

I thank all the advocates across the country who are working tirelessly to expand charter school access. Their work is vital for the parents who desire more options and for the students who are now able to learn in an environment best suited to their individual goals and needs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Avery M. Stringer, one of his secretaries.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOXX) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 14, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Ms. Lisa P. Grant, Deputy Clerk, Ms. Sarah Meier, Legal Counsel, and Ms. Cheryl H. Muller, Director of Personnel, to sign any and all papers and perform all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House for which they would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

This designation shall remain in effect for the 118th Congress or until modified by me.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Acting Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2024

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4510) to reauthorize the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, to update the mission and functions of the agency, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4510

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 “National Telecommunications and Information Administration Reauthorization Act of 2024” or the “NTIA Reauthorization Act of 2024”.

(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—REAUTHORIZATION

Sec. 101. Reauthorization of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act.

Sec. 102. NTIA Consolidated Reporting Act.

TITLE II—OFFICE OF SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

Sec. 201. Office of Spectrum Management.

Sec. 202. Improving spectrum management.

Sec. 203. Spectrum management improvements.

Sec. 204. Institute for Telecommunication Sciences.

Sec. 205. Commerce Spectrum Management Advisory Committee.

Sec. 206. Voluntary criteria, standards, ratings, and other measures for certain radio receivers.

TITLE III—OFFICE OF INTERNET CONNECTIVITY AND GROWTH

Sec. 301. National Strategy to Close Digital Divide.

TITLE IV—OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND CYBERSECURITY

Sec. 401. Office of Policy Development and Cybersecurity.

Sec. 402. Economic competitiveness of information and communication technology supply chain.

Sec. 403. Digital Economy and Cybersecurity Board of Advisors.

Sec. 404. Cybersecurity literacy.

Sec. 405. Understanding cybersecurity of mobile networks.

Sec. 406. Open RAN outreach.

TITLE V—OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS

Sec. 501. Establishment of the Office of Public Safety Communications.

TITLE VI—OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Sec. 601. Office of International Affairs.

Sec. 602. Establishment of interagency national security review process.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

(2) NTIA.—The term “NTIA” means the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

(3) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term “Under Secretary” means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

TITLE I—REAUTHORIZATION

SEC. 101. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION ACT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 151 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act is amended by striking “\$17,600,000 for fiscal year 1992 and \$17,900,000 for fiscal year 1993” and inserting “\$57,000,000 for fiscal year 2024 and \$57,000,000 for fiscal year 2025”.

(b) UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION.—

(1) UNDER SECRETARY; DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY.—

(A) UNDER SECRETARY.—The National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq) is amended by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place it appears and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(B) DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY.—Section 103(a) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 902(a)), as amended by this section, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY.—The Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information shall—

“(A) be the principal policy advisor of the Under Secretary;

“(B) perform such other functions as the Under Secretary shall from time to time assign or delegate; and

“(C) act as Under Secretary during the absence or disability of the Under Secretary or in the event of a vacancy in the office of the Under Secretary.”.

(2) CONTINUATION OF CIVIL ACTIONS.—This subsection, and the amendments made by this subsection, shall not abate any civil action commenced by or against the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information before the date of the enactment of this Act, except that the Under Secretary shall be substituted as a party to the action on and after such date.

(3) CONTINUATION IN OFFICE.—The individual serving as the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information and the individual serving as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act may serve as the Under Secretary and the Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, respectively, on and after that date without the need for renomination or reappointment.

(4) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information shall, on and after the date of the enactment of this Act, be deemed to be a reference to the Under Secretary.

(5) EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in section 5314, by adding at the end the following:

“Under Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.”; and

(ii) in section 5315, in the item relating to the Assistant Secretaries of Commerce, by striking “(11)” and inserting “(10)”.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) (establishing the annual rate of the basic pay of the Under Secretary) shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) COORDINATION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH VIEWS ON MATTERS BEFORE THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.—Section 105(a)(1) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 904(a)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking “to ensure that the conduct” and inserting the following: “to ensure that—

“(A) the conduct”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), as so designated, by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) the views of the executive branch on matters presented to the Commission are, consistent with section 103(b)(2)(J)—

“(i) appropriately coordinated; and

“(ii) reflective of executive branch policy.”

(2) MODERNIZATION OF AGENCY MISSION.—

(A) POLICY.—Section 102(c) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) Fostering the digital economy of the United States in order to ensure the competitiveness, future economic growth, and security of the United States.

“(7) Working to ensure that global communications networks remain open and innovative, including without inappropriate barriers to entry or operation.

“(8) With respect to the United States, in coordination with the Commission, achieving the universal availability of and access to telecommunications service and information service (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934) and any technology related to such service.”.

(B) ASSIGNED FUNCTIONS.—Section 103(b)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 902(b)(2)) is amended—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, some of which were” before “transferred to the Secretary”;

(ii) in subparagraph (H)—

(I) by inserting “and information” after “telecommunications”; and

(II) by striking “and emergency readiness” and inserting “emergency readiness, the flow of information, and with respect to the United States, in coordination with the Commission, the universal availability of and access to telecommunications service and information service (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934) and any technology related to such service”;

(iii) in subparagraph (M), by inserting “, publish reports,” after “studies”; and

(iv) by inserting at the end the following:

“(V) The authority to conduct studies, publish reports, and make recommendations—

“(i) on any Federal, State, local, or private policy or practice relating to communications, information, or the digital economy of the United States; and

“(ii) that consider interoperability, privacy, security, spectrum use, emergency readiness, the flow of information, and with respect to the United States, in coordination with the Commission, the universal availability of and access to telecommunications service and information service (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934) and any technology related to such service.”.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2) may be construed to expand or contract the authority of the Commission.

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FINANCING ACT OF 1978.—Section 106(c) of the Public Telecommunications Financing Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. 5316 note; Public Law 95-567) is amended by striking “The position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, established in Department of Commerce Organization Order Numbered 10-10 (effective March 26, 1978),” and inserting “The position of Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, established under section 103(a) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 902(a)).”.

(2) COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934.—Section 344(d)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 344(d)(2)) is amended by striking

“Assistant Secretary” and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(3) HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—Section 1805(d)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 575(d)(2)) is amended by striking “Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information of the Department of Commerce” and inserting “Under Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information”.

(4) AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018.—Section 6212 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 950bb-6) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(1), in the heading, by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(B) by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(5) TITLE 17, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 1201(a)(1)(C) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by striking “Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information of the Department of Commerce” and inserting “Under Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information”.

(6) UNLOCKING CONSUMER CHOICE AND WIRELESS COMPETITION ACT.—Section 2(b) of the Unlocking Consumer Choice and Wireless Competition Act (17 U.S.C. 1201 note; Public Law 113-144) is amended by striking “Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information of the Department of Commerce” and inserting “Under Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information”.

(7) COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ACT OF 1962.—Section 625(a)(1) of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 763d(a)(1)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Assistant Secretary” and inserting “Under Secretary of Commerce”.

(8) SPECTRUM PIPELINE ACT OF 2015.—The Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 (47 U.S.C. 921 note; title X of Public Law 114-74) is amended—

(A) in section 1002(1), in the heading, by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(B) by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(9) WARNING, ALERT, AND RESPONSE NETWORK ACT.—Section 606 of the Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act (47 U.S.C. 1205) is amended—

(A) by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”; and

(B) in subsection (b), in the first sentence, by striking “for Communications” and inserting “for Communications”.

(10) AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009.—Section 6001 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (47 U.S.C. 1305) is amended by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(11) MIDDLE CLASS TAX RELIEF AND JOB CREATION ACT OF 2012.—Title VI of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 6001 (47 U.S.C. 1401)—

(i) by striking paragraph (4);

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (32) as paragraphs (4) through (31), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (31), as so redesignated, the following:

“(32) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term ‘Under Secretary’ means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.”; and

(B) by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(12) RAY BAUM’S ACT OF 2018.—The RAY BAUM’S Act of 2018 (division P of Public Law 115-141; 132 Stat. 348) is amended by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(13) SECURE AND TRUSTED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS ACT OF 2019.—Section 8 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), in the heading, by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(B) by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(14) TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 50112(3) of title 51, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(15) CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) is amended—

(A) in title IX of division N—

(i) in section 902(a)(2), in the heading, by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(ii) in section 905—

(I) in subsection (a)(1), in the heading, by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(II) in subsection (c)(3)(B), in the heading, by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(III) in subsection (d)(2)(B), in the heading, by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(iii) by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”; and

(B) in title IX of division FF—

(i) in section 903(g)(2), in the heading, by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(ii) by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”.

(16) INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT.—The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) is amended—

(A) in section 27003, by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”; and

(B) in division F—

(i) in section 60102—

(I) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(II) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(III) in subsection (h)—

(aa) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(bb) in paragraph (5)(B)(iii), by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(ii) in title III—

(I) in section 60302(5), by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(II) in section 60305(d)(2)(B)(ii), by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(iii) in section 60401(a)(2), by striking “ASSISTANT SECRETARY” and inserting “UNDER SECRETARY”; and

(iv) by striking “Assistant Secretary” each place the term appears and inserting “Under Secretary”; and

(C) in division J, in title I, in the matter under the heading “distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program” under the heading “Rural Utilities Service” under the

heading “RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS”, by striking “Assistant Secretary” and inserting “Under Secretary”.

SEC. 102. NTIA CONSOLIDATED REPORTING ACT.

(a) ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN OUTDATED OR COMPLETED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) BTOP QUARTERLY REPORT.—Section 6001(d) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (47 U.S.C. 1305(d)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “; and”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraph (4).

(2) CERTAIN REPORTS REQUIRED BY NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION ACT.—Sections 154, 155, and 156 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act are repealed.

(3) INITIAL REPORT REQUIRED BY SECTION 9202(a)(1)(G) OF THE NDAA FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.—Section 9202(a)(1)(G) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (47 U.S.C. 906(a)(1)(G)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by redesignating subclauses (I), (II), and (III) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and conforming the margins of such clauses accordingly; and

(B) by striking “REPORTS TO CONGRESS” and all that follows through “For each fiscal year” and inserting “ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—For each fiscal year”.

(4) REPORT TO PRESIDENT.—Section 105(a) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 904(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (2); and

(B) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(5) EFFECT ON AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection or the amendments made by this subsection may be construed to expand or contract the authority of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the NTIA, or the Commission.

