

focus of mine when it comes to expanding access to healthcare. That is because FQHCs lead the Nation in driving quality improvement, while reducing healthcare costs.

Across this country, 1 in 11 Americans, including 400,000 veterans, and nearly 9 million children, rely on FQHCs for their primary healthcare. They have been a huge success in expanding quality care, but the reality is, smaller, rural communities do not have the population base to support full-time health centers.

There are also many Americans, in both rural and urban areas, who lack transportation to access their closest FQHC, and that is exactly where mobile health units come in. Mobile health units have the capability to bring high-quality healthcare to all Americans, especially those in underserved areas.

My bill will allow FQHCs this important flexibility to use their Federal New Access Point grants to establish mobile health units. This will allow health centers to better serve their communities, especially communities that have traditionally been hard to reach; and this does so at no additional cost to the taxpayer.

In my district, we have seen the difference these mobile units make. For example, the Nevada Health Centers currently runs three mobile health units: The Children's Mobile Medical Unit, the Ronald McDonald Care Mobile Unit, and the Mammovan.

The Mammovan is a mobile mammography unit that travels to underserved areas of our State, providing mammograms to women in geographically isolated areas and those who may not otherwise seek this important preventative care that will allow for early detection and simply will save lives.

The First Person Care Clinic in Nevada also has a mobile health unit and is in the process of setting up a second one, which will expand access to primary care to more patients from Las Vegas, to Henderson, to Laughlin.

Recently, I had the opportunity to see firsthand the Mammovan in action, and I am proud of all of Nevada's health centers and the southern Nevada Health District who are leading the way in providing lifesaving mobile healthcare for Nevadans.

We must build off these success stories and ensure health centers across America can utilize mobile health units where they make sense to better serve their communities.

We must keep working to ensure that every American has access to healthcare they need and deserve; and that is why I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on this critical piece of legislation today.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), my Energy and Commerce Committee colleague.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for S. 958, the companion

bill to H.R. 5141, the MOBILE Health Care Act.

As my colleagues have pointed out, community health centers across the country play a crucial role in ensuring rural and underserved communities have access to affordable, quality healthcare.

For more than 50 years, health centers have provided services to America's most vulnerable population and medically underserved communities. These centers are the healthcare home for nearly 29 million patients, including 9 million children and over 400,000 veterans.

The MOBILE Health Care Act that we are considering today would help these centers further expand their reach to the most rural areas of our country by giving them greater flexibility and allowing them to bring clinics even closer to the patients that they serve.

I understand the need for increasing access to health services and appreciate how beneficial health centers have proven to be in my district. Community health centers are an integral part of the healthcare safety net, and this bill will improve access to care for many of my constituents. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, this is an important piece of legislation. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill. It is bipartisan. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE). 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, S. 958.

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. TIFFANY. 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.

INFORMING CONSUMERS ABOUT SMART DEVICES ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4081) to require the disclosure of a camera or recording capability in certain internet-connected devices, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4081

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 "Informing Consumers about Smart Devices Act".

SEC. 2. REQUIRED DISCLOSURE OF A CAMERA OR RECORDING CAPABILITY IN CERTAIN INTERNET-CONNECTED DEVICES.

Each manufacturer of a covered device shall disclose whether the covered device manufactured by the manufacturer contains a camera or microphone as a component of the covered device.

SEC. 3. ENFORCEMENT BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

(a) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of section 2 shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(b) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Trade Commission shall prevent any person from violating this Act or a regulation promulgated under this Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this Act.

(2) PENALTIES AND PRIVILEGES.—Any person who violates this Act or a regulation promulgated under this Act shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(c) COMMISSION GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, through outreach to relevant private entities, shall issue guidance to assist manufacturers in complying with the requirements of this Act, including guidance about best practices for making the disclosure required by section 2 as clear and conspicuous as practicable.

(d) TAILORED GUIDANCE.—A manufacturer of a covered device may petition the Commission for tailored guidance as to how to meet the requirements of section 2.

