

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

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March 31, 2025

MEMORANDUM

To: Committee on Energy and Commerce, Members and Staff
From: Committee on Energy and Commerce Majority Staff
Re: Full Committee Markup on April 2, 2025

I. INTRODUCTION

The Committee on Energy and Commerce has scheduled a markup on Wednesday, April 2, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. (ET) in 2123 Rayburn House Office Building, and subsequent days as necessary, to consider the following legislation:

- **H.R. 1442, Youth Poisoning Protection Act (Reps. Trahan, Carey, and Neguse)**
- **H.R. 973, Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act (Reps. Torres, Garbarino, Clarke, and Langworthy)**
- **H.R. 633, Tools to Address Known Exploitation by Immobilizing Technological Deepfakes On Websites and Networks (TAKE IT DOWN) Act (Reps. Salazar, Dean, Pfluger, Dingell, Buchanan, and Plaskett)**
- **H.R. 1664, Deploying American Blockchains Act of 2025 (Reps. Cammack and Soto)**
- **H.R. 2444, Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of 2025 (Reps. James, Dingell, Houchin, and Kelly)**
- **H.R. 2480, Securing Semiconductor Supply Chains Act of 2025 (Reps. Landsman and Bentz)**
- **H.R. 1402, Transparency In Charges for Key Events Ticketing (TICKET) Act (Reps. Bilirakis and Schakowsky)**
- **H.R. 1479, Hotel Fees Transparency Act of 2025 (Reps. Kim, Castor, Fry, and Mullin)**
- **H.R. 859, Informing Consumers About Smart Devices Act (Reps. Fulcher and Moulton)**
- **H.R. 2481, Romance Scam Prevention Act (Reps. Valadao, Pettersen, Goldman, and Souzzi)**
- **H.R. 617, American Music Tourism Act of 2025 (Reps. Harshbarger and Barragán)**
- **H.R. 2269, Wastewater Infrastructure Pollution Prevention and Environmental Safety (WIPPES) Act (Reps. McClain, Mullin, Kean, and Huffman)**

- **H.R. 906, Foreign Adversary Communications Transparency (FACT) Act (Reps. Wittman, Castor, Kean, and Khanna)**
- **H.R. 2449, Future Uses of Technology Upholding Reliable and Enhanced (FUTURE) Networks Act (Reps. Matsui, Allen, and Walberg)**
- **H.R. 2458, Secure Space Act (Reps. Pallone and Guthrie)**
- **H.R. 866, Removing Our Unsecure Technologies to Ensure Reliability and Security (ROUTERS) Act (Reps. Latta and Kelly)**
- **H.R. 2482, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) Reauthorization Act of 2025 (Reps. Latta and Matsui)**
- **H.R. 2399, Rural Broadband Protection Act of 2025 (Reps. Houchin and Kelly)**
- **H.R. 2037, OpenRAN Outreach Act (Reps. Carter of LA and Hudson)**
- **H.R. 1717, Communications Security Act (Reps. Menendez and Joyce)**
- **H.R. 2483, SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025 (Reps. Guthrie and Pettersen)**
- **H.R. 1520, Charlotte Woodward Organ Transplant Discrimination Prevention Act (Reps. Cammack, Dingell, Issa, and Wasserman Schultz)**
- **H.R. 2319, Women and Lung Cancer Research and Preventive Services Act of 2025 (Reps. Boyle and Fitzpatrick)**
- **H.R. 1669, To amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond to Health and Wellness Training Program. (Reps. Cohen and Carter of GA)**
- **H.R. 1082, Shandra Eisenga Human Cell and Tissue Product Safety Act (Reps. Moolenaar and Dingell)**
- **H.R. 2484, Seniors' Access to Critical Medications Act (Reps. Harshbarger and Wasserman Schultz)**

II. EXPLANATION OF LEGISLATION

H.R. 1442, Youth Poisoning Protection Act (Reps. Trahan, Carey, and Neguse)

This bill requires that any consumer product with a high concentration of sodium nitrite shall be a banned hazardous product under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2057). The bill creates a rule of construction that nothing in this section shall be construed to: prohibit commercial or industrial purposes of high concentration sodium nitrite that are not customarily produced or distributed for sale to, or use or consumption by, or enjoyment of, a consumer; and apply to high concentration sodium nitrites that meet the definition of a “drug,” “device,” or “cosmetic” (as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act), or “food.” The effective date of the bill is 90 days after enactment.