(6) OTHER REPORTS.—Nothing in this subsection or the amendments made by this subsection may be construed to prohibit or otherwise prevent the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the NTIA, or the Commission from producing any additional reports otherwise within the authority of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the NTIA, or the Commission, respectively.

(b) CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the first quarter of each calendar year, the Under Secretary shall publish on the website of the NTIA and 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 that contains the reports described in paragraph (2) for the fiscal year ending most recently before the beginning of such quarter.

(2) REPORTS DESCRIBED.—The reports described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The report required by section 903(c)(2)(C) of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (47 U.S.C. 1307(c)(2)(C)).

(B) If amounts in the Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund established by section 9202(a)(1)(A)(i) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (47 U.S.C. 906(a)(1)(A)(i)) were available for the fiscal year described in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the report required by section 9202(a)(1)(G) of such Act (47 U.S.C. 906(a)(1)(G)).

(C) If the Under Secretary awarded grants under section 60304(d)(1) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (47 U.S.C. 1723(d)(1))

in the fiscal year described in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the report required by section 60306(a)(1)(A) of such Act (47 U.S.C. 1725(a)(1)(A)).

(D) A summary of the reports for the fiscal year described in paragraph (1) that are required to be submitted to the Under Secretary by executive agencies under section 107(b)(5) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by this Act.

(3) TIMING OF UNDERLYING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) REPORT OF OFFICE OF INTERNET CONNECTIVITY AND GROWTH.—Section 903(c)(2)(C) of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (47 U.S.C. 1307(c)(2)(C)) is amended—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(I) by striking “Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter,” and inserting “In the first quarter of each calendar year,”; and

(II) by inserting “, for the fiscal year ending most recently before the beginning of such quarter,” after “a report”; and

(ii) in clause (i), by striking “for the previous year”.

(B) REPORT ON DIGITAL EQUITY GRANT PROGRAMS.—Section 60306(a)(1) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (47 U.S.C. 1725(a)(1)) is amended—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Not later than 1 year” and all that follows through “shall—” and inserting the following: “For the first fiscal year in which the Under Secretary awards grants under section 60304(d)(1), and each fiscal year thereafter in which the Under Secretary awards grants under such section, the Under Secretary shall—”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “in the first quarter of the first calendar year that begins after the end of such fiscal year,” before “submit”; and

(II) by striking “, for the year covered by the report”.

(4) SATISFACTION OF UNDERLYING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the publication and submission of a report as required by paragraph (1) in the first quarter of a calendar year shall be treated as satisfying any requirement to publish or otherwise make publicly available or to submit to Congress or to a committee of Congress a report described in paragraph (2) for the fiscal year ending most recently before the beginning of such quarter.

(B) CERTAIN SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS.—At the time when the Under Secretary submits a report required by paragraph (1) to the committees described in such paragraph, the Under Secretary shall submit any portion of such report that relates to a report described in paragraph (2)(C) to each committee of Congress not described in paragraph (1) to which such report would (without regard to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph) be required to be submitted.

(5) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (1), and the amendments made by paragraph (3), shall apply beginning on January 1 of the first calendar year that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) EXTENSION OF CERTAIN AUDIT AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 902(c)(4)(A) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (47 U.S.C. 1306(c)(4)(A)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2021 and 2022” and inserting “fiscal years 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024”.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

TITLE II—OFFICE OF SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

SEC. 201. OFFICE OF SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT.

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 SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the NTIA an Office of Spectrum Management (in this section referred to as the ‘Office’).

“(b) HEAD OF OFFICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office shall be an Associate Administrator for Spectrum Management (in this section referred to as the ‘Associate Administrator’).

“(2) REQUIREMENT TO REPORT.—The Associate Administrator shall report to the Under Secretary (or a designee of the Under Secretary).

“(c) DUTIES.—The Associate Administrator shall, at the direction of the Under Secretary—

“(1) carry out responsibilities under section 103(b)(2)(A) (relating to frequency assignments for radio stations belonging to and operated by the United States), make frequency allocations for frequencies that will be used by such stations, and develop and maintain techniques, databases, measurements, files, and procedures necessary for such allocations;

“(2) carry out responsibilities under section 103(b)(2)(K) (relating to establishing policies concerning spectrum assignments and use by radio stations belonging to and operated by the United States) and provide Federal agencies with guidance to ensure that the conduct of telecommunications activities by such agencies is consistent with such policies;

“(3) represent the interests of Federal agencies in the process through which the Commission and the NTIA jointly determine the National Table of Frequency Allocations, and coordinate with the Commission in the development of a comprehensive long-range plan for improved management of all electromagnetic spectrum resources;

“(4) appoint the chairpersons of and provide secretariat functions for the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee and the ISAC (as defined in section 107(d));

“(5) carry out responsibilities under section 103(b)(2)(B) (relating to authorizing a foreign government to construct and operate a radio station at the seat of Government of the United States) and assign frequencies for use by such stations;

“(6) provide advice and assistance to the Under Secretary and coordinate with the Associate Administrator for International Affairs in carrying out spectrum management aspects of the international policy responsibilities of the NTIA, including spectrum-related responsibilities under section 103(b)(2)(G);

“(7) advise and assist the Under Secretary on spectrum-related technical and policy issues regarding—

“(A) the security of telecommunications in the United States; and

“(B) systems and means to ensure such security;

“(8) in coordination with the Associate Administrator for Policy Development and Cybersecurity, carry out spectrum-related responsibilities under section 103(b)(2)(H) (relating to coordination of the telecommunications activities of the executive branch and assistance in the formulation of policies and standards for such activities);

“(9) carry out spectrum-related responsibilities under section 103(b)(2)(Q) (relating to certain activities with respect to telecommunications resources);

“(10) carry out responsibilities under section 107 (relating to improving spectrum management); and

“(11) carry out any other duties of the NTIA with respect to spectrum policy that the Under Secretary may designate.”.

SEC. 202. IMPROVING SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT.

Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.), as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 107. IMPROVING SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT.

“(a) FEDERAL COORDINATION PROCEDURES.—

“(1) NOTICE.—With respect to each spectrum action, not later than the end of the period for submitting comments to the Commission in the proceeding relating to the spectrum action, the Under Secretary shall file in the public record with respect to the proceeding information (redacted as necessary if the information is protected from disclosure for a reason described in paragraph (3)) regarding—

“(A) when the Commission provided notice to the Under Secretary regarding the spectrum action, as required under the Memorandum;

“(B) the Federal entities that may be impacted by the spectrum action;

“(C) when the Under Secretary provided notice to the Federal entities described in subparagraph (B) regarding the spectrum action;

“(D) a summary of any general technical or procedural concerns raised by Federal entities to the Under Secretary regarding the spectrum action; and

“(E) any policy concerns of the Under Secretary regarding the spectrum action.

“(2) FINAL RULE.—If the Commission promulgates a final rule under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, involving a spectrum action, the Commission shall prepare, make available to the public, and publish in the Federal Register along with the final rule an interagency coordination summary that describes—

“(A) when the Commission provided notice to the Under Secretary regarding the spectrum action, as required under the Memorandum;

“(B) whether the Under Secretary raised technical, procedural, or policy concerns regarding the spectrum action; and

“(C) how any concerns described in subparagraph (B) were resolved.

“(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require the disclosure of classified information, or other information reflecting technical, procedural, or policy concerns that is exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Freedom of Information Act’).

“(4) FCC CONSIDERATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may not consider any technical, procedural, or policy concerns of a Federal entity regarding a spectrum action unless such concerns are filed by the Under Secretary on behalf of the Federal entity in the public record, or in a classified non-public filing made in accordance with subparagraph (B), with respect to the proceeding of the Commission relating to the spectrum action.

“(B) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Any classified information that is filed by the Under Secretary on behalf of a Federal entity with respect to the proceeding of the Commission relating to a spectrum action shall be filed in accordance with Commission procedures and using appropriate protective measures to prevent unauthorized disclosure.

“(b) FEDERAL SPECTRUM COORDINATION RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Under Secretary shall establish a charter for the ISAC.

“(2) ISAC REPRESENTATIVE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of each Federal entity that is reflected in the membership of the ISAC, as identified in the charter established under paragraph (1), shall appoint a senior-level employee (or an individual occupying a Senior Executive Service position, as defined in section 3132(a) of title 5, United States Code) who is eligible to receive a security clearance that allows for access to sensitive compartmented information to serve as the representative of the Federal entity to the ISAC.

“(B) SECURITY CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT.—If an individual appointed under subparagraph (A) is not eligible to receive a security clearance described in that subparagraph—

“(i) the appointment shall be invalid; and

“(ii) the head of the Federal entity making the appointment shall appoint another individual who satisfies the requirements of that subparagraph, including the requirement that the individual is eligible to receive such a security clearance.

“(3) DUTIES.—An individual appointed under paragraph (2) shall—

“(A) oversee the spectrum coordination policies and procedures of the applicable Federal entity;

“(B) be responsible for timely notification to the ISAC and to the Under Secretary of technical or procedural concerns of the applicable Federal entity regarding a spectrum action; and

“(C) work closely with the representative of the applicable Federal entity to the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee.

“(4) PUBLIC CONTACT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of each Federal entity described in paragraph (2) shall list, on the website of the Federal entity, the name and contact information of the representative of the Federal entity to the ISAC, as appointed under such paragraph.

“(B) NTIA RESPONSIBILITY.—The Under Secretary shall publish on the public website of the NTIA a complete list of the representatives to the ISAC appointed under paragraph (2).

“(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—In the last quarter of each calendar year, each executive agency that is authorized and directed to cooperate with the NTIA under section 105(c)(2) shall submit to the Under Secretary a report, for the fiscal year ending most recently before the beginning of such quarter, describing the steps taken in such fiscal year by the executive agency to comply with such section.

“(c) COORDINATION BETWEEN COMMISSION AND NTIA.—

“(1) UPDATES.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this section, and every 4 years thereafter or more frequently as appropriate, the Commission and the NTIA shall update the Memorandum.

“(2) NATURE OF UPDATE.—The updates required by paragraph (1) shall reflect such changing technological, procedural, and policy circumstances as the Commission and the NTIA determine necessary and appropriate.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ISAC.—The term ‘ISAC’ means the interagency advisory body that, as of the date of the enactment of this section, is known as the Interagency Spectrum Advisory Council.