(e) LIMITATION ON COMMISSION GUIDANCE.—No guidance issued by the Commission with respect to this Act shall confer any rights on any person, State, or locality, nor shall operate to bind the Commission or any person to the approach recommended in such guidance. In any enforcement action brought pursuant to this Act, the Commission shall allege a specific violation of a provision of this Act. The Commission may not base an enforcement action on, or execute a consent order based on, practices that are alleged to be inconsistent with any such guidelines, unless the Commission determines such practices expressly violate section 2.

SEC. 4. DEFINITION OF COVERED DEVICE.

As used in this Act, the term "covered device"—

(1) means a consumer product, as defined by section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)) that is capable of connecting to the internet, a component of which is a camera or microphone; and

(2) does not include—

(A) a telephone (including a mobile phone), a laptop, tablet, or any device that a consumer would reasonably expect to have a microphone or camera;

(B) any device that is specifically marketed as a camera, telecommunications device, or microphone; or

(C) any device or apparatus described in sections 255, 716, and 718, and subsections (aa) and (bb) of section 303 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 255; 617; 619; and 303(aa) and (bb)), and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall apply to all devices manufactured after the date that is 180 days after

the date on which guidance is issued by the Commission under section 3(c), and shall not apply to devices manufactured or sold before such date, or otherwise introduced into interstate commerce before such date.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

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. 4081.

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. 4081, the Informing Consumers About Smart Devices Act.

For consumers, the benefits of technological progress are all around us. Perhaps nowhere is this more apparent than in our homes. The growing array of smart devices and household appliances with voice, video, and internet connectivity and technology make our lives easier, more entertaining, and more comfortable.

So, while there is no question that smart refrigerators, home assistants like Amazon's Alexa, and the countless other internet-connected devices that have microphones or cameras benefit consumers, there is also no question that these devices should not be able to listen to or watch us without our knowledge or consent. Unfortunately, studies confirm that many devices do not disclose these capabilities. Some are easily tricked into recording when people do not want them to do so.

So H.R. 4081 addresses this straightforward problem with a straightforward solution. The bill requires manufacturers of internet-connected devices that are equipped with a camera or microphone to disclose to consumers that a camera or microphone is part of the device. The bill does not apply to mobile phones, laptops, or other devices that a consumer would already reasonably expect to include a camera or microphone.

Now, the Federal Trade Commission must issue guidance to help businesses comply with these new requirements and may seek penalties, including civil penalties, for violations.

This bill will protect consumers; and I commend Representatives CURTIS and

MOULTON for their bipartisan work on this legislation.

This bill is commonsense, balanced, and bipartisan. It is a solution to an issue that touches all Americans. It unanimously passed out of the Energy and Commerce Committee in July by a vote of 53-to-0 and is yet another example of the work the committee is doing to protect consumers. I hope that trend continues today here on the House floor because there is no reason why consumers should ever be spied on by their own household devices without their knowledge and consent.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important consumer protection legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4081, the Informing Consumers About Smart Devices Act, introduced by Representative CURTIS.

In the past few years, we have seen a tremendous advancement in the development of technologies in consumer products. While many of these technologies make everyday life more convenient, they also have the ability to collect data from their users without their knowledge.

While it may be apparent to users that a laptop has the ability to record conversations, it certainly may not be clear that other devices like televisions, refrigerators, even toasters, have the same capabilities.

This bipartisan legislation would simply require manufacturers of the internet-connected devices that contain a microphone or a camera, and that do not market themselves as such consumer electronics, to disclose to consumers that such a component is part of the device, either pre- or post-sale.

We owe it to our constituents to ensure these types of devices are not recording them without their consent and collecting data when their users are not aware.

I thank Representatives CURTIS and MOULTON for their bipartisan work on H.R. 4081.

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

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

I want to take this opportunity to talk about one of our key staff people who is leaving in the next few days. The person, of course, is Jerry Leverich, who is right behind me here.

Jerry has played an instrumental role in the committee's work, not only with consumer protection but on so many issues. Shortly after I became the top Democrat on the committee, more than 7 years ago, he started. He is currently the staff director for both our Subcommittee on Communications and Technology and our Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce.

