

112th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. R.

1 To promote and enhance public safety and education thru increasing the functionality of wireless
2 communication devices with the establishment of standardized protocols.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 Date

9 Sponsors introduced the following bill;

12 Preamble: Whereas wireless communication devices have become a ubiquitous part of society,
13 countless problems are surfacing everyday on our roadways, in our schools and throughout our
14 correctional institutions. According to the National Safety Council, cell phone distracted driving
15 has become the leading killer of teens. A recent Car & Driver study depicts cell phone distracted
16 driving to be far worse than driving under the influence. In fact, a legally intoxicated driver misses
17 the braking mark by only 4 feet whereas a texting driver misses the mark by 70 feet. A recent NY
18 TIMES poll showed 98% of people surveyed believed texting while driving should be prohibited.

20 In 2008, more people died as a result of cell phone distracted driving than the total number of
21 casualties in the IRAQ and Afghanistan wars combined. Even with the danger of cell phone
22 distracted driving being so blatantly obvious, millions of Americans continue to take this risk
23 every day? According to Adrian Lund of the IIHS, even after the passage of laws in 30 states, the
24 number of cell phone distracted driving accidents has not declined. This is easily explained
25 according to Harvard's Dr. John Ratey, who likens the cell phone to a constant dopamine squirt
26 which explains user's Pavlovian impulse behavior. Neuroimaging studies show the exact same
27 areas of the brain are stimulated when texting as is when using heroin.

29 Cell phone distracted driving has become a disease of pandemic proportions. According to the
30 World Health Organization, the problem is costing developed countries across the globe between
31 one and three percent of GDP. This figure comprises the normal costs associated with an accident
32 including but not limited to: property damage, fire and police dispatch, cleanup, loss of work,
33 traffic congestion and injury costs. What's not in the calculation but equally if not more important
34 is increased insurance rates, funeral costs, disability costs, and loss of life. What value does that
35 carry?

37 Another important aspect to consider: one accident on any major interstate that blocks traffic and
38 delays the work force for just one hour each week into any major city has the ability to cost that
39 city millions of dollars. The sheer magnitude of the cost of productivity loss is enormous. This
40 alone could throw low margin companies into the red causing notes to be called due. This
41 cumulative effect could cripple a city. Any way you view it, loss of productivity means loss of
42 revenue, loss of wages, loss of tax base, and loss of family harmony. Can you put a true value on
43 that?

44
45 For a country such as the United States, one to three percent of GDP amounts to somewhere
46 between 146 BILLION and 438 BILLION dollars each year. Keep in mind this amount is a
47 calculation for the costs of distracted driving alone! Now think about EDUCATION? What is the
48 cost our society bears every day for constant and continuous classroom disruption, cyber bullying,
49 and classroom cheating? An even bigger problem exists throughout every prison in our country.
50 It's a proven fact that tens of thousands of illegal activities are orchestrated every single day on
51 contraband cell phones inside our prison walls. A recent statistic published by the CTIA disclosed
52 more than 216,320 illegal text/cellular phone call attempts were made in less than one month from
53 inside one single prison in Mississippi.

54
55 Other areas of concern are our public courtrooms and terrorist activities. Judges are frequently
56 finding themselves advising jurors, attorneys and members of the court to silence their phones.
57 Jury tampering and mistrials are becoming more frequent by the day. Over the past two years,
58 more than 50% of the total casualties in Iraq and Afghanistan have resulted from roadside bombs
59 using cell phones as detonators. Adding it all up, cell phone distracted driving plus classroom
60 disruptions plus contraband cell phones, and you can easily come up with a staggering detrimental
61 cost to society in excess of a half a trillion dollars every year. Add in the other associated risks and
62 it should be clearly obvious for the immediate need to increase mobile communication device
63 functionality to provide standard safety valves.

64
65 Extensive research shows there are over 650 different wireless communication device makes and
66 models built on open, closed and partially closed configurations. Because of this and the fact that
67 no standards currently exist in the cellular industry, engineers from around the world have
68 concluded there exists only one way to engineer a comprehensive set of safety measures. The
69 solution is to increase the functionality of all mobile communication devices by including as part
70 of the operating system a set of standard protocols to be universally applied. The increased device
71 functionality will enable to parents, teachers, judges, correction officers and public transportation
72 officials to finally put an end to their respective wireless communication problems.