“(2) MEMORANDUM.—The term ‘Memorandum’ means the Memorandum of Understanding between the Commission and the NTIA (relating to increased coordination between Federal spectrum management agencies to promote the efficient use of the radio spectrum in the public interest), signed on

August 1, 2022, or any successor memorandum.

“(3) SPECTRUM ACTION.—The term ‘spectrum action’ means a proposed action by the Commission to reallocate radio frequency spectrum that is anticipated to result in a system of competitive bidding conducted under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) or that could potentially cause interference to the spectrum operations of a Federal entity.”.

SEC. 203. SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) PROTOTYPING.—Consistent with subparagraphs (F), (L), (P), and (U) of section 103(b)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 902(b)(2)), the Under Secretary, in coordination with the Commission and in consultation with other relevant Federal agencies, shall develop, establish, prototype, and support the implementation of common models, common methodologies, and common inputs to inform, with respect to frequencies assigned on a primary or co-primary basis to 1 or more Federal entities, electromagnetic spectrum management decisions relating to—

(1) technologies and techniques to control radio frequency emissions and interference;

(2) advanced antenna arrays, and artificial intelligence systems and technologies capable of operating advanced antenna arrays, including multiple-input, multiple-output antennas, beam forming and steering technology, antenna nulling technology, and conformal arrays;

(3) network sensing and monitoring technologies;

(4) advanced receivers that incorporate new technologies supporting new waveforms and multiple bands;

(5) dynamic spectrum access technologies across wireless systems and frequencies, including local-to-the-radio and cognitive multidomain access;

(6) novel spectrum access technologies;

(7) artificial intelligence systems to enable dynamic spectrum access, Internet of Things networks, and other advanced communications technologies; and

(8) optical and quantum communications technologies.

(b) SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT AND ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES.—Section 104 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 903) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) IDENTIFICATION AND FACILITATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES.—The Under Secretary shall identify and facilitate implementation of technologies that promote, with respect to frequencies assigned on a primary or co-primary basis to 1 or more Federal entities—

“(1) dynamic spectrum access;

“(2) network sensing and monitoring; and

“(3) optical and quantum communications.

“(g) PROTOTYPING OF ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES.—The Under Secretary shall, with respect to frequencies assigned on a primary or co-primary basis to 1 or more Federal entities—

“(1) encourage the development of, and broad participation in, a skilled workforce to conduct prototyping of advanced communications technologies; and

“(2) support partnerships among institutions to develop a skilled workforce to conduct prototyping of advanced communications technologies.”.

SEC. 204. INSTITUTE FOR TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENCES.

Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.), as

amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 108. INSTITUTE FOR TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENCES.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the authority provided to the Under Secretary under section 103, the Under Secretary shall operate a test center to be known as the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences (in this section referred to as ‘ITS’).

“(2) FUNCTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any functions delegated by the Under Secretary under subparagraph (B), ITS shall serve as the primary laboratory for the executive branch of the Federal Government to—

“(i) study radio frequency emissions, including technologies and techniques to control such emissions and interference caused by such emissions;

“(ii) determine spectrum propagation characteristics;

“(iii) conduct tests on technology that enhances the sharing of electromagnetic spectrum between Federal and non-Federal users;

“(iv) improve the interference tolerance of Federal systems operating with, or using, Federal spectrum;

“(v) promote activities relating to access to Federal spectrum by non-Federal users and the sharing of Federal spectrum between Federal and non-Federal users; and

“(vi) conduct such other activities as determined necessary by the Under Secretary.

“(B) ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS.—The Under Secretary may delegate to ITS any of the functions assigned to the Under Secretary under section 103(b)(1).

“(3) AGREEMENTS AND TRANSACTIONS.—In carrying out the functions described in paragraph (2), the Under Secretary, acting through the head of ITS, may enter into agreements as provided under the following authorities:

“(A) Sections 11 and 12 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980.

“(B) Section 1535 of title 31, United States Code.

“(C) Sections 207 and 209 of title 35, United States Code.

“(D) Section 103(b)(2) of this Act.

“(E) Section 113(g) of this Act.

“(F) The first undesignated section of Public Law 91–412.

“(G) Authority provided under any other Federal statute.

“(4) FEDERAL SPECTRUM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘Federal spectrum’ means frequencies assigned on a primary basis to a Federal entity (as defined in section 113(l)).

“(b) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION AND TRACKING TECHNOLOGIES INITIATIVE.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Under Secretary, acting through the head of ITS, shall establish an initiative to support the development of emergency communication and tracking technologies for use in locating trapped individuals in confined spaces, such as underground mines, and other shielded environments, such as high-rise buildings or collapsed structures, where conventional radio communication is limited.

“(2) ACTIVITIES.—In order to carry out this subsection, the Under Secretary, acting through the head of ITS, shall work with private sector entities and the heads of appropriate Federal agencies, to—

“(A) perform a needs assessment to identify and evaluate the measurement, technical specifications, and conformity assessment needs required to improve the operation and reliability of such emergency communication and tracking technologies; and

“(B) support the development of technical specifications and conformance architecture

to improve the operation and reliability of such emergency communication and tracking technologies.

“(3) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Under Secretary shall submit to Congress, and make publicly available, a report on the assessment performed under paragraph (2)(A).”

SEC. 205. COMMERCE SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.), as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 109. COMMERCE SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Under Secretary shall establish within the NTIA a Commerce Spectrum Management Advisory Committee (referred to in this section as the ‘CSMAC’).

“(2) EXISTING ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—A Federal advisory committee of the NTIA that is operating, on the date of the enactment of this section, under a charter for the purpose of carrying out duties substantially similar to the duties described in subsection (b), satisfies the requirements of paragraph (1) if the membership of such committee complies with subsection (c) or is modified to comply with such subsection not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

“(b) DUTIES.—The CSMAC shall advise and make recommendations to the Under Secretary with respect to—

“(1) developing and maintaining spectrum management policies that enable the United States to maintain or strengthen its global leadership role in the introduction of innovative communications technologies and services, including those that enable critical missions of the Federal Government;

“(2) objectives that advance spectrum-based innovation, including facilitating access to—

“(A) wireless broadband internet access service;

“(B) space-based services;

“(C) non-communications services, including radiolocation services and sensing services; and

“(D) other emerging technologies;

“(3) fostering increased spectrum sharing among all users;

“(4) promoting innovation and rapid advances in technology that support the more efficient use of spectrum;

“(5) authorizing radio systems and frequencies in a way that maximizes the benefits to the public;

“(6) establishing a long-range spectrum planning process and identifying international opportunities to advance the economic interests of the United States through spectrum management;

“(7) how best to leverage radio frequency-related research, development, and testing and evaluation efforts;

“(8) ways to foster more efficient and innovative uses of electromagnetic spectrum resources across the Federal Government, subject to and consistent with the needs and missions of Federal agencies;

“(9) issues associated with spectrum sharing, including harmful interference and associated enforcement challenges; and

“(10) developing balanced policies that promote licensed, unlicensed, and other forms of access to spectrum.

“(c) MEMBERS.—

“(1) COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE.—To the extent practicable, the CSMAC shall be com-

posed of not less than 10 but not more than 30 members appointed by the Under Secretary with the goal of providing a balanced representation of—

“(A) non-Federal spectrum users;

“(B) State government and local government;

“(C) technology developers and manufacturers;

“(D) academia;

“(E) civil society;

“(F) providers of mobile broadband internet access service and providers of fixed broadband internet access service, including—

“(i) providers with customers in both domestic and international markets;

“(ii) small providers; and

“(iii) rural providers;

“(G) providers of communications services using satellite communications networks;

“(H) Federal agency spectrum users; and

“(I) Tribal organizations.

“(2) APPOINTMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary shall appoint members to the CSMAC for up to a two-year term, except that members may be reappointed for additional terms by the Under Secretary.

“(B) REMOVAL.—Each member appointed under subparagraph (A) shall serve on the CSMAC at the pleasure and discretion of the Under Secretary.

“(3) CHAIR.—

“(A) APPOINTMENT.—The Under Secretary shall appoint one or more members from among those appointed to the CSMAC to serve as Chair or Co-Chairs of the CSMAC.

“(B) SERVICE.—The Chair, or Co-Chairs, as the case may be, shall serve at the pleasure and discretion of the Under Secretary.

“(4) VACANCY.—A vacancy on the CSMAC shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made and the member so appointed shall serve for the remainder of the term.

“(5) COMPENSATION.—The members of the CSMAC shall serve without compensation.

“(d) SUBCOMMITTEES.—

“(1) AUTHORITY.—Subject to the approval of the Under Secretary, as the Under Secretary determines necessary for the performance by the CSMAC of the duties described under subsection (b), the CSMAC may establish subcommittees, working groups, standing committees, ad hoc groups, task groups, or other subgroups of the CSMAC.

“(2) LIMITATIONS AND ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION.—Any subcommittee, working group, standing committee, ad hoc group, task group, or other subgroup established under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall report to the CSMAC;

“(B) may not provide any advice, recommendation, or other work product directly to the Under Secretary; and

“(C) may seek participation by any person who is not a member of the CSMAC to inform the activity of such subcommittee, working group, standing committee, ad hoc group, task group, or other subgroup.

“(e) DURATION.—Section 1013(a)(2)(B) of title 5, United States Code (relating to the termination of advisory committees) shall not apply to the CSMAC.”

SEC. 206. VOLUNTARY CRITERIA, STANDARDS, RATINGS, AND OTHER MEASURES FOR CERTAIN RADIO RECEIVERS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING GROUP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall convene a working group to assist the Under Secretary in developing, and periodically updating, voluntary criteria, standards, ratings, and other measures with respect to radio receivers operating in spectrum bands allocated for exclusive Federal use.

(2) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the voluntary criteria, standards, ratings, and other measures developed, and periodically updated, by the Under Secretary under this section, with the assistance of the working group, shall be to provide guidance on the design, manufacture, and sale of radio receivers designed (in whole or in part) to operate in spectrum bands allocated for exclusive Federal use—

(A) with respect to the incorporation of appropriate measures to mitigate, or enhance resiliency to, potential harmful interference; and

(B) with the goal of ensuring that the reasonable current and future use of cochannel and non-cochannel spectrum, including use by non-Federal systems of spectrum designated by the Commission for commercial operations, will not result in the operation of such receivers being seriously degraded or obstructed, including such operation being repeatedly interrupted.