Over these last 7 years since he has been here, he has played a critical role in our efforts to expand access to broadband nationwide, make internet service more affordable, and protect consumers from annoying robocalls.

I have to also say that if it wasn't for him, I don't know that I would be able to deal with a lot of technological issues in the committee or even explain a lot of what we are doing on the issues.

He led our efforts this summer, on the Democratic side, on passing out of committee for the first time the bicameral and bipartisan consumer data privacy bill, which we consider on both sides of the aisle a significant achievement. We are still working, obviously, to bring that to the House floor before the end of this session of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I thank him for his counsel. I wish him nothing but the best in his future endeavors. Obviously, we don't want him to leave. I also want to say that not only is Jerry such an expert and so intelligent and wise on so many issues, but he is also a great individual and someone you can always rely on to be straightforward and tell us when we are doing good things, tell us when we are not, telling us when we can do things that are achievable and when they are not. Generally, overall, he has been a great staff member, so I thank him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that we all support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

We wish Jerry Godspeed and thank him for the good work. I know sometimes when our staff leaves, it is bittersweet. We hate to see them go but know they are going to different opportunities. The hard work that both your side and our side of the aisle do together, sometimes when we are working on things together, sometimes negotiating together, it is always good work. We are well served. The American people, more than anything, are well served by the people who work here on Capitol Hill. I thank and congratulate Jerry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4081, 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. TIFFANY. 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.

VISIT AMERICA ACT

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6965) to promote travel and tourism in the United States, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6965

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 “Visit America Act”.

SEC. 2. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM.

Section 2(d) of the Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1979 (93 Stat. 1382; 5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) by striking “There shall be in the Department two additional Assistant Secretaries” and inserting “(1) There shall be in the Department 3 additional Assistant Secretaries, including the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism,”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism shall—

“(A) be appointed by the President, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate; and

“(B) report directly to the Under Secretary for International Trade.”.

SEC. 3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM.

(a) **VISITATION GOALS.**—The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism (referred to in this section as the “Assistant Secretary”), appointed pursuant to section 2(d) of the Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1979, as amended by section 2, shall—

(1) in consultation with relevant Federal agencies, establish an annual visitation goal, consistent with the goals of the travel and tourism strategy developed pursuant to section 4(1), for—

(A) the number of international visitors to the United States; and

(B) the value of travel and tourism commerce;

(2) develop recommendations for achieving the annual goals established pursuant to paragraph (1);

(3) ensure that travel and tourism policy is developed in consultation with—

(A) the Tourism Policy Council;

(B) the Secretary of State;

(C) the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(D) the National Travel and Tourism Office;

(E) Brand USA;

(F) the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board; and

(G) travel industry partners, including public and private destination marketing organizations, travel and tourism suppliers, and labor representatives from these industries;

(4) establish short-, medium-, and long-term timelines for implementing the recommendations developed pursuant to paragraph (2);

(5) conduct Federal agency needs assessments, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget and other relevant Federal agencies, to identify the resources, statutory or regulatory changes, and private sector engagement needed to achieve the annual visitation goals; and

(6) provide assessments and recommendations to—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the public through a publicly accessible website.

(b) **DOMESTIC TRAVEL AND TOURISM.**—The Assistant Secretary, to the extent feasible, shall—

(1) evaluate, on an ongoing basis, domestic policy options for supporting competitiveness with respect to the strengths, weaknesses, and growth of the domestic travel industry;

(2) develop recommendations and goals to support and enhance domestic tourism, separated by business and leisure; and

(3) engage public and private stakeholders to support domestic tourism.

(c) **WORKFORCE.**—The Assistant Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Secretary of Labor to develop strategies and best practices for improving the timeliness and reliability of travel and tourism workforce data;

(2) work with the Secretary of Labor and the Bureau of Economic Analysis to improve travel and tourism industry data; and

(3) provide recommendations for policy enhancements and efficiencies.