73
74 In essence this bill will save lives, create jobs, improve education, reduce taxes, eliminate
75 contraband cell phones, and save the U.S. several hundred billion dollars each year.

76
77
78 **A BILL**

79
80 To promote and enhance public safety and education thru increasing the functionality of wireless
81 communication devices with the establishment of standardized protocols.

82
83 **SECTION 1.** Short Title:
84 This bill may be referred to as the “Wireless Communications Protocol Safety Bill.”

85
86 **SECTION 2.** All wireless communication device makers must increase the device functionality by
87 adding as part of the operating system the following set of standardized protocols to carry out the
88 following safety functions.

89

90	NAME	CLASS	ACTION
91			
92	dpp.prison©	prison	disable
93	dpp.car©	vehicle	inhibit text & email
94	dpp.school©	class room	sleep

95	dpp.bully©	threat	report incident
96	dpp.court©	court room	sleep
97	dpp.plane©	fly zone	disable
98	dpp.icu©	hospital	disable
99	dpp.parent©	home	sleep
100	dpp.terrorist©	high security	disable

101
102 Sub-SECTION A: The increased functionality of the mobile communication device will
103 carry out instructional behavior when triggered by a matching protocol sensor.

104 (A) The increased functionality will follow exhibit (1) flow chart.

105
106 SECTION 3. All wireless communication devices must include at a minimum as part of the
107 operating system a continuous functioning class 2 bluetooth.

108
109 SECTION 4. A standard protocol symbol of (PE) to symbolize the device is protocol enabled will
110 be clearly displayed on the operational home screen of all mobile communication devices.

111
112 SECTION 5. A standard protocol user fee (PUF) will be established for all mobile communication
113 devices.

114 Sub-SECTION A: The imposition of the fee shall be established based on the contractual
115 usage the provider and the user.

116 (A) All mobile communication devices billable on a monthly contract shall incur a
117 \$1 per month protocol user fee to be added to the bill.

118 (B) All other mobile communication devices shall be charged at the rate of 25 cents
119 for prepaid services up to ten dollars (\$10) and increase incrementally for every
120 additional ten dollars in services.

121 a. Example – A prepaid card for \$20 would incur a protocol user fee of
122 fifty cents (.50).

123 b. No mobile communication device user will be subject to paying greater
124 than twelve dollars on an annual basis.

125 Sub-SECTION B: All funds generated by the protocol user fee shall be appropriated for
126 integration of the increased mobile device functionality according to a business model
127 approved and accepted by the Communications Protocol Commission as created in Section
128 7 of this bill. A base model for example can be viewed in Exhibit (2).

129
130 SECTION 6: A protocol tax credit will be established for all mobile communication device
131 owners that are subject to the protocol user fee.

132 Sub-SECTION A: All mobile communication device users will be eligible to qualify for a
133 protocol tax credit up to a maximum sixty dollars per year.

134 Sub-SECTION B: The eligible protocol tax credit will be centered on a calculation based
135 on a verifiable decrease in overall cell phone distracted driving accidents.

136 (A) Example: First, a verifiable number of current cell phone distracted driving
137 accidents must be obtained. Next, use the low end (one percent of GDP) of the
138 World Health Organization figures as a cost basis (146 BILLION dollars) for
139 the tax credit as follows. Once implementation begins we carefully monitor the
140 distracted driving accidents. For every 1 percent decrease in the number of
141 distracted driving accidents we give a corresponding tax credit of 1 percent or
142 1.46 BILLION dollars to the cell phone user up to a maximum 5 to 1 tax credit
143 or \$60 dollars per year per phone.

144 Sub-SECTION C: All automobile makers must include as a standard vehicle safety
145 component a matching Bluetooth dpp.car protocol sensor.

146 (A) The matching protocol sensor will be configured such that when the vehicle
147 transmission is removed from PARK, the sensor will become active thereby
148 activating the increased safety functions of any protocol enabled wireless
149 communication device in the driver's seat area.

150 (B) The date for which auto maker's compliance must begin will be the model year
151 two years following the passage of this bill.