(3) **CHAIR; MEMBERS; PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL ENTITIES.**—

(A) **CHAIR AND MEMBERS.**—The Chair of the working group shall be the Under Secretary and the working group shall include representatives from the following:

- (i) The Commission.
- (ii) The communications industry.
- (iii) Academia.
- (iv) Entities that manufacture radio receivers.
- (v) Entities that establish technical specifications for radio receivers.

(B) **PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL ENTITIES.**—The Under Secretary shall invite a representative from each Federal entity to participate in the working group.

(4) **FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT EXEMPTION.**—Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply to the working group.

(b) **PUBLICATION OF VOLUNTARY CRITERIA, STANDARDS, RATINGS, AND OTHER MEASURES.**—Not later than 18 months after the date on which the working group is convened, the Under Secretary shall publish, consistent with the protection of classified information and intelligence sources and methods, the voluntary criteria, standards, ratings, and other measures developed pursuant to subsection (a) on a publicly accessible page on the website of the NTIA and in the Federal Register.

(c) **PERIODIC REVIEW AND UPDATE.**—Not less frequently than every 4 years, the Under Secretary shall review and update, if appropriate, the voluntary criteria, standards, ratings, and other measures published under subsection (b). Any such update shall be published as described in subsection (b) not later than 14 days after the date on which the update is completed.

(d) **CONSIDERATION.**—In developing, and periodically updating, voluntary criteria, standards, ratings, and other measures under this section, the Under Secretary shall take into consideration the unique technical and operational characteristics of different Federal systems.

(e) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to provide authority for the establishment of any—

- (1) mandatory criteria, standards, ratings, or other measures; or
- (2) voluntary criteria, standards, ratings, or other measures with technical parameters not determined by the Under Secretary.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **FEDERAL ENTITY.**—The term “Federal entity” has the meaning given such term in section 113(l) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(l)).

(2) **FEDERAL SYSTEM.**—The term “Federal system” means a system of radio stations belonging to and operated by the Federal Government that receives radio frequency

signals on spectrum that is allocated exclusively for Federal use or allocated for shared Federal and non-Federal use.

(3) **WORKING GROUP.**—The term “working group” means the working group convened under subsection (a)(1).

TITLE III—OFFICE OF INTERNET CONNECTIVITY AND GROWTH

SEC. 301. NATIONAL STRATEGY TO CLOSE DIGITAL DIVIDE.

(a) **NATIONAL STRATEGY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary, in consultation with the heads of the covered agencies, shall develop and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a National Strategy to Close the Digital Divide to—

(A) support better management of Federal broadband programs to deliver on the goal of providing high-speed, affordable broadband internet access service to all individuals in the United States;

(B) synchronize interagency coordination among covered agencies for Federal broadband programs;

(C) synchronize interagency coordination regarding the process for approving the grant of an easement, right of way, or lease to, in, over, or on a building or any other property owned by the Federal Government for the right to install, construct, modify, or maintain infrastructure with respect to broadband internet access service; and

(D) reduce barriers, lower costs, and ease administrative burdens for State, local, and Tribal governments to participate in Federal broadband programs.

(2) **REQUIRED CONTENTS.**—The Strategy shall—

(A) list all—

- (i) Federal broadband programs; and
- (ii) programs known to the NTIA that exist at the State and local levels that are directly or indirectly intended to increase the deployment of, access to, the affordability of, or the adoption of broadband internet access service;

(B) describe current, as of the date on which the Strategy is submitted, Federal efforts to coordinate Federal broadband programs;

(C) identify gaps, limitations, and requirements, including with respect to laws and data, that hinder, or may hinder, coordination across Federal broadband programs;

(D) establish clear roles and responsibilities for the heads of the covered agencies, as well as clear goals, objectives, and performance measures, for—

- (i) the management of all Federal broadband programs; and
- (ii) interagency coordination efforts with respect to Federal broadband programs;

(E) address the sources and types of resources and investments needed by covered agencies to carry out the Strategy, and where those resources and investments should be targeted based on balancing risk reductions with costs;

(F) address factors that increase the costs and administrative burdens for State, local, and Tribal governments with respect to participation in Federal broadband programs;

(G) recommend incentives, legislative solutions, and administrative actions to help State, local, and Tribal governments more efficiently—

- (i) distribute, and effectively administer, funding received from Federal broadband programs; and
- (ii) resolve conflicts with respect to the funding described in clause (i);

(H) recommend incentives, legislative solutions, and administrative actions to—

- (i) improve the coordination and management of Federal broadband programs; and

(ii) eliminate duplication with respect to Federal broadband programs;

(I) describe current, as of the date on which the Strategy is submitted, efforts by covered agencies to streamline the process for granting access to an easement, right of way, or lease to, in, over, or on a building or any other property owned by the Federal Government for the right to install, construct, modify, or maintain infrastructure with respect to broadband internet access service;

(J) identify gaps and limitations with respect to allowing regional, interstate, or cross-border economic development organizations to participate in Federal broadband programs; and

(K) address specific issues relating to closing the digital divide on Tribal lands.

(3) **PUBLIC CONSULTATION.**—In developing the Strategy, the Under Secretary shall consult with—

(A) groups that represent consumers or the interests of the public, including economically or socially disadvantaged individuals;

(B) subject matter experts;

(C) providers of broadband internet access service;

(D) Tribal entities; and

(E) State and local agencies and entities.

(b) **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 240 days after the date on which the Under Secretary submits the Strategy to the appropriate committees of Congress under subsection (a)(1), the Under Secretary, in consultation with the heads of the covered agencies, shall develop and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an implementation plan for the Strategy.

(2) **REQUIRED CONTENTS.**—The Implementation Plan shall, at a minimum—

(A) provide a plan for implementing the roles, responsibilities, goals, objectives, and performance measures for the management of Federal broadband programs and interagency coordination efforts identified in the Strategy;

(B) provide a plan for coordinating with covered agencies on the roles, responsibilities, goals, objectives, and performance measures identified in the Strategy;

(C) describe the roles and responsibilities of the covered agencies, and the interagency mechanisms, to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy;

(D) provide a plan for regular meetings among the heads of the covered agencies to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy and improve coordination among Federal broadband programs and for permitting processes for infrastructure with respect to broadband internet access service;

(E) provide a plan for regular engagement with interested members of the public to evaluate Federal broadband programs, permitting processes for infrastructure with respect to broadband internet access service, and progress in implementing the Strategy;

(F) with respect to the awarding of Federal funds or subsidies to support the deployment of broadband internet access service, provide a plan for the adoption of—

- (i) common data sets to use when making awards, including a requirement that covered agencies use the maps created under title VIII of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 641 et seq.); and
- (ii) applications regarding those awards, as described in section 903(e) of the ACCESS BROADBAND Act (47 U.S.C. 1307(e));

(G) provide a plan to monitor and reduce waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal broadband programs, including wasteful spending resulting from fragmented, overlapping, and unnecessarily duplicative programs;

(H) require consistent obligation and expenditure reporting by covered agencies for

Federal broadband programs, which shall be consistent with section 903(c)(2) of the ACCESS BROADBAND Act (47 U.S.C. 1307(c)(2));

(I) provide a plan to—

(i) increase awareness of, and participation and enrollment in, Federal broadband programs relating to the affordability and adoption of broadband internet access service;

(ii) adopt common data sets to evaluate the performance of such Federal broadband programs and make such data sets available as open Government data assets; and

(iii) address barriers to participation in such Federal broadband programs for eligible households;

(J) provide a plan to monitor the service offerings, consistency, and quality of broadband internet access service supported by Federal broadband programs; and

(K) describe the administrative and legislative action that is necessary to carry out the Strategy.

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Under Secretary submits the Strategy to the appropriate committees of Congress under subsection (a)(1), the Under Secretary shall seek public comment regarding the development and execution of the Implementation Plan.

(c) BRIEFINGS AND IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) BRIEFING.—Not later than 21 days after the date on which the Under Secretary submits the Implementation Plan to the appropriate committees of Congress under subsection (b)(1), the Under Secretary, and appropriate representatives from the covered agencies involved in the formulation of the Strategy, shall provide a briefing on the implementation of the Strategy to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Under Secretary shall—

(A) implement the Strategy in accordance with the terms of the Implementation Plan; and

(B) not later than 90 days after the date on which the Under Secretary begins to implement the Strategy, and not less frequently than once every 90 days thereafter until the date on which the Implementation Plan is fully implemented, brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the progress in implementing the Implementation Plan.

(d) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study that shall—

(A) examine the efficacy of the Strategy and the Implementation Plan in closing the digital divide; and

(B) make recommendations regarding how to improve the Strategy and the Implementation Plan.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Under Secretary submits the Implementation Plan to the appropriate committees of Congress under subsection (b)(1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the authority or jurisdiction of the Commission or confer upon the Under Secretary or any executive agency the power to direct the actions of the Commission, either directly or indirectly.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

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

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

(2) COVERED AGENCIES.—The term “covered agencies” means—

(A) the Commission;

(B) the Department of Agriculture;

(C) the NTIA;

(D) the Department of Health and Human Services;

(E) the Appalachian Regional Commission;

(F) the Delta Regional Authority;

(G) the Economic Development Administration;

(H) the Department of Education;

(I) the Department of the Treasury;

(J) the Department of Transportation;

(K) the Institute of Museum and Library Services;

(L) the Northern Border Regional Commission;

(M) the Department of Housing and Urban Development; and

(N) the Department of the Interior.

(3) FEDERAL BROADBAND PROGRAM.—The term “Federal broadband program” means any program administered by a covered agency that is directly or indirectly intended to increase the deployment of, access to, the affordability of, or the adoption of broadband internet access service.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—The term “Implementation Plan” means the implementation plan developed under subsection (b)(1).

(5) STATE.—The term “State” means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and each commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(6) STRATEGY.—The term “Strategy” means the National Strategy to Close the Digital Divide developed under subsection (a)(1).

TITLE IV—OFFICE OF POLICY

DEVELOPMENT AND CYBERSECURITY

SEC. 401. OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND CYBERSECURITY.

Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.), as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 110. OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND CYBERSECURITY.

