

is required in order to make this benefit available to folks in rural America is built out properly.

I have been working very closely with BOB LATTA of Ohio, who has a big rural district, to try to make certain that we have a commitment in the technology space for broadband deployment all across America. It makes a huge difference in rural communities in our State of Vermont and BOB LATTA's district in Ohio, where, if you have somebody who has got a good idea in a business, if they are in a small town with a population of a couple hundred people, as long as they have high-speed Internet, they are going to be able to take advantage of this.

So it is a pleasure, I think, for all of us to find something that we agree on that is substantive and is important. I thank all the folks who have had a hand in bringing us here to this moment where we are going to have an opportunity to vote on this resolution.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will close with this. The language of this resolution is very clear. It is the sense of the House of Representatives: "the United States should develop a national strategy to encourage the development of the Internet of things in a way that maximizes the promise connected technologies hold to empower consumers, foster future economic growth, and improve the Nation's collective social well-being."

So, with passing this resolution, we are setting the table for future work to make sure that we encourage these developments.

I want to thank so much all the sponsors and our chairmen of the subcommittee and full committee.

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

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

I thank Vice Chairman LANCE for his leadership on this important issue, and I urge an "aye" vote on the resolution.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 847, which would express the sense of the House of Representatives about a national strategy for the Internet of Things.

We are truly living in the internet age, and new technologies are developing each day. High performing mobile devices and cloud technologies that seemed so new are already commonplace in the business world and at home.

Broadband internet access is expanding into communities across the nation, and it is more affordable than ever. As innovators add internet connectivity to an increasing number of ordinary objects, we need to be thinking ahead to the next big thing.

H. Res. 847 expresses the sense that we need to encourage innovation and development of these technologies through cooperation with industry and consumers. It is also important to look ahead to how the Internet of Things can be used to improve the efficiency

of our government and reduce waste and abuse.

By preparing for these technologies now, our nation will enjoy greater benefits in the future. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 847.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. BURGESS. 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.

□ 1745

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING A NATIONAL POLICY FOR TECHNOLOGY TO PROMOTE CONSUMERS' ACCESS TO FINANCIAL TOOLS AND ONLINE COMMERCE

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 835) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should adopt a national policy for technology to promote consumers' access to financial tools and online commerce to promote economic growth and consumer empowerment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 835

Whereas technology solutions have the potential to improve consumers' ability to control their economic well-being, to encourage their financial literacy, and improve their knowledge base and increase their options to manage their finances and engage in commerce;

Whereas new payment methods and new payment strategies reflect new commercial opportunities;

Whereas the United States is the world leader in software development and technology creation;

Whereas financial technology is creating new opportunities for the 24,800,000 underbanked households in the United States;

Whereas the growth of consumers' use of mobile devices and the deployment of broadband access has supported the growth of financial technology products and services outside of traditional products and services offered by banks and other financial institutions in the United States increasing commerce and job growth;

Whereas identity theft is a rising concern for people in the United States as their personal information is targeted by criminal enterprises for monetization on the black market;

Whereas cyberattacks against domestic and international financial institutions and cooperatives continue;

Whereas emerging payment options, including alternative non-fiat currencies, are leveraging technology to improve security

through increased transparency and verifiable trust mechanisms to supplant decades old payment technology deployed by traditional financial institutions; and

Whereas blockchain technology with the appropriate protections has the potential to fundamentally change the manner in which trust and security are established in online transactions through various potential applications in sectors including financial services, payments, health care, energy, property management, and intellectual property management: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the United States should develop a national policy to encourage the development of tools for consumers to learn and protect their assets in a way that maximizes the promise customized, connected devices hold to empower consumers, foster future economic growth, create new commerce and new markets;

(2) the United States should prioritize accelerating the development of alternative technologies that support transparency, security, and authentication in a way that recognizes their benefits, allows for future innovation, and responsibly protects consumers' personal information;

(3) the United States should recognize that technology experts can play an important role in the future development of consumer-facing technology applications for manufacturing, automobiles, telecommunications, tourism, health care, energy, and general commerce;