152
153 SECTION 7: A communications protocol commission shall be created by the NTIA to assess-

154 Sub-SECTION A: The collection and disbursement of the protocol user fee.

155 Sub-SECTION B: An initial base for calculation purposes to disburse the protocol tax
156 credit.

157 Sub-SECTION C: Proper protocol adoption by the mobile device manufacturers.

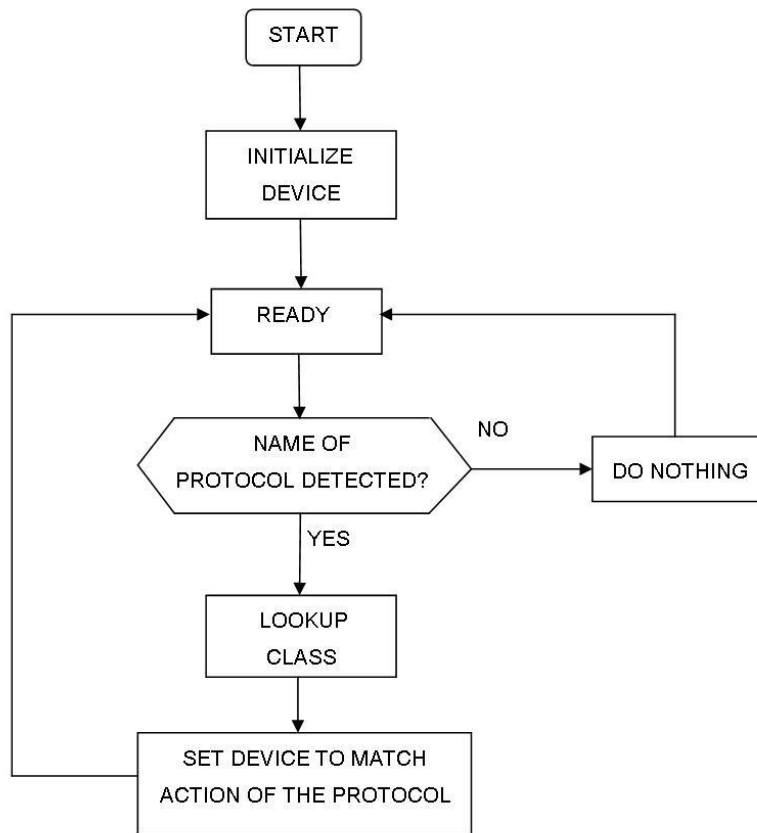
158 Sub-SECTION D: Proper procedural guidelines for state public bids for school,
159 corrections, court house and transportation vehicle protocol sensor installations.

160 Sub-SECTION E: The need for added protocols in the future.

161 Sub-SECTION F: The initial timeline for all installations. (See Exhibit 3)

DRAFT

EXHIBIT 1



NAME	CLASS	ACTION
dpp.prison©	prison	disable
dpp.car©	vehicle	inhibit text & email
dpp.school©	class room	sleep
dpp.bully©	threat	report incident
dpp.court©	court room	sleep
dpp.plane©	fly zone	disable
dpp.icu©	hospital	disable
dpp.parent©	home	sleep
dpp.terrorist©	high security	disable

PROTOCOL QUERY
FLOWCHART

EXHIBIT (2)

ENHANCING PUBLIC SAFETY AND EDUCATION

BASE MODEL USER FEE STRUCTURE APPROPRIATIONS

The following model will be the suggested format to be approved and accepted by the Communications Protocol Commission. Using this model, every school (grade school, high school and college), every correctional facility (local, state, and federal), every court room (local, state, and federal), every public transportation system (buses, trains, subways) will be outfitted with environment specific matching protocol sensors to enhance the functionality of wireless communication devices. The entire cost to outfit all the systems mentioned will be paid for from collections of the protocol user fees. In real terms, the cost is ZERO.

Below is the preferred fee structure and outline for said government licensing agreements.

Under this arrangement there will be four strategic partners being:

1. Government Entity – Communications Protocol Commission (CPC)
2. Telecom(s)
3. Try Safety First
4. (AIC) - Appointed Installation Company - public bid

Strategic Partner Duties and Obligations:

Government Entity - Communications Protocol Commission (CPC)

- a) Legislate all mobile phone devices in said country to include protocols
- b) Implement suggested \$1/phone/month protocol fee
- c) Appoint installation company - public bid

Telecoms

- a) Collection and disbursement of protocol fees

Try Safety First

- a) Engineering, software development and help desk for protocol implementation

AIC - Appointed Installation Company - public bid

- a) Outfit all prisons, schools and public transportation vehicles as needed.