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

“(b) HEAD OF OFFICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office shall be an Associate Administrator for Policy Development and Cybersecurity (in this section referred to as the ‘Associate Administrator’).

“(2) REQUIREMENT TO REPORT.—The Associate Administrator shall report to the Under Secretary (or a designee of the Under Secretary).

“(c) DUTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Associate Administrator shall, at the direction of the Under Secretary, 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, at the direction of the Under Secretary—

“(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 Under 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 Under 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 incidents of communications networks while fostering innovation, including policies that promote secure communications network supply chains;

“(G) 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 Under 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 Under 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 Under Secretary determines to be necessary; and

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

SEC. 402. ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPLY CHAIN.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, 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 a report on the information and communication technology supply chain that—

(1) identifies—

(A) information and communication technology critical to the economic competitiveness of the United States; and

(B) the industrial capacity of—

(i) United States vendors that produce information and communication technology identified under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) trusted information and communication technology vendors that produce information and communication technology identified under subparagraph (A);

(2) assesses the economic competitiveness of vendors described under paragraph (1)(B);

(3) assesses whether, and to what extent, there is a dependence by providers of advanced telecommunications capability in the United States on information and communication technology identified under paragraph (1)(A) that is not trusted;

(4) identifies—

(A) what actions by the Federal Government are needed to support, and bolster the economic competitiveness of, trusted information and communication technology vendors; and

(B) what Federal resources are needed to reduce dependence by providers of advanced telecommunications capability in the United States on companies that—

(i) produce information and communication technology; and

(ii) are not trusted; and

(5) defines lines of effort and assigns responsibilities for a whole-of-Government response to ensuring the competitiveness of the information and communication technology supply chain in the United States.

(b) WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop, on the basis of the report required by subsection (a), a whole-of-Government strategy to ensure the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors that includes—

(A) recommendations on how—

(i) to strengthen the structure, resources, and authorities of the Federal Government to support the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors, including United States vendors that are trusted information and communication technology vendors; and

(ii) the Federal Government can address any barriers to a market-based solution for increasing the economic competitiveness of such information and communication technology vendors;

(B) defined lines of effort and responsibilities for Federal agencies to implement the strategy; and

(C) a description of—

(i) any change to a Federal program, Federal law, or structure of the Federal Government necessary to implement any recommendation under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) any additional Federal resource necessary to implement any recommendation under subparagraph (A).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the report required by subsection (a), 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 a report containing the strategy developed under paragraph (1).

(c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—In carrying out subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) a cross-section of trusted information and communication technology vendors; and

(2) the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, the Chair of the Commission, and any other head of an agency the Secretary determines necessary.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY.—The term “advanced telecommunications capability” has the meaning given that term in section 706(d) of the Tele-

communications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302(d)).

(2) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term “information and communication technology” means a technology (including software), component, or material that enables communications by radio or wire.

(3) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPLY CHAIN.—The term “information and communication technology supply chain” means all of the companies that produce information and communication technology.

(4) NOT TRUSTED.—The term “not trusted” means, with respect to a company or information and communication technology, that the company or information and communication technology is determined by the Secretary to pose an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States or the security and safety of United States persons based solely on one or more determinations described under paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 2(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601(c)).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Under Secretary.

(6) TRUSTED.—The term “trusted” means, with respect to a company, that the Secretary has not determined that the company is not trusted.

(7) TRUSTED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY VENDOR.—The term “trusted information and communication technology vendor” means a company—

(A) that produces information and communication technology; and

(B) that is trusted.

SEC. 403. DIGITAL ECONOMY AND CYBERSECURITY BOARD OF ADVISORS.

Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.), as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 110A. DIGITAL ECONOMY AND CYBERSECURITY BOARD OF ADVISORS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the NTIA a Digital Economy and Cybersecurity Board of Advisors (in this section referred to as the ‘Board’).

“(b) DUTIES.—The Board shall provide to the Under Secretary recommendations (for implementation by the Under Secretary or that the Under Secretary could recommend for implementation by other appropriate entities) with respect to the following:

“(1) Technical cybersecurity best practices that enable economic growth while securing information and communications networks, including practices that Federal and non-Federal entities can implement to secure internet routing protocols, including the Border Gateway Protocol used by Federal and non-Federal entities.

“(2) Cybersecurity policies to support the development and implementation of cybersecurity practices with respect to the internet and information and communications networks.

“(3) Policies that foster collaboration through public-private partnerships to promote the security and resilience to cybersecurity incidents of information and communications networks while fostering innovation, including policies that promote secure supply chains for information and communications networks.

“(4) Policies to remove barriers to trust, security, innovation, and commercialization with respect to information and communications networks.

“(c) MEMBERS.—

“(1) COMPOSITION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 5, and not more than 25, members appointed by the Under Secretary.

“(B) EXPERTISE.—Each member of the Board shall have cybersecurity or supply chain security technical expertise, cybersecurity or supply chain security policy expertise, or expertise in managing or overseeing the cybersecurity or supply chain security functions of a business.

“(C) REPRESENTATION.—In appointing members of the Board under subparagraph (A), the Under Secretary shall ensure that the members appointed provide a balanced representation of the following:

“(i) Chief cybersecurity officers or other qualified individuals employed in cybersecurity positions, representing both the public and private sectors.

“(ii) Persons who operate or maintain information and communications networks, including persons who operate or maintain small or rural information and communications networks.

“(iii) Vendors that produce or provide equipment used in information and communications networks.

“(iv) Vendors that produce or provide software used in information and communications networks.

“(v) Persons who operate or maintain internet applications.

“(2) TERMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (C) and (D), each member of the Board shall be appointed for a term of a length not to exceed 2 years, to be determined by the Under Secretary.

“(B) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member of the Board, including a member appointed to fill a vacancy as provided in subparagraph (D), may be reappointed for 1 or more additional terms by the Under Secretary.

“(C) REMOVAL.—The Under Secretary may remove a member of the Board at the discretion of the Under Secretary.

“(D) VACANCY.—Any member of the Board appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the predecessor of the member was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

“(3) CHAIR.—The Chair of the Board shall be the Associate Administrator of the NTIA for Policy Development and Cybersecurity.

“(4) COMPENSATION.—The members of the Board shall serve without compensation.

“(d) SUBCOMMITTEES.—

“(1) AUTHORITY.—Subject to the approval of the Under Secretary, as the Under Secretary determines necessary for the performance by the Board of the duties described in subsection (b), the Board may establish subcommittees, working groups, standing committees, ad hoc groups, task groups, or other subgroups of the Board.

“(2) LIMITATION.—Any subcommittee, working group, standing committee, ad hoc group, task group, or other subgroup of the Board established under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall report to the Board; and

“(B) may not provide any advice, recommendation, or other work product directly to the Under Secretary.

“(e) TERMINATION.—Notwithstanding section 1013 of title 5, United States Code, the Board shall terminate on the date that is 4 years after the date of the enactment of this section.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL.—The term ‘Border Gateway Protocol’ means the routing protocol used to exchange network

reachability information among independently managed networks on the internet.

“(2) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.—The term ‘information and communications network’ means a network that provides advanced telecommunications capability (as defined in section 706(d) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302(d)))”.

SEC. 404. CYBERSECURITY LITERACY.

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

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Under 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 individuals in the United States with respect to best practices to reduce cybersecurity risks.

(c) CAMPAIGN REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Under Secretary shall—

(1) educate individuals in the United States on how to prevent and mitigate cyberattacks and cybersecurity risks, including by—

(A) instructing such individuals on how to identify—

- (i) phishing emails and messages; and
- (ii) secure websites;

(B) instructing such individuals 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 such individuals 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 individuals in the United States to use resources to help mitigate the cybersecurity risks identified in this subsection.

SEC. 405. UNDERSTANDING CYBERSECURITY OF MOBILE NETWORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, 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 examining the cybersecurity of mobile service networks and the vulnerability of such

networks and mobile devices to cyberattacks and surveillance conducted by adversaries.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the degree to which providers of mobile service have addressed, are addressing, or have not addressed cybersecurity vulnerabilities (including vulnerabilities the exploitation of which could lead to surveillance conducted by adversaries) identified by academic and independent researchers, multistakeholder standards and technical organizations, industry experts, and Federal agencies, including in relevant reports of—

- (A) the NTIA;
- (B) the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and
- (C) the Department of Homeland Security, including—

(i) the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; and

(ii) the Science and Technology Directorate.

(2) A discussion of—

(A) the degree to which customers (including consumers, companies, and government agencies) consider cybersecurity as a factor when considering the purchase of mobile service and mobile devices; and

(B) the commercial availability of tools, frameworks, best practices, and other resources for enabling such customers to evaluate cybersecurity risk and price trade-offs.

(3) A discussion of the degree to which providers of mobile service have implemented cybersecurity best practices and risk assessment frameworks.

(4) An estimate and discussion of the prevalence and efficacy of encryption and authentication algorithms and techniques used in each of the following:

- (A) Mobile service.
- (B) Mobile communications equipment or services.
- (C) Commonly used mobile phones and other mobile devices.
- (D) Commonly used mobile operating systems and communications software and applications.

(5) A discussion of the barriers for providers of mobile service to adopt more efficacious encryption and authentication algorithms and techniques and to prohibit the use of older encryption and authentication algorithms and techniques with established vulnerabilities in mobile service, mobile communications equipment or services, and mobile phones and other mobile devices.

(6) An estimate and discussion of the prevalence, usage, and availability of technologies that authenticate legitimate mobile service and mobile communications equipment or services to which mobile phones and other mobile devices are connected.

(7) An estimate and discussion of the prevalence, costs, commercial availability, and usage by adversaries in the United States of cell site simulators (often known as international mobile subscriber identity catchers) and other mobile service surveillance and interception technologies.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report required by subsection (a), the Under Secretary shall, to the degree practicable, consult with—

- (1) the Commission;
- (2) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;
- (3) the intelligence community;
- (4) the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security;
- (5) the Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security;

(6) academic and independent researchers with expertise in privacy, encryption, cybersecurity, and network threats;

(7) participants in multistakeholder standards and technical organizations (including the 3rd Generation Partnership Project and the Internet Engineering Task Force);

(8) international stakeholders, in coordination with the Department of State as appropriate;

(9) providers of mobile service, including small providers (or the representatives of such providers) and rural providers (or the representatives of such providers);

(10) manufacturers, operators, and providers of mobile communications equipment or services and mobile phones and other mobile devices;

(11) developers of mobile operating systems and communications software and applications; and

(12) other experts that the Under Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) SCOPE OF REPORT.—The Under Secretary shall—

(1) limit the report required by subsection (a) to mobile service networks;

(2) exclude consideration of 5G protocols and networks in the report required by subsection (a);

(3) limit the assessment required by subsection (b)(1) to vulnerabilities that have been shown to be—

- (A) exploited in non-laboratory settings; or
- (B) feasibly and practically exploitable in real-world conditions; and

(4) consider in the report required by subsection (a) vulnerabilities that have been effectively mitigated by manufacturers of mobile phones and other mobile devices.