(4) the United States should support further innovation, and economic growth, and ensure cybersecurity, and the protection of consumer privacy; and

(5) innovators in technology, manufacturing, automobiles, telecommunications, tourism, health care, and energy industries should commit to improving the quality of life for future generations by developing safe and consumer protective, new technology aimed at improving consumers' access to commerce.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials into the RECORD on the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 835.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade, I have chaired two hearings in our Disrupter Series exploring fintech. Over the last year, the subcommittee has examined mobile payments, digital currencies, and blockchain technology. There is no question that this new technology is changing the face of global payments and commerce.

The rise of the smartphone has drastically changed consumer behavior

when it comes to mobile payments. Checking an online account and transferring money is as easy as checking email on your smartphone.

In 2014, 22 percent of mobile phone users reported making a purchase on their phone. Thirty-nine percent used their phones to make a purchase in a store.

Global investment in financial technology ventures tripled in 2014 to \$12 billion, and increased 67 percent in the first quarter of 2016. Payment companies and marketplace lenders account for about two-thirds of these highly valued startups.

One of the cutting-edge areas of this innovation is around blockchain, a ledger-based technology fundamentally based on transparency. Blockchain technology holds the potential to disrupt healthcare records management, manufacturing supply chain management, real estate recordkeeping, international clearing and settlement functions, and even regulatory oversight by government agencies.

Peer-to-peer asset transfer online has been a challenge for a number of industries since the rise of the Internet. Blockchain technology has offered one potential solution that many industries could leverage in the future to protect their intellectual property.

There is no doubt that blockchain innovations are on the cutting edge today. For every story about the amazing potential applications, there is another story outlining a doomsday scenario. While innovation can be frightening, discovery should be encouraged because the public will never see the benefits without assuming some measured risk.

This resolution reaffirms Congress' commitment to innovation. I support H. Res. 835, and I would like to thank Mr. KINZINGER and Mr. CÁRDENAS for their leadership on this issue.

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

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

I want to acknowledge the work of Congressman KINZINGER and Congressman CÁRDENAS in bringing this resolution to the floor today.

In the last year or so, fintech, financial technology, has become the new buzzword on Capitol Hill.

Finance and technology have long had a close relationship. For decades, banks have been able to send money between themselves nearly instantaneously. Consumers have easy access to online and mobile banking services.

Now, more technology is coming into consumers' hands. Person-to-person payment apps have made check-splitting at restaurants much less of an ordeal. Blockchain is being used to send remittances around the world.

The challenge for Federal regulators is to understand and adapt to this new technology. Fintech does not always involve traditional financial institutions. It has increased the amount of

potentially sensitive consumer information being stored and transmitted. If we want innovation to continue and for consumers to trust this technology, we must ensure that data security is baked in.

We also need to consider how new technology works with existing rules to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. These are not easy issues, but they are critical to furthering innovation, which I hope will lead to lower costs and better services for consumers.

This resolution recognizes that Congress and Federal agencies need to be working on policies that promote the responsible development of fintech. I look forward to working with my colleagues to do just that.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER), the author of this legislation, in support of his resolution.

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and Ranking Member SCHAKOWSKY for their work on this and their help.

I rise today in support of H. Res. 835. It is a resolution adopting a national policy to promote economic growth and consumer access to financial tools through technology.

I introduced this resolution with the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS) earlier this year to highlight the importance of supporting a growing industry at the intersection of consumer finance and technology, otherwise known as fintech. I would like to thank him for joining me to ensure that the United States is competitively positioned to leverage this next wave of technology for the economy and for consumers' benefits.

Fintech is leading the charge in taking payments to the next level in terms of speed, convenience, efficiency, and accessibility, and is fundamentally changing the amount of transparency and control consumers have over their information.

Fintech startups have created a surge in payment innovation, ranging from new mobile payment options to digital currencies outside of traditional government-issued currency. There are over 2,000 fintech startups, and more than a dozen that are currently valued at over \$1 billion.

