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs so that Congress can monitor how

regulations are impacting the growth and improvement of the commercial remote sensing industry.

Remote sensing uses data collected from satellites to produce images of the Earth. It has become a critical resource in fields like agriculture, finance, trade, and energy.

For instance, imagery and data from commercial remote sensing allows us to improve crop production by helping farmers more efficiently apply water and fertilizer. It informs future commodity prices by actively monitoring weather and crop health.

Commercial remote sensing also improves our ability to prepare for and to respond to natural disasters by informing flood plain mapping, tornado tracking, and drought monitoring, topics that are very important to the people of Oklahoma.

It can also be helpful in humanitarian relief efforts and monitoring treaty compliance, among other applications.

As you can see, commercial remote sensing provides us with critical information for many important applications. This technology is constantly evolving, and the industry is seeing tremendous growth.

To effectively support and manage remote sensing activities, it is critical that Congress receives timely and comprehensive reports so we can evaluate the state of the industry and how regulations are affecting its growth.

The Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act of 2015 established a reporting requirement from the Department of Commerce on the status of commercial remote sensing licensing and regulation. That requirement expired in 2020.

H.R. 6845 will reinstate the reporting requirement and keep Congress informed of agency actions, their impact on licensees, and the state of the commercial remote sensing industry. These reports to Congress will give us the information we need to ensure that the U.S. remains a global leader in this important field.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6845 is a nonsense, bipartisan bill that will help ensure that the U.S. remains the global leader in the commercial remote sensing industry.

I thank my friend, Representative PERLMUTTER, for working with me on this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time to speak at this time, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

As I said before, commercial remote sensing provides us with critical information to a number of fields like agriculture, finance, trade, energy, and more. This, in turn, allows us to be better stewards of our resources.

H.R. 6845, the Commercial Remote Sensing Amendment Act, will help us

ensure that Congress receives the updates necessary to monitor industry regulations. By updating these reporting requirements, we can ensure that the U.S. remains the global leader in this important field.

Again, I thank Representative PERLMUTTER for cosponsoring this bill with me, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6845, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6845, 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.

ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2022

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7569) to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing certain courses of study relating to cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7569

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 “Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Addressing cybersecurity vulnerabilities in energy-related critical infrastructure after an intrusion occurs is inefficient, ineffective, and costly.

(2) Integrating cybersecurity considerations into the research, design, and development of energy infrastructure represents a cost-effective approach to enhancing the security, resilience, and reliability of the electric grid, oil and natural gas pipelines, and other energy distribution, transmission, and generation systems.

(3) Successfully employing the approach outlined in paragraph (2) as a guiding principle for the Department’s energy infrastructure activities will require a diverse, inclusive, and highly skilled workforce which possesses energy-specific cybersecurity expertise and familiarity with associated research, development, and demonstration needs.

(4) A dedicated science scholarship program at the Department for graduate students and postdoctoral researchers studying energy-specific cybersecurity disciplines could help address the challenges stated in paragraphs (1) through (3).

(b) PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish an Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Program (referred to in this section as the “Program”) to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall—

(A) provide financial assistance, on a competitive basis, for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education to support graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing a course of study that integrates cybersecurity competencies within disciplines associated with energy infrastructure needs;

(B) provide graduate students and postdoctoral researchers supported under the Program with research traineeship experiences at National Laboratories and utilities; and

(C) conduct outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority-serving institutions.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the development and implementation of the Program.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department” means the Department of Energy.

(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term “historically Black college and university” has the meaning given the term “part B institution” in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(4) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term “minority-serving institution” means an eligible institution under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “National Laboratory” has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(6) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term “Tribal College or University” has the meaning given such term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 7569, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7569, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to support graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing coursework at the intersection of cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

In doing so, the bill aims to empower the Department of Energy to train a new generation of scientists and engineers who can design and develop energy infrastructure systems with cybersecurity considerations from the very start.

In addition, to financial assistance for scholarships, fellowships, and research projects, awardees will be provided with research traineeships at national laboratories and utilities to gain practical, hands-on experience with developing new tools and technology.

Furthermore, the bill explicitly encourages the Department to leverage this program as a tool for diversifying the high-skilled workforce by expanding outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges and universities, and minority-serving institutions.

In sum, this bill represents a necessary and fundamental change from our current approach to securing our infrastructure, where cybersecurity solutions are retroactively applied only after attack has actually occurred.

I thank Representative ROSS for introducing this thoughtful legislation. I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 7569.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7569, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act.

Broadly, this bill is meant to expand the cybersecurity workforce for our energy sector. But before I explain how it will do that, I will impress upon my colleagues why this is necessary.

Our energy sector is facing more threats now than ever before. Russia’s attack on Ukraine has heightened threats to our infrastructure, and our liquefied natural gas industry has been the target of numerous cyberattacks recently.

The FBI has also been issuing warnings about credible threats to our energy infrastructure. In addition to staying vigilant now, we need to prepare ourselves for a future in which threats like these continue to grow. The way we do this is by building our energy sector cybersecurity workforce. This bill does just that with a three-pronged approach.

First, it encourages further study in this field by creating a program at the Department of Energy that provides financial assistance to graduate students and post-docs who are working on cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

Second, it provides energy cybersecurity training through traineeships at our national labs and utilities, giving students practical skills and experience to bring to the workforce.