H.R. 973, Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act (Reps. Torres, Garbarino, Clarke, and Langworthy)

This bill requires the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a final consumer product safety standard for rechargeable lithium-ion batteries used in micro-mobility devices, including electric bicycles and electric scooters. Specifically, it requires the Commission to promulgate the provisions of American National Standards Institute/Canadian Standards

Association/Underwriters Laboratories (ANSI/CAN/UL) 2271-Standard for Batteries for Use in Light Electric Vehicle Applications, ANSI/CAN/UL 2849-Standard for Safety for Electrical Systems for eBikes, and ANSI/CA/UL 2272-Standard for Electrical Systems for Personal E-Mobility Devices as final consumer product safety standards under section 553 of title 5 of the United States Code. The bill creates a determination of scope for the standards adopted in the Act and limits applications of the standards to consumer products as defined in section 3(a)(5) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)(5)). The bill also provides for the revision of voluntary standards and that the revised standard shall be considered a consumer product safety standard issued by the Commission under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058) effective 180 days following the notification. The bill also requires that no later than 5 years after enactment, the Commission shall submit a report to Congress regarding hazards relating to lithium-ion batteries in micromobility products.

H.R. 633, Tools to Address Known Exploitation by Immobilizing Technological Deepfakes On Websites and Networks (TAKE IT DOWN) Act (Reps. Salazar, Dean, Pfluger, Dingell, Buchanan, and Plaskett)

The bill criminalizes the publication of non-consensual intimate images (NCII) or the threat to publish NCII in interstate commerce. The bill makes it unlawful for a person to knowingly publish or threaten to publish NCII on social media and other online platforms. NCII is defined to include realistic, computer-generated pornographic images and videos that depict identifiable, real people. The bill permits the good faith disclosure of NCII, such as to law enforcement or for medical treatment. The bill requires covered platforms to establish and implement a notice and takedown process within one year of enactment. Once the takedown process is implemented, the bill then requires covered platforms to take down NCII within 48 hours upon receiving a valid removal request notice from the victim. Covered platforms must also make reasonable efforts to remove known copies of the images. The bill requires that computer-generated NCII meet a “reasonable person” test for appearing indistinguishable from an authentic image. The bill provides that a failure to reasonably comply with the notice and take down obligations under the Act shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or a deceptive act or practice under Section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

H.R. 1664, Deploying American Blockchains Act of 2025 (Reps. Cammack and Soto)

This bill designates the Secretary of the Department of Commerce as a principal advisor to the President pertaining to the deployment, use, application, and competitiveness of blockchain technology or other distributed ledger technology (DLT); applications built on blockchain technology; or other DLT, tokens, or tokenization. The Secretary is directed to support the leadership of the U.S. in this regard, including through the establishment of advisory committees made up of other administration principals with expertise and authority on the subject. The Secretary is also directed to facilitate and support the development of best practices with respect to these technologies. The Secretary is to regularly consult and collaborate with stakeholders and will make information publicly available. This bill requires an annual report to Congress on the activities of the Secretary under this act, any recommendation, and a description of any emerging risks.