(d) **INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVEL FACILITATION.**—The Assistant Secretary, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, shall work to increase and facilitate international business travel to the United States and ensure competitiveness by engaging in, at a minimum—

(1) facilitating large meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions to be hosted in the United States;

(2) emphasizing rural and other destinations rich in cultural heritage or ecological tourism, among other uniquely American destinations, as locations for hosting international meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions in the United States; and

(3) facilitating sports and recreation events and activities, which shall be hosted in the United States.

(e) **RECOVERY STRATEGY.**—

(1) **INITIAL RECOVERY STRATEGY.**—Not later than 1 year after amounts are appropriated to accomplish the purposes of this section, the Assistant Secretary, in consultation with public and private stakeholders identified in subsection (a)(3) and public health officials, shall develop and implement a COVID-19 public health emergency recovery strategy to assist the United States travel and tourism industry to quickly recover from the pandemic.

(2) **FUTURE RECOVERY STRATEGIES.**—After assisting in the implementation of the strategy developed pursuant to paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary, in consultation with appropriate public and private stakeholders, shall develop additional recovery strategies for the travel and tourism industry in anticipation of other unforeseen catastrophic events that would significantly affect the travel and tourism industry, such as hurricanes, floods, tsunamis, tornadoes, terrorist attacks, and pandemics.

(3) **COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.**—In developing the COVID-19 public health emergency recovery strategy under paragraph (1) and additional recovery strategies for the travel and tourism industry under paragraph (2), the Assistant Secretary shall conduct cost-benefit analyses that take into account the health and economic effects of public health mitigation measures on the travel and tourism industry.

(f) **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **ASSISTANT SECRETARY.**—The Assistant Secretary shall produce an annual forecasting report on the travel and tourism industry, to the extent feasible, which shall include current and anticipated—

(A) domestic employment needs;

(B) international inbound volume and spending, taking into account the lasting ef-

fects of the COVID-19 public health emergency and the impact of the recovery strategy implemented pursuant to subsection (e)(1); and

(C) domestic volume and spending, including Federal and State public land travel and tourism data.

(2) **BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.**—The Director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis should annually update, to the extent feasible, the Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts, including—

(A) State level travel and tourism spending data;

(B) travel and tourism workforce data for full-time and part-time employment; and

(C) Federal and State public lands outdoor recreational activity and tourism spending data.

(3) **NATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM OFFICE.**—The Director of the National Travel and Tourism Office—

(A) in partnership with the Bureau of Economic Analysis and other relevant Federal agencies, shall report international arrival and spending data on a regular monthly schedule, which shall be made available to the Travel and Tourism Advisory Board and to the public through a publicly available website; and

(B) shall include questions in the Survey of International Air Travelers regarding wait-times, visits to public lands, and State data, to the extent applicable.

SEC. 4. TRAVEL AND TOURISM STRATEGY.

Not less frequently than once every 10 years, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, the Tourism Policy Council, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall develop and submit to Congress a 10-year travel and tourism strategy, which shall include—

(1) the establishment of goals with respect to the number of annual international visitors to the United States and the annual value of travel and tourism commerce in the United States during such 10-year period;

(2) the resources needed to achieve the goals established pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(3) recommendations for statutory or regulatory changes that would be necessary to achieve such goals.

SEC. 5. UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADVISORY BOARD.

Section 3 of the Act of July 19, 1940, entitled “An Act to encourage travel in the United States, and for other purposes” (15 U.S.C. 1546) is amended—

(1) by striking “SEC. 3” and all that follows through “The Secretary of the Interior is authorized” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 3. UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADVISORY BOARD; ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

“(a) **UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADVISORY BOARD.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Board’), the members of which shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce for 2-year terms from among companies and organizations in the travel and tourism industry.

“(2) **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.**—The Assistant Secretary for Travel and Tourism shall serve as the Executive Director of the Board.

“(3) **EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT.**—The Director of the National Travel and Tourism Office of the International Trade Administration shall serve as the Executive Secretariat for the Board.

“(4) **FUNCTIONS.**—The Board’s Charter shall specify that the Board will—

“(A) serve as the advisory body to the Secretary of Commerce on matters relating to