(e) FORM OF REPORT.—

(1) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be produced in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(2) POTENTIALLY EXPLOITABLE UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The Under Secretary shall redact potentially exploitable unclassified information from the report required by subsection (a) but shall provide an unredacted form of the report to the committees described in such subsection.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVERSARY.—The term “adversary” includes—

(A) any unauthorized hacker or other intruder into a mobile service network; and

(B) any foreign government or foreign non-government person engaged in a long-term pattern or serious instances of conduct significantly adverse to the national security of the United States or security and safety of United States persons.

(2) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(3) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(4) MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.—The term “mobile communications equipment or service” means any equipment or service that is essential to the provision of mobile service.

(5) MOBILE SERVICE.—The term “mobile service” means, to the extent provided to United States customers, either or both of the following services:

(A) Commercial mobile service (as defined in section 332(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d))).

(B) Commercial mobile data service (as defined in section 6001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401)).

(6) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(7) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) an individual who is a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

SEC. 406. OPEN RAN OUTREACH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary shall conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to small communications network providers—

(1) to raise awareness regarding the uses, benefits, and challenges of Open RAN networks and other open network architectures; and

(2) regarding participation in the grant program established under section 9202(a)(1) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (47 U.S.C. 906(a)(1)).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term “Under Secretary” means the Under Secretary, acting through the head of the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth.

(2) OPEN NETWORK ARCHITECTURE.—The term “open network architecture” means Open RAN networks and other network elements that follow a set of published open standards for multi-vendor network equipment interoperability, including open core and open transport.

(3) OPEN RAN NETWORK.—The term “Open RAN network” means a wireless network that follows the Open Radio Access Network architecture and published open standards for multi-vendor network equipment interoperability.

TITLE V—OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS

SEC. 501. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS.

Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.), as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 110B. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the NTIA an Office of Public Safety Communications (in this section referred to as the ‘Office’).

“(b) HEAD OF OFFICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office shall be an Associate Administrator for Public Safety Communications (in this section referred to as the ‘Associate Administrator’).

“(2) REQUIREMENT TO REPORT.—The Associate Administrator shall report to the Under Secretary (or a designee of the Under Secretary).

“(c) DUTIES.—The Associate Administrator shall, at the direction of the Under Secretary—

“(1) administer any grant program of the Federal Government related to Next Generation 9-1-1 on behalf of the Under Secretary;

“(2) analyze public safety policy communications issues, including by obtaining such analysis;

“(3) provide to the Under Secretary advice and assistance with respect to the Under Secretary—

“(A) carrying out the responsibilities of the NTIA related to public safety communications policy; and

“(B) evaluating the domestic impact of public safety communications matters pending before the Commission, Congress, or

other entities of the executive branch of the Federal Government;

“(4) carry out any duties established under section 10 of Department Organizational Order 25-7 of the Department of Commerce titled ‘National Telecommunications and Information Administration’, effective September 17, 2012;

“(5) be responsible for the oversight of the studies carried out by the Federal Government relating to enhancing public safety communications;

“(6) coordinate with the head of the Institute of Telecommunication Sciences with respect to the initiative established under section 108(b);

“(7) communicate public safety communications policies to public entities, including the Commission and Congress, or private entities; and

“(8) carry out any duties regarding the responsibilities of the NTIA with respect to public safety communications policy as the Under Secretary may designate.

“(d) COORDINATION.—The Associate Administrator shall, as the Under Secretary determines applicable, coordinate with Federal, State, local, and tribal government entities that are engaged in public safety communications in carrying out the duties of the Office.”.

TITLE VI—OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SEC. 601. OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.), as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 110C. OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the NTIA an Office of International Affairs (in this section referred to as the ‘Office’).

“(b) HEAD OF OFFICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office shall be an Associate Administrator for International Affairs (in this section referred to as the ‘Associate Administrator’).

“(2) REQUIREMENT TO REPORT.—The Associate Administrator shall report to the Under Secretary (or a designee of the Under Secretary).

“(c) DUTIES.—The Associate Administrator shall, at the direction of the Under Secretary—

“(1) in coordination with the Secretary of State, conduct analysis of, review, and formulate international telecommunications and information policy;

“(2) present on international telecommunications and information policy—

“(A) before the Commission, Congress, and others; and

“(B) in coordination with the Secretary of State, before international telecommunications bodies, including the International Telecommunication Union;

“(3) conduct or obtain analysis on economic and other aspects of international telecommunications and information policy;

“(4) formulate, and recommend to the Under Secretary, policies and plans with respect to preparation for and participation in international telecommunications and information policy activities;

“(5) in coordination with the Secretary of State, coordinate NTIA and interdepartmental economic, technical, operational, and other preparations related to participation by the United States in international telecommunications and information policy conferences and negotiations;

“(6) ensure NTIA representation with respect to international telecommunications and information policy meetings and the ac-

tivities related to preparation for such meetings;

“(7) coordinate with Federal agencies and private organizations engaged in activities involving international telecommunications and information policy matters and maintain cognizance of the activities of United States signatories with respect to related treaties, agreements, and other instruments;

“(8) provide advice and assistance related to international telecommunications and information policy to other Federal agencies charged with responsibility for international negotiations, to strengthen the position and serve the best interests of the United States in the conduct of negotiations with foreign nations;

“(9) provide advice and assistance to the Under Secretary with respect to evaluating the international impact of matters pending before the Commission, other Federal agencies, and Congress;

“(10) carry out, at the request of the Secretary, the responsibilities of the Secretary under the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) and other Federal laws related to international telecommunications and information policy; and

“(11) carry out any other duties of the NTIA with respect to international telecommunications and information policy that the Under Secretary may designate.”.

SEC. 602. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERAGENCY NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW PROCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.), as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 110D. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERAGENCY NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW PROCESS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND TRANSITION.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Under Secretary, in coordination with the head of each appropriate Federal entity, shall develop and issue procedures for, and establish, an interagency review process (which shall include each appropriate Federal entity) that considers the law enforcement and national security policy implications of the approval of a covered application that may arise from the foreign ownership interests held in the covered applicant that submitted the covered application.

“(2) TRANSITION.—Upon establishment of the review process under paragraph (1), the Committee for the Assessment of Foreign Participation in the United States Telecommunications Services Sector, established by Executive Order 13913 (85 Fed. Reg. 19643), shall terminate.

“(b) APPLICABILITY.—Any covered application pending before the Commission that was submitted by a covered applicant that meets or exceeds the threshold foreign ownership limit is subject to review under the review process established pursuant to subsection (a).

“(c) PROCESS AND PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) REFERRAL FOR REVIEW.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT FOR FCC TO REFER COMPLETE APPLICATION.—The Commission shall refer any covered application subject to the review process established pursuant to subsection (a) to the Under Secretary promptly after the Commission determines that the covered application, under the rules and regulations of the Commission, is complete.

“(B) REFERRAL OF OTHER REQUESTS.—The Commission may refer for review under the review process established pursuant to subsection (a) any other request for action by

the Commission for which the Commission determines review is necessary under such process.

“(2) INTERAGENCY REVIEW DEADLINE; DETERMINATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which the Under Secretary receives a referral from the Commission pursuant to paragraph (1)—

“(i) the review of the covered application or other request under the review process established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be completed; and

“(ii) the Under Secretary, in coordination with the head of each appropriate Federal entity, shall make a determination—

“(I) to recommend to the Commission that the Commission grant, grant conditioned on mitigation, or deny the covered application or other request; or

“(II) that the Under Secretary cannot make a recommendation with respect to the covered application or other request.

“(B) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—If the Under Secretary determines under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) that the Under Secretary cannot make a recommendation with respect to the covered application or other request, the President, not later than 15 days after the Under Secretary makes such determination, shall make a determination to recommend to the Commission that the Commission grant, grant conditioned on mitigation, or deny the covered application or other request.

“(C) EXTENSION.—The Under Secretary, in coordination with the head of each appropriate Federal entity, may extend the deadline described in subparagraph (A) an additional 45 days.

“(D) NOTIFICATION OF EXTENSION.—If the Under Secretary, in coordination with the head of each appropriate Federal entity, extends a deadline pursuant to subparagraph (C), the Under Secretary shall provide notice of the extension to the covered applicant or other requesting party, the Commission, Congress, and any executive agency the Under Secretary determines appropriate.

“(3) NOTIFICATION OF DETERMINATION.—Not later than 7 days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after the Under Secretary or the President (as the case may be) makes a determination under paragraph (2) to recommend that the Commission grant, grant conditioned on mitigation, or deny the application or other request, the Under Secretary shall notify, in writing, the Commission and the covered applicant or other requesting party of the determination.

“(4) DISCLOSURE OF STATUS OF REVIEW.—Not later than 5 days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after receiving an inquiry from a covered applicant or other requesting party, the Commission, Congress, or an appropriate executive agency (as determined by the Under Secretary) for an update with respect to the status of the review of a relevant covered application or other request that was referred by the Commission for review under the review process established pursuant to subsection (a), the Under Secretary, in coordination with the head of each appropriate Federal entity, shall provide, consistent with the protection of classified information and intelligence sources and methods, a complete and accurate written response to such inquiry.

“(5) STANDARDIZATION OF INFORMATION REQUIRED.—With respect to the review process established pursuant to subsection (a), the Under Secretary, in coordination with the Commission and the head of each appropriate Federal entity, shall establish a list of questions requesting written information from a covered applicant or other requesting party that shall be made publicly available and posted on the internet website of the

NTIA. Such questions shall, to the maximum extent possible, be standardized for any potential covered applicant or other requesting party.