H.R. 2444, Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of 2025 (Reps. James, Dingell, Houchin, and Kelly)

This bill designates additional responsibilities for the Assistant Secretary of Industry and Analysis within the Department of Commerce centered around the promotion and support of the stability, resilience, diversity, and competitiveness of U.S. critical supply chains, manufacturing capabilities, and emerging technologies. The bill also requires the Assistant Secretary to establish a Working Group to carry out certain activities including but not limited to mapping and developing ways to strengthen critical supply chains, emerging technologies, and critical industries as well as developing response plans in the event of supply chain shocks. The Assistant Secretary will be required to submit a report to Congress within 1 year after enactment that details supply chain activities, including those detailed in this bill. It requires another report, in consultation with the Working Group and other public and private stakeholders, that identifies ways to assist the Assistant Secretary to fulfill their responsibilities and highlight other important aspects of the state of U.S. supply chains. The bill also requires the Assistant Secretary to enter into agreements with the heads of other relevant agencies to obtain information that is necessary to conduct the activities of the Act. It also makes clear that nothing may be construed to require any private entity to share information with the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of Commerce and that any critical supply chain information is voluntarily submitted and exempt from the Freedom of Information Act. The bill also directs the Secretary of Commerce to complete a Department of Commerce capability assessment. The bill states that no additional funds are authorized to carry out the Act and contains a 10-year sunset.

H.R. 2480, Securing Semiconductor Supply Chains Act of 2025 (Reps. Landsman and Bentz)

This bill directs SelectUSA to review state efforts to attract foreign direct investment relevant to the semiconductor industry. SelectUSA would then identify activities it could take to increase this investment, either independently, in concert with state economic development organizations, or with countries that are allies or partners of the United States. SelectUSA would also be directed to submit a report to the Committee: (1) summarizing the review of state efforts; (2) describing activities SelectUSA is currently involved in; and (3) assessing strategies the program could use to achieve an increase in investment and to secure the domestic semiconductor supply chain by working with Federal agencies and state-level economic organizations.

H.R. 1402, Transparency In Charges for Key Events Ticketing (TICKET) Act (Reps. Bilirakis and Schakowsky)

This bill makes it unlawful for a ticket issuer, secondary market ticket issuer, or secondary market ticket exchange to offer for sale an event ticket without: displaying the total event ticket price; disclosing the total event ticket price at the time the ticket is first displayed and anytime during the purchasing process; and providing an itemized list of the base price and each fee prior to the completion of the purchase. It also prohibits an issuer or ticket exchange from selling, offering for sale, or advertising such sale of an event ticket for a ticket of which the issuer or exchange does not have actual or constructive possession. It does not prohibit an issuer

or exchange from offering a service to consumers to obtain an event ticket on behalf of the consumer so long as the issuer or exchange complies with listed standards. This bill also sets standards against deceptive websites and establishes refund or replacement requirements in the event of a cancellation or postponement of an event. This bill requires the Federal Trade Commission to submit a report to Congress on the enforcement of the Better Online Ticket Sales Act of 2016 (Pub. L. 114-274 15 U.S.C. 45c) and to treat any violation as an unfair or deceptive act or practice.

H.R. 1479, Hotel Fees Transparency Act of 2025 (Reps. Kim, Castor, Fry, and Mullin)

This bill requires entities advertising, marketing, or offering hotel rooms or short-term rentals to clearly, conspicuously, and prominently display: the total services price; the total services price at the time it is first displayed to the individual and anytime throughout the purchasing process; and any tax or fee imposed by the government prior to the final purchase. This bill provides that a covered entity is not prohibited from displaying individual components of the total price or additional details of other items not required by this Act, provided that such displays are less prominent than the required total services price. This bill provides that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any covered entity entering into a contract with another covered entity that contains an indemnification provision regarding price or fee information. It provides that a violation of the Act will be treated as an unfair or deceptive act or practice under the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)). This bill provides that in any action pursuant to this Act, an intermediary or third-party online seller may assert an affirmative defense if such entity meets criteria outlined in the Act. The effective date of this bill is 450 days after enactment.

H.R. 859, Informing Consumers About Smart Devices Act (Reps. Fulcher and Moulton)

This bill requires manufacturers of covered devices, as defined in the bill, to clearly and conspicuously disclose prior to purchase whether a covered device contains a camera or microphone. This bill provides that a violation of the Act shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, enforced pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act. It also directs the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to issue compliance guidance. The bill would take effect 180 days after the FTC issues the required guidance.