Mobile payments revenues in 2016 are expected to surpass the \$600 billion mark, and this year, 45 percent of consumers use some form of mobile payments. And with that investment comes new jobs and new opportunities.

Given all of this, there is still a host of questions about these offerings that industry and government at all levels must continue to work through. Questions about security, privacy, and consumer protection are important and will guide how public and private entities continue to review and assess emerging technologies.

However, potential risks and 20th century silos between government

agencies should not hamper innovation in this space.

In an age where mobile devices are ubiquitous, consumers are demanding a higher level of transparency and control over their financial information. Due to the proliferation of mobile devices, we have an opportunity to capitalize on an emerging technology that we cannot afford to miss out on. The only question is who is going to lead the way in this process.

This resolution sends a clear message that it will be the United States, and that Congress supports continued innovation and consumer empowerment.

Again, I want to just say thank you to my friends on both sides of the aisle for bringing this up, what I think is a very good bipartisan resolution and a good first step to doing what we need to do.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), the cosponsor and coauthor of this resolution.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague and friend for yielding the time, and also for her leadership, my colleague, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

And also to my colleague, Congressman KINZINGER, I thank him for introducing this legislation. It is my honor to work with the gentleman, and especially across the aisle on something that we all agree on and realize that this is something that we need to take responsible steps in harnessing here in this country when it comes to the issue at hand.

Today, financial service companies are undergoing another profound era of change. In the United States alone, there are 85 million millennials, a generation considerably more open to non-traditional financial services than past generations. This is almost the same amount of Americans who have little or no relationship with a bank. That means no checking or savings account for those people.

We also know that there are more than 1 billion smartphones worldwide, with more than 200 million in the U.S. alone. People today have 24-hours-a-day mobile access to financial services providers, regardless of how far they are from the nearest bank branch.

The fintech revolution can bridge the gap between those who are banked and those who are not. Anyone with a cell phone should also be able to save, invest, transfer, and improve their financial experience safely.

For example, our society has an unprecedented amount of choices when purchasing or selling products in person and/or online.

Blockchain technology, the system behind bitcoin has the potential to fundamentally disrupt the way we think of not just currency exchanges but also health care, energy, and intellectual property.

Of course, every new system must incorporate safeguards against those who want to take advantage of it. Finding

the balance between the development of new technology and the protection of our personal information is not only necessary but critical. That is why Representative KINZINGER and I introduced H. Res. 835, the bipartisan financial technology resolution.

It is time Congress recognizes and encourages innovation, while setting the tone for security and transparency. This resolution underscores fintech's ability to improve a consumer's experience when it comes to managing their finances online.

It also states that fintech could help increase financial literacy rates across the U.S. by creating new opportunities for the nearly 25 million households in the United States that are still unbanked.

Let it be known: identity theft is a real concern for all Americans at all levels. But the good news is that many within fintech are committed to improving security through increased transparency and verifiable trust mechanisms.

Not only does fintech give small businesses and consumers an alternative way to bank, it also offers the possibility of a safer, more convenient financial experience while creating U.S. jobs.

Seeing as the United States is the world leader in software development and technology, it is in our best interest to develop a national policy. We must drive innovation, boost economic growth, and ensure the protection of every American's personal information.

Fintech not only makes products and services more accessible to the consumer, but it can also make these services more affordable. It is needless to say that fintech has great potential in our future.

We need to do what we have to, as government, to unleash the creativity, convenience, but more importantly, its responsible and safe environment for these technologies, all the while, seeing to it that we stay out of the way of getting in the way of the billions and eventually trillions of dollars that will be manifested through this new industry; and that means, jobs, jobs, jobs right here in America.

If we don't harness this policy, if we don't work with the industries, if we don't do our job as making sure that we set the tone, not only for this country but for the world, we may find ourselves missing out on this tremendous opportunity on behalf of the American public and the American worker.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H. Res. 835, the bipartisan fintech bill.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the passage of H. Res. 835.