“(6) DEADLINE FOR PROVISION OF INFORMATION REQUESTED.—Not later than 10 days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after the date on which the Under Secretary, in coordination with the head of each appropriate Federal entity, requests information from a covered applicant or other requesting party, the covered applicant or other requesting party shall submit, in writing, to the NTIA complete and accurate responses.

“(d) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any information or documentary material provided to the Under Secretary under the review process established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552(b)(3)(B) of title 5, United States Code, and no such information or documentary material may be made public.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) does not prohibit disclosure of the following:

“(A) Information disclosed for purposes of an administrative or judicial action or proceeding, subject to appropriate confidentiality and classification requirements.

“(B) Information disclosed to Congress or a duly authorized committee or subcommittee of Congress, subject to appropriate confidentiality and classification requirements.

“(C) Information disclosed to a domestic governmental entity, or to a foreign governmental entity of a United States ally or partner, under the exclusive direction and authorization of the Under Secretary, only to the extent necessary for national security purposes and subject to appropriate confidentiality and classification requirements, including that confidential information disclosed shall remain confidential.

“(D) Information disclosed to a third party by mutual agreement of each relevant covered applicant and the Under Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal entities.

“(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Except as provided in subsection (d), nothing in this section may be construed as limiting, superseding, or preventing the invocation of any privileges or defenses that are otherwise available at law or in equity to protect against the disclosure of information.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

“(2) APPROPRIATE FEDERAL ENTITIES.—The term ‘appropriate Federal entities’ means the following:

“(A) The Department of Commerce.

“(B) The Department of Defense.

“(C) The Department of Homeland Security.

“(D) The Department of Justice.

“(E) The Department of the Treasury.

“(F) The Department of State.

“(G) The United States Trade Representative.

“(H) The Executive Office of the President.

“(I) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

“(3) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘classified information’ means any information or material that has been determined by the Federal Government pursuant to an Executive order, statute, or regulation, to require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national security.

“(4) COVERED APPLICANT.—The term ‘covered applicant’ means an entity seeking approval of a covered application from the Commission.

“(5) COVERED APPLICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘covered application’ means—

“(i) an application under section 214(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 214(a)) for authorization to undertake the construction of a new line or of an extension of any line, or to acquire or operate any line, or extension thereof, or to engage in transmission over or by means of such additional or extended line;

“(ii) an application under the Act titled ‘An Act relating to the landing and operation of submarine cables in the United States,’ approved May 27, 1921 (47 U.S.C. 34 et seq.; 42 Stat. 8) for—

“(I) a submarine cable landing license; or

“(II) an assignment, modification, or transfer of control of a submarine cable landing license; or

“(iii) an application for a new license, or for the transfer, assignment, or disposal of an existing license under section 310(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 310(d)), that is—

“(I) subject to approval by the Commission under section 310(b)(4) of such Act (47 U.S.C. 310(b)(4)); or

“(II) eligible, under the rules of the Commission, for forbearance under section 10 of such Act (47 U.S.C. 160) from the application of paragraph (3) of section 310(b) of such Act (47 U.S.C. 310(b)).

“(B) LIMITATION.—The term ‘covered application’ does not include the following:

“(i) An application described in subparagraph (A) with respect to which the applicant seeks to transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of an authorization or license to an entity that—

“(I) is owned or controlled by such applicant;

“(II) owns or controls such applicant; or

“(III) is under common ownership or control with such applicant.

“(ii) An application described in subparagraph (A) with respect to which the applicant—

“(I) is an applicant that has been previously approved under the review process established pursuant to subsection (a); and

“(II) at the time of such application does not have a level of foreign ownership that is more than 10 percent greater than the level of foreign ownership of such applicant—

“(aa) except as provided in item (bb), at any time such applicant was previously approved under the review process established pursuant to subsection (a); or

“(bb) if such applicant has been subjected to the review process established pursuant to subsection (a) as a result of exceeding a level of foreign ownership pursuant to this clause, at the time such applicant was most recently approved under such review process after having been subjected to such review process as a result of exceeding a level of foreign ownership pursuant to this clause.

“(iii) An application described in subparagraph (A)(i) that is domestic.

“(iv) An application described in subparagraph (A) with respect to which the foreign ownership interests of the applicant are held by wholly owned intermediate holding companies that are controlled by—

“(I) a citizen of the United States; or

“(II) an entity organized under the laws of the United States.

“(6) THRESHOLD FOREIGN OWNERSHIP LIMIT.—The term ‘threshold foreign ownership limit’ means foreign ownership of, as applicable—

“(A) at least the amount determined by the Commission under section 214(a) of the

Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 214(a)), in the case of an application described in paragraph (5)(A)(i) of this subsection;

“(B) any amount, in the case of an application described in paragraph (5)(A)(ii) of this subsection;

“(C) at least an amount sufficient for paragraph (3) or (4) of section 310(b) of such Act (47 U.S.C. 310(b)) to apply, in the case of an application described in paragraph (5)(A)(iii) of this subsection; or

“(D) any amount, in the case of any application described in paragraph (5)(A) of this subsection if the foreign ownership is held by a foreign adversary (as specified in section 7.4 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)).”.

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—This section, and the amendment made by this section, shall apply to any covered application (as such term is defined in section 110D of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by subsection (a)) filed on or after the date on which the review process is established pursuant to such section 110D.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATTA. Madam 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 the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4510, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Reauthorization Act of 2023, which I am pleased to lead with the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, the gentlewoman from California's Seventh District.

The NTIA is an agency within the Department of Commerce tasked with advising the President on matters related to telecommunications policy. It is responsible for a variety of activities, which include Federal spectrum management, administration of broadband grants, internet governance, representing the United States at international telecommunication forums, and developing cybersecurity policy.

Congress has not reauthorized NTIA since 1992 before many of these responsibilities existed or were relevant. This legislation ensures NTIA has the right structure and resources to fulfill the 21st century mission as directed by Congress.

Today's NTIA also plays a key role in our effort to maintain global leadership in wireless communications. NTIA has important statutory obligations to manage Federal spectrum, which is especially important as Federal and non-Federal use of spectrum has intensified

with the explosion of mobile phones and new connected technologies.

The bill considered today reaffirms NTIA is responsible for coordinating the views of the executive branch and presenting them to the FCC, building more safeguards into the Federal coordination procedures so other agencies' needs are appropriately accounted for as the FCC makes decisions on commercial spectrum use.

Indeed, many Federal agencies use spectrum. It is important to have an open and transparent spectrum management process so all agency views are heard and accounted for as NTIA prepares and presents the views of the executive branch on spectrum policy.

I look forward to working with all stakeholders as well as reauthorizing spectrum auction authority and identifying future opportunities for spectrum use.

Today's NTIA also plays a significant role in closing the digital divide. Congress recently provided NTIA with \$48.2 billion for broadband deployment and digital equity and inclusion. This reauthorization is one way to ensure NTIA has the tools it needs to effectively manage these programs and is held accountable for the decisions it makes.

Further, with over 130 Federal broadband programs spread across 15 agencies, this legislation would direct NTIA to develop a strategy to improve coordination of these programs.

NTIA also addresses some of the Nation's spectrum changes, including cybersecurity and public safety. The legislation codifies existing offices related to both and outlines their duties. The bill also provides clarity and transparency to the Team Telecom process for national security reviews of foreign participation in the telecommunications sector.

Finally, we need to make sure NTIA's leadership reflects the important role it plays today, both domestically and internationally. That is why this legislation elevates the NTIA Administrator from an Assistant Secretary of Commerce to Under Secretary of Commerce. This elevation will help NTIA best represent the United States as it coordinates with other agencies and works with other countries.

NTIA's role has drastically changed since it was last reauthorized, and I appreciate the work from the agency and my colleagues to update its authorizing statute.

I thank the gentlewoman from California's Seventh District for her work on this bipartisan legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4510.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. TRAHAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4510, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Reauthorization Act.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, or NTIA, has done tremendous work to help connect all Americans to high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband. The historic \$65 billion in broadband investments we included in the bipartisan infrastructure law last Congress are supercharging those efforts. I have confidence that NTIA is doing all that it can with this funding to connect as many Americans as possible to fast, reliable, and affordable internet.

Congress has also tasked NTIA with other meaningful responsibilities. The agency manages Federal spectrum and its users and coordinates with the Federal Communications Commission to ensure that our airwaves are effectively managed in a safe and secure manner. It is also charged with advising the President on advanced technologies.

A lot has changed since the NTIA was last reauthorized in 1992. We should ensure that it continues to have the authorities it needs to implement many of the Nation's broadband efforts and technological advancements in such areas as spectrum management and artificial intelligence.

H.R. 4510 helps achieve this goal. This bipartisan bill reauthorizes NTIA and elevates its leadership by making its Administrator an Under Secretary within the Department of Commerce. Taking these important steps will better reflect NTIA's importance as the President's primary adviser on telecommunications and technology policy.

This legislation also includes the text of several bipartisan bills the Energy and Commerce Committee has worked on this Congress and last Congress. It includes the PLAN for Broadband Act, co-led by Representatives KUSTER and WALBERG, which directs the NTIA to develop a national strategy to close the digital divide. As part of this strategy, the agency must develop a plan to monitor the consistency, affordability, and quality of broadband services supported by Federal broadband programs.

It also includes Representative ALLRED's Open RAN Outreach Act and two bills co-led by Representative ESHOO to address cybersecurity issues.

This bill also includes important provisions to codify NTIA's current work and responsibilities. It would firmly establish NTIA's role in public safety communications. From managing Next Generation 911 grants to overseeing FirstNet to its important first responder work at the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, NTIA plays an important role in ensuring that the public and law enforcement agencies have a modern and reliable communications network. I am pleased that this bill cements NTIA's public safety possibilities.

I also want to note that this bill incorporates feedback to address questions and concerns that we heard from

other committees, including the Armed Services Committee, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, and the Intelligence Committee. The staffs have had productive discussions about these important issues. Among other things, we have improved NTIA's ability to file classified information with the FCC on behalf of other agencies.

We have also agreed to work further with our colleagues to better develop methods for advancing NTIA's spectrum management capabilities. I am pleased that we could find a path forward to vote on this bill today, and I thank the chairs, ranking members, and staff of these three committees for their cooperation.