H.R. 2481, Romance Scam Prevention Act (Reps. Valadao, Pettersen, Goldman, and Souzzi)

This bill would require online dating service providers to issue a fraud ban notification to members of the online dating service if the member has received and responded to a message from a banned member of the online dating service. The fraud ban notification requirements would include but are not limited to the following: username or other profile identifier of the banned member; a statement that a member should not send money or personal financial information to another member; and an online link to information regarding ways to avoid online

fraud or being defrauded by a member of an online dating service. Violations would be treated as unfair or deceptive acts or practices pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act.

H.R. 617, American Music Tourism Act (Reps. Harshbarger and Barragán)

This bill amends the Visit America Act (15 U.S.C 9803(b)) by directing the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism to identify and promote domestic and international travel and tourism to locations and events in the United States that are significant to music tourism; and to require a biennial report to Congress on the progress and findings related to these efforts. The bill defines “music tourism” as: the act of traveling to a State or locality to visit historic or modern day music-related attractions, including museums, studios, venues of all sizes, and other sites related to music, or the act of traveling to a State or locality to attend a music festival, a concert, or other live musical performance or music-related special event.

H.R. 2269, Wastewater Infrastructure Pollution Prevention and Environmental Safety (WIPPES) Act (Reps. McClain, Mullin, Kean and Huffman)

This bill would require the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to issue regulations requiring entities responsible for the labeling or retail packaging of certain premoistened, nonwoven wipes (e.g., baby wipes, cleaning wipes, or personal care wipes) to label such products clearly and conspicuously with the phrase “Do Not Flush” and accompanying symbol as depicted under specified industry guidelines. The FTC would be authorized to enforce this requirement.

H.R. 906, Foreign Adversary Communications Transparency (FACT) Act (Reps. Wittman, Castor, Kean, and Khanna)

This bill requires the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to annually publish a list of entities that hold a license or other authorization granted by the FCC and have ties to specified countries. An entity must be listed if the government of China, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Russia, or Venezuela (or an organization subject to the jurisdiction of any of those governments) owns an equity interest in the entity. The FCC may list additional entities that do not meet these requirements after consulting with an appropriate national security agency.

H.R. 2449, Future Uses of Technology Upholding Reliable and Enhanced (FUTURE) Networks Act (Reps. Matsui, Allen, and Walberg)

This bill requires the Federal Communications Commission to establish the 6G Task Force to report on sixth-generation wireless technology, including the status of setting standards for and possible uses of such technology. The task force shall be composed of representatives of (1) trusted companies in the communications industry; (2) trusted public interest organizations or academic institutions; and (3) federal, state, local, and tribal governments.

H.R. 2458, Secure Space Act (Reps. Pallone and Guthrie)

This bill prohibits the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) from granting licenses or access to U.S. markets for geostationary or non-geostationary orbit satellite systems or authorizations for related earth-based stations that communicate with those systems to certain producers or providers of communications equipment or services. Specifically, the FCC may not grant a license, market access, or authorization to an entity that produces or provides equipment or a service that the FCC determines poses an unacceptable risk to national security or the security and safety of U.S. persons.

H.R. 866, ROUTERS Act (Reps. Latta and Kelly)

This bill requires the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, to conduct a study of the national security risks posed by consumer routers and modems (including devices that combine a modem and router) and provide the results of the study to Congress. The study must include devices that have been designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by persons (i.e., individuals and entities) owned by, controlled by, or subject to the influence of a foreign adversary (which includes China, Iran, North Korea, or Russia).

H.R. 2482, NTIA Reauthorization Act of 2025 (Reps. Latta and Matsui)

This bill reauthorizes the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) through FY2026 and modifies its structure and functions.