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

Mr. Speaker, this resolution reaffirms Congress' commitment to innovation. I support H. Res. 835. I want to

thank again Mr. KINZINGER and Mr. CÁRDENAS for their leadership.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 835, which encourages the development of new technologies that increase consumers' access to commerce and financial tools. This is an exciting time in American Commerce.

Each day, innovators are connecting consumers, industries, and markets through brand new technologies and connected devices. These new technologies will empower American consumers and our economy like never before. With innovations coming so rapidly, we need to ensure that these new technologies are not at the expense of consumer privacy and cybersecurity.

These resolutions would support American innovation in financial technology, transparency, security, and consumer empowerment while protecting consumers' personal information. By improving consumers' access to commerce through technological means, we can greatly improve the quality of life for future Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution so that our innovators can confidently take on the challenge of developing technology for tomorrow's marketplace.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 835.)

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. BURGESS. 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.

AMATEUR RADIO PARITY ACT OF 2016

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1301) to direct the Federal Communications Commission to extend to private land use restrictions its rule relating to reasonable accommodation of amateur service communications, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1301

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 "Amateur Radio Parity Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) More than 730,000 radio amateurs in the United States are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission in the amateur radio services.

(2) Amateur radio, at no cost to taxpayers, provides a fertile ground for technical self-training in modern telecommunications, electronics technology, and emergency communications techniques and protocols.

(3) There is a strong Federal interest in the effective performance of amateur stations established at the residences of licensees. Such stations have been shown to be frequently and increasingly precluded by unreasonable private land use restrictions, including restrictive covenants.

(4) Federal Communications Commission regulations have for three decades prohibited the application to stations in the amateur service of State and local regulations that preclude or fail to reasonably accommodate amateur service communications, or that do not constitute the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish a legitimate State or local purpose. Commission policy has been and is to require States and localities to permit erection of a station antenna structure at heights and dimensions sufficient to accommodate amateur service communications.

(5) The Commission has sought guidance and direction from Congress with respect to the application of the Commission's limited preemption policy regarding amateur service communications to private land use restrictions, including restrictive covenants.

(6) There are aesthetic and common property considerations that are uniquely applicable to private land use regulations and the community associations obligated to enforce covenants, conditions, and restrictions in deed-restricted communities. These considerations are dissimilar to those applicable to State law and local ordinances regulating the same residential amateur radio facilities.

(7) In recognition of these considerations, a separate Federal policy than exists at section 97.15(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, is warranted concerning amateur service communications in deed-restricted communities.

(8) Community associations should fairly administer private land use regulations in the interest of their communities, while nevertheless permitting the installation and maintenance of effective outdoor amateur radio antennas. There exist antenna designs and installations that can be consistent with the aesthetics and physical characteristics of land and structures in community associations while accommodating communications in the amateur radio services.

SEC. 3. APPLICATION OF PRIVATE LAND USE RESTRICTIONS TO AMATEUR STATIONS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF FCC RULES.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall amend section 97.15 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, by adding a new paragraph that prohibits the application to amateur stations of any private land use restriction, including a restrictive covenant, that—

(1) on its face or as applied, precludes communications in an amateur radio service;

(2) fails to permit a licensee in an amateur radio service to install and maintain an effective outdoor antenna on property under the exclusive use or control of the licensee; or

(3) does not constitute the minimum practicable restriction on such communications to accomplish the lawful purposes of a community association seeking to enforce such restriction.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—In amending its rules as required by subsection (a), the Commission shall—

(1) require any licensee in an amateur radio service to notify and obtain prior approval from a community association concerning installation of an outdoor antenna;

(2) permit a community association to prohibit installation of any antenna or antenna support structure by a licensee in an amateur radio service on common property not under the exclusive use or control of the licensee; and

(3) subject to the standards specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), permit a community association to establish reasonable written rules concerning height, location, size, and aesthetic impact of, and installation requirements for, outdoor antennas and support structures for the purpose of conducting communications in the amateur radio services.