I also thank Chair RODGERS, Communications and Technology Subcommittee Ranking Member MATSUI, and Chairman LATTA for their bipartisan work on this bill. With this legislation, we ensure that NTIA has the authorities it needs to continue both connecting all Americans to high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband and overseeing innovative technological developments.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4510, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

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Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from Ohio for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4510, the NTIA Authorization Act.

The legislation includes my bipartisan, bicameral PLAN for Broadband Act, which requires the NTIA, in consultation with all relevant agencies, to develop and implement a national strategy to close the digital divide.

I thank my cosponsor, Representative KUSTER, for her efforts with regard to this legislation.

A GAO report found that there are more than 130 Federal broadband programs administered by at least 15 separate agencies, totaling hundreds of billions of dollars that could be used to increase connectivity across the country.

Without clear goals, objectives, and performance measures, these programs are fragmented and can result in duplication and overbuilding or not building at all.

In rural districts like mine where thousands of my constituents lack access to a reliable connection, we must ensure Federal dollars are spent effectively and efficiently.

The plan would synchronize interagency coordination among Federal broadband programs, identify ways to lower costs, and ease administrative burdens for States and localities to participate in these programs, and make recommendations to better distribute and administer the Federal taxpayer funds.

We can't be wasting time, money, and resources deploying to areas that

have already been covered at the expense of those who haven't or are inadequate. A national broadband strategy is key to closing the digital divide.

The broader package also includes much-needed language to reauthorize the NTIA, enhance spectrum management processes, fortify network security, and foster nationwide connectivity. I want to thank Chairman LATTA for his leadership on the larger bill, as well as my co-leads in the House and Senate for their partnership and commitment to connecting rural America.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. TRAHAN. Madam Speaker, this reauthorization of NTIA is bipartisan legislation that ensures that NTIA will have the authority it needs to continue both connecting Americans to high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband and overseeing innovative technological developments.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4510, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, as I mentioned already, the NTIA has not been reauthorized since 1992. Again, as stated before, many of the responsibilities that it has didn't even exist or were irrelevant at that time, such as Federal spectrum management, administration of broadband grants, internet governance, representing the United States in international telecommunication forums, and especially developing cybersecurity policy.

It is absolutely essential that H.R. 4510 be enacted. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express concerns with H.R. 4510, the National Telecommunications and Information Reauthorization Act of 2024.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, or NTIA, is a critical agency within the Department of Commerce that works across the Federal government to develop telecommunications and information policy. It also serves an important role as the voice of the federal government in spectrum management issues and for regulatory processes considered at the Federal Communications Commission. Congress should support this agency and give it the resources and authorities it needs to fulfill its mission. However, H.R. 4510 would upend the interagency spectrum management process. Specifically, the Act would restrict the input FCC can consider from Federal agencies, and it would designate NTIA as the primary laboratory for spectrum studies for the whole federal government rather than leveraging each agency's unique expertise and technical contributions as occurs under the existing interagency approach. Further, the bill would waste taxpayer dollars by unnecessarily duplicating activities already authorized by Congress.

Unfortunately, there are two main areas in which this bill would cause a significant disruption to the interagency process related to spectrum management: First, rather than ensuring more informed spectrum decision-making, the bill explicitly directs the FCC not to

consider any technical, procedural, or policy concerns of a federal entity regarding a spectrum action unless such concerns are publicly filed by the NTIA. I appreciate that the bill text considered by the House today does reflect feedback from various Committees for the consideration of classified information in the spectrum management process. However, allowing for consideration of classified information is not enough to overcome the significant limitations this bill would place on the interagency spectrum management process. Currently, agencies routinely participate in coordination and communication with one another through the interagency process, which was recently bolstered through a new Memorandum of Understanding. A significant amount of this communication is informal. Some of this communication is reliant on information that is proprietary, pre-decisional, controlled unclassified, or otherwise sensitive. Restricting interagency feedback to only fully public or fully classified information misses a litany of relevant data and would hinder the federal government's ability to adequately protect spectrum allocated for critical national security, safety, weather forecasting, and scientific services. This would also create inefficiencies that threaten federal agencies' abilities to carry out their own statutory missions.

Second, H.R. 4510 would authorize the Institute of Telecommunications Science (ITS) and place it over other federal science agencies. ITS is a wonderful research laboratory that does important work, and Congress should authorize it. However, the bill goes further, and designates ITS to be the primary laboratory for the entire executive branch on spectrum management and interference. This would elevate ITS, an important tool for broad-application spectrum R&D, over the many specialized spectrum labs and testbeds throughout the federal scientific enterprise. Some federal mission agencies bring unique and critical expertise. For example, NASA's understanding of spectrum coordination and interference in space missions is unparalleled, and NTIA relies on NASA for such studies. We should be seeking to leverage Federal agency expertise wherever it exists, not undermining or duplicating it.

The Science Committee has consistently voiced the need for a more coordinated, whole-of-government approach to spectrum management policy. We need robust, informed technical analyses to support evidence-based policy decisions, especially in the face of ever-increasing demands on radiofrequency spectrum. The FCC, NTIA, and federal incumbent spectrum users have made meaningful progress in recent years to update and strengthen the interagency process to manage spectrum in a more effective and collaborative manner. By limiting the information that the FCC may consider and elevating one NTIA capability, the ITS, over the application-specific expertise in the rest of the federal government. H.R. 4510 would run roughshod over the interagency spectrum management process and undo such progress.

Unfortunately, my concerns about H.R. 4510 go beyond just the spectrum provisions. The NTIA was originally part of its sister agency, NIST. Since Congress established NTIA as its own agency in 1978, the two agencies have carried out complementary but distinct areas of work. NIST serves as an independent, unbiased arbiter of trusted measurements and

standards and NTIA has regulatory responsibilities. While the two agencies often work together, this bill would expand the NTIA's mission and blur the lines between them, especially on issues related to cybersecurity. For example, Congress authorized NIST, in collaboration with CISA, to conduct a cybersecurity literacy program for the public in the Cybersecurity Enhancements Act of 2014. H.R. 4510 would directly duplicate, at NTIA, those ongoing efforts underway at NIST. The intent of these provisions is unclear, and merits further vetting and input from DOC. There are additional provisions in the bill that implicate yet other agencies outside of the Department of Commerce. For example, the bill would direct the NTIA to oversee public safety studies authored by FEMA and duplicate DHS's information technology supply chain security programs.

An earlier version of this bill mandated a fundamental change in how we do spectrum management by requiring the adoption of incumbent informing capability (IIC), a system that would allow for time-based spectrum sharing between incumbent mission agencies and commercial users. I appreciate the bill sponsors' decision to remove this provision from the text we are voting on today. Such a requirement would be premature. While advanced spectrum sharing capabilities would hopefully one day be widely deployed to support flexible spectrum usage, IIC is an untried, untested system that, if executed incorrectly or inefficiently, could harm agencies' missions, including those critical to safety and scientific advancement. The 2023 National Spectrum Strategy rightly focuses on initial steps, best practices, and information gathering that would be required to support a viable IIC.

It is my hope that these concerns can be addressed as the bill moves through the legislative process.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALBERG). 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. 4510, 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. 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.

YOUTH POISONING PROTECTION ACT

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4310) to ban the sale of products with a high concentration of sodium nitrite to individuals, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4310

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 "Youth Poisoning Protection Act".

SEC. 2. BANNING OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SODIUM NITRITE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any consumer product containing a high concentration of sodium nitrite shall be considered to be a banned hazardous product under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2057).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) CONSUMER PRODUCT.—The term "consumer product" has the meaning given that term under section 3(a)(5) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)(5)).

(2) HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SODIUM NITRITE.—The term "high concentration of sodium nitrite" means a concentration of 10 or more percent by weight of sodium nitrite.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4310, the Youth Poisoning Protection Act.

It is important for the House to pass H.R. 4310 because, sadly, we have seen a significant rise in self-poisonings using sodium nitrite in the United States since 2017.

Many of these poisonings occur due to simple online purchase of these ingredients. While sodium nitrite has a wide variety of valuable commercial and industrial uses, which importantly this legislation does not affect, it is also crucial that Congress intervene to prevent these tragic outcomes, particularly amongst our children.

This legislation seeks to address poisonings through a narrowly tailored prohibition on the sale of consumer products that contain sodium nitrite at concentrations greater than 10 percent, which precludes consumer access to products regulated under the Consumer Product Safety Act.

I thank Representatives TRAHAN and CASEY for their strong bipartisan work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" today, 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. 4310, the Youth Poisoning Protection Act.

This legislation is necessary because, sadly, online forums are providing de-

tailed instructions and real-time guidance on how to die by suicide by consuming just a small amount of sodium nitrite.

As a result, over the past few years, data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has shown a sharp increase in the rise of self-poisoning using sodium nitrite.

H.R. 4310 would ban the sale of highly concentrated sodium nitrite to consumers in order to help prevent it for this use. Experts have made it clear that there is no good reason for consumers to purchase this product at such high concentration.

This bill is an important step in ensuring that lethal levels of sodium nitrite stay out of the hands of those who will use it to harm themselves.

I commend the sponsor of this bill, Representative TRAHAN, from our committee for her leadership on this issue.

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

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAN), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. TRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I am grateful to Ranking Member PALLONE, Chair RODGERS, Ranking Member SCHAKOWSKY, Chairman BILIRAKIS, and members of the Energy and Commerce Committee for their unanimous support for this bipartisan, bicameral legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the Youth Poisoning Protection Act is urgently needed to limit consumer access to high concentrations of a dangerous toxic chemical that is being promoted online as a method to die by suicide.

Two years ago, an investigation by The New York Times exposed online suicide assistance forums, websites that operate in the shadows of the internet. These platforms are home to many users who present themselves as a community dedicated to helping others experiencing suicidal ideation, but who instead encourage those in dire need of help to end their lives and even help facilitate their attempt to do so.

Their activities have contributed to a rise in suicides using the chemical sodium nitrite, which in low concentrations is safe and often used to cure meat and fish.

However, in high concentrations, sodium nitrite is toxic at levels comparable to cyanide.

If that is not bad enough, it gets worse.

While those same anonymous users promote the poison as a painless way to die by suicide, survivors tell a very different story, detailing experiences of nausea, vomiting, intense stomach pain, and heart palpitations as the substance chokes off oxygen to critical organs.

When notified by my office of the product's popularization as a suicide