Specifically, the bill elevates the head of the NTIA from an Assistant Secretary to an Under Secretary of the Department of Commerce. It also eliminates outdated reporting requirements and provides statutory authority for certain existing NTIA offices focused on spectrum management and international telecommunications policy.

H.R. 2399, Rural Broadband Protection Act of 2025 (Reps. Houchin and Kelly)

This bill would direct the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to establish a process to vet applicants for certain funding programs that support broadband deployment through the Universal Service Fund's High-Cost Program. After the rulemaking is finalized, funds may only be awarded to applicants that satisfy the standards established therein. Finally, the FCC must set financial penalties for applicants that default in some manner during the evaluation process before they are authorized to begin receiving support.

H.R. 2037, Open RAN Outreach Act (Reps. Carter of LA and Hudson)

This bill requires the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to small communications network providers to raise awareness of the benefits, uses, and challenges of Open RAN networks and

other open network architectures. The NTIA must also conduct outreach and provide assistance regarding participation in the Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Grant Program.

H.R. 1717, Communications Security Act (Reps. Menendez and Joyce)

This bill would codify the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) existing Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Advisory Council. This council provides recommendations to the FCC on ways to promote the security, reliability, and resiliency of America's communications systems.

H.R. 2483, SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025 (Reps. Guthrie and Pettersen)

This bill would reauthorize key parts of the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment (SUPPORT) for Patients and Communities Act, which was signed into law in 2018. This reauthorization would include public health programs focused on prevention, treatment, and recovery for patients with substance use disorder.

H.R. 1520, Charlotte Woodward Organ Transplant Discrimination Prevention Act (Reps. Cammack, Dingell, Issa, and Wasserman Schultz)

This bill would prohibit health care providers and other entities from denying or restricting an individual's access to organ transplants solely on the basis of the individual's disability, except in limited circumstances.

H.R. 2319, Women and Lung Cancer Research and Preventive Services Act of 2025 (Reps. Boyle and Fitzpatrick)

This bill would require the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to conduct an interagency review on the status of, and identify research related to, women and underserved populations with lung cancer. The review would include assessments of current research and access to prevention services, the availability of research opportunities regarding prevention, detection, and treatment, and recommendations for national public education and screening strategies.

H.R. 1669, To amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond to Health and Wellness Training Program. (Reps. Cohen and Carter of GA)

This bill would reauthorize the Stop, Observe, and Respond (SOAR) to Health and Wellness Training Program for five years. The SOAR to Health and Wellness Act was originally signed into law in 2018 and authorizes resources to help build capacity in local communities to identify and respond to the various needs of individuals who have experienced trafficking.

H.R. 1082, Shandra Eisenga Human Cell and Tissue Product Safety Act (Reps. Moolenaar and Dingell)

This bill would require the Secretary of HHS to conduct a national education campaign to increase public and health care provider awareness regarding the potential risks and benefits of human cell and tissue product transplants. It would also direct the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to take additional steps to streamline regulatory oversight of human cell and tissue products, including by publishing educational materials, best practices, and other relevant information related to FDA's Tissue Reference Group, as well as by conducting workshops and other educational sessions for relevant stakeholders and establish a public docket for related comments. Lastly, the bill would require the Secretary of HHS to report to Congress with recommendations for modernizing the regulation of human cell and tissue products.

H.R. 2484, Seniors' Access to Critical Medications Act (Reps. Harshbarger and Wasserman Schultz)

This bill would amend the physician self-referral law to permit Medicare patients to receive prescription drugs through caregivers picking up drugs on the patient's behalf, through the mail, or by couriers delivering the drug to the patient in instances when a provider prescribes a drug to be dispensed by a pharmacy that falls under the self-referral law's definition of an in-office ancillary service. Current law prohibits such arrangements for Medicare beneficiaries. The amendments made by this bill would be implemented on January 1, 2026, and sunset on December 31, 2030.

III. STAFF CONTACTS

If you have any questions regarding this markup, please contact Alex Khlopin of the Committee Staff at (202) 225-3641.