Suggested User Fee Collections and Appropriations:

Suggested User Fee - \$1/per month/per phone

Suggested Appropriation - Years 1 - 3:

- 10% - Government Entity - Communications Protocol Commission
- 10% - Telecom(s)
- 10% - Try Safety First
- 70% - AIC

Suggested Appropriation - Years 4 and beyond:

- 50% - Government Entity – Communications Protocol Commission
- 10% - Telecom(s)
- 10% - Try Safety First
- 30% - AIC (reduced as most installations should be completed)

PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

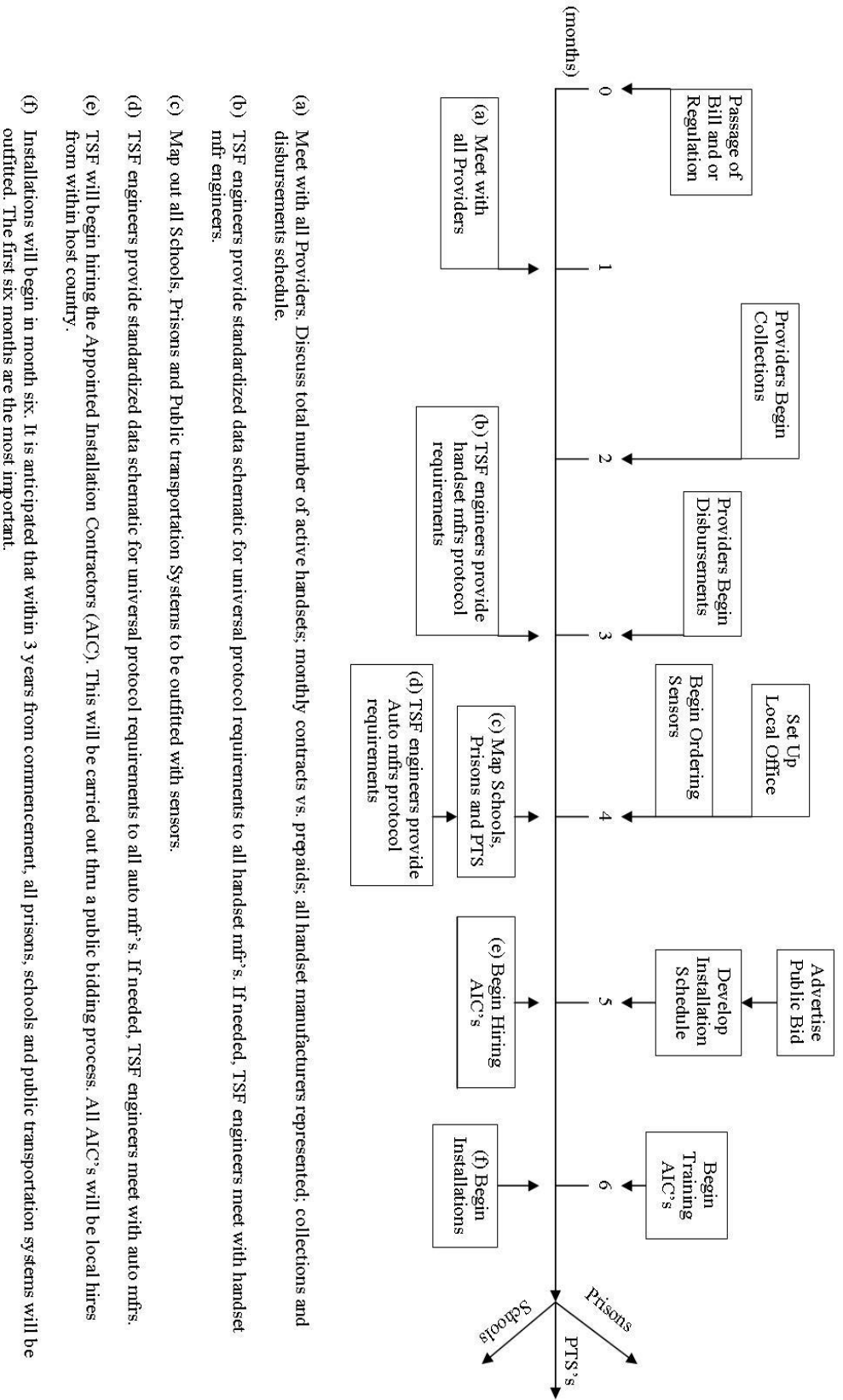


EXHIBIT 3