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ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

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June 26, 2018

Ms. Michelle Richardson
Deputy Director
Freedom, Security, and Technology Project
Center for Democracy & Technology
1401 K Street, N.W., Suite 200
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Richardson:

Thank you for appearing before the Subcommittee on Digital Commerce and Consumer Protection on Tuesday, May 22, 2018, to testify at the hearing entitled "Internet of Things Legislation."

Pursuant to the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the hearing record remains open for ten business days to permit Members to submit additional questions for the record, which are attached. To facilitate the printing of the hearing record, please respond to these questions by the close of business on Wednesday, July 11, 2018. Your responses should be mailed to Ali Fulling, Legislative Clerk, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 2125 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 and e-mailed in Word format to ali.fulling@mail.house.gov.

Thank you again for your time and effort preparing and delivering testimony before the Subcommittee.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Latta
Chairman
Subcommittee on Digital Commerce
and Consumer Protection

cc: Janice D. Schakowsky, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Digital Commerce and Consumer Protection

Attachment

Additional Questions for the Record

The Honorable Robert E. Latta

1. In your testimony you state that government should take a soft touch approach to regulating in the technology space, especially when the technology is still developing. Can you explain why a soft touch approach is important?
2. You state in your testimony that compiling a list of industry-standard setting efforts and government activities that will be created by the SMART IoT Act will help inform future congressional action. Why do you believe gathering such information is critical for future IoT policy?

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess

1. Sector-based Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISAC) have been successful in coordinating information sharing between private sector critical infrastructures and the government. These ISACs help industry protect from cyber and physical threats, as well as coordinate responses with government, when appropriate.
 - a. Will the study on the internet-connected devices industry evaluate the feasibility of establishing an Internet of Things ISAC?
 - b. Would it be appropriate to recognize the Internet of Things environment as critical infrastructure? If so, what barriers currently exist?
2. In the past few years, vulnerabilities in information technology systems and programs have led to large-scale cyber-attacks. Often devices and applications are produced and administered for government and public use by the same company.
 - a. Will the results of the study help determine the level of vulnerability in the current Internet of Things environment?
3. We understand that IoT applications and solutions promise to improve lives and offer societal benefits. Can you highlight current examples of how IoT is doing just that and any future applications you see as offering meaningful benefits?