

initiatives, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6868

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 “Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. STRENGTHENING CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION SUPPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2220 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 665f) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Director may award financial assistance in the form of grants or cooperative agreements to States, local governments, institutions of higher education (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)), nonprofit organizations, and other non-Federal entities as determined appropriate by the Director for the purpose of funding cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives to—

“(1) carry out the purposes of CETAP; and

“(2) enhance CETAP to address the national shortfall of cybersecurity professionals.”.

(b) BRIEFINGS.—Paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of section 2220 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 665f) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E) respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) information on any grants or cooperative agreements made pursuant to subsection (e), including how any such grants or cooperative agreements are being used to enhance cybersecurity education for underserved populations or communities;”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, whenever you talk to experts working in cybersecurity, one of the first priorities they emphasize is how important it is to address the shortage of trained cybersecurity professionals. We can invest in the latest technology, but if we don't have the talent to implement cybersecurity practices, we will be left vulnerable.

There are many programs in the Federal Government designed to help address this problem, but one particularly essential one is the Cybersecurity

Education and Training Assistance Program, or CETAP. Operated by DHS's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, CETAP supports K-12 cybersecurity education across the country.

H.R. 6868 will strengthen this existing program by giving CISA the authority to provide grants to State and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations to carry out the program and help address the shortage of cybersecurity professionals in the United States.

The bill also includes an important amendment from Representative JACKSON Lee to ensure that CISA reports to Congress on how these grants are supporting the cybersecurity education of women and underrepresented communities.

□ 1515

As we address our cyber workforce challenges, we must make sure that no groups are excluded from that effort.

I thank the sponsors of H.R. 6868, Representatives GARBARINO and TITUS, for their work on this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 6868, the Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022.

Last year, cybersecurity authorities observed incidents involving ransomware in nearly every critical infrastructure sector. Given the rise of cyber threats to our country, it is more important now than ever that we grow an expert cyber workforce capable of defending Americans against nation-state actors, criminals, and other malicious cyber actors.

Research estimates a deficit of 3.1 million skilled cybersecurity professionals needed to perform this work and keep our country safe. There is a multitude of issues contributing to our cyber workforce shortage, which is particularly acute in the Federal sector. Lack of exposure, uneven education, and Federal agency onboarding issues all exacerbate the problem.

This is why it is more critical than ever to support efforts that deliver cybersecurity, STEM, and other computer science curricula and resources to our K-12 educators.

The Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022 enables the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, to award grants or other financial assistance for cybersecurity and infrastructure security training and education programs at the elementary and secondary education levels. The ability to offer financial support for this cyber training will enhance cybersecurity education to bolster the country's next generation of cybersecurity professionals.

I thank my colleague on the Homeland Security Committee, Representative GARBARINO, for his consistent leadership on cybersecurity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6868, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, expanding access to cybersecurity education in our K-12 schools will develop the next generation of cybersecurity professionals who have the knowledge needed to protect us in today's connected world.

CETAP has shown great success in addressing this challenge, and this bill will help us build on that progress.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6868, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6868, 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. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DHS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN CYBER SPACE ACT

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5658) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5658

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 “DHS Roles and Responsibilities in Cyber Space Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Department of Homeland Security, through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, is the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure across all 16 sectors, in coordination with designated Sector Risk Management Agencies.

(2) Cyber incidents require technical resources and are only sometimes sector specific.

(3) The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency is the central agency that can quickly analyze and coordinate mitigations when a malicious cyber campaign spans multiple sectors.

(4) Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 authorizes the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency as the Federal civilian interface for multi-directional and cross-sector sharing of information related to cyber threat indicators with and between the government and the private sector.

(5) Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 authorizes the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to facilitate cross-sector coordination to address cybersecurity risks

and incidents, including cybersecurity risks and incidents that may be related or could have consequential impacts across multiple sectors.

(6) Presidential Policy Directive-41 directs the Department of Homeland Security, via the national cybersecurity and communications integration center, to be the lead Federal agency for asset response during a significant cyber incident.

(7) The functions of the national cybersecurity and communications integration center are carried about by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's Cybersecurity Division.

(8) Presidential Policy Directive-21 directs the Department of Homeland Security to lead the coordination of critical infrastructure protection among the Sector Risk Management Agencies.

(9) Section 9002 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 codified the duties of Sector Risk Management Agencies for critical infrastructure sectors, laying out the roles and responsibilities they have in coordinating with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to secure the nation's critical infrastructure.

(10) Enhancing the security and resilience of our critical infrastructure is a priority for Congress and for the Nation.

(11) The Department of Homeland Security maintains and continues to build partnerships across all infrastructure sectors to enhance control systems cybersecurity.

(12) Section 1731 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the potential for better coordination of Federal cybersecurity efforts at an integrated cybersecurity center within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the roles and responsibilities of the Department and its components relating to cyber incident response.

(b) *CONTENTS.*—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review of how the cyber incident response plans under section 2210(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 660(c)) are utilized in the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident.

(2) An explanation of the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security and its components with responsibility for, or in support of, the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident, including primary responsibility for working with impacted private sector entities.

(3) An explanation of which and how authorities of the Department and its components are utilized in the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident.

(4) Recommendations to provide further clarity for roles and responsibilities of the Department and its components relating to cyber incident response.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, given the magnitude and complexity of the current cybersecurity threat landscape, coordination among DHS components to address growing and evolving risks in cybersecurity is critical. It is important that DHS components coordinate in a manner that reflects how their respective expertise can fit into the broader DHS cybersecurity strategy.

While the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency has the most notable role in cybersecurity at DHS, other components also have considerable cyber expertise.

For example, the Secret Service has a critical role in investigating cybercrimes, and the Transportation Security Administration and the Coast Guard provide cybersecurity support for the transportation sector.

As DHS develops its cybersecurity strategy and incident response planning, it must consider how best to use each of these components and must carefully define roles and responsibilities so that components understand their duties during a cyber incident.

To that end, H.R. 5658 directs DHS to provide a report to Congress that explains the roles and responsibilities of its components in cyber incident response. The report is to include information on how DHS' authorities and CISA's incident response plans are utilized in the Federal Government's overall cyber incident response efforts.

This report will help ensure that DHS is developing a coordinated effort to provide Congress critical information regarding the authorities needed to facilitate effective cyber incident response.

I thank Representative BACON for collaborating with the Homeland Security Committee on this legislation.

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

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 5658, the DHS Roles and Responsibilities in Cyber Space Act.

Many recent cyber events, to include the Russian probing of U.S. critical infrastructure, have shown that enhancing the security and resilience of our critical infrastructure must be a top

priority for Congress and for the Nation.

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, is the lead Federal Agency for asset response during a significant cyber incident, as directed by Presidential Policy Directive 41. CISA is also the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure across all 16 sectors, in coordination with designated sector risk management agencies.

This bill outlines specific reporting requirements that DHS, in concert with CISA, must submit to Congress. These requirements include: review of utilization of Federal cyber incident response plans; explanation of roles and responsibilities of DHS in the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident; explanation of DHS authorities and how its components respond to a cyber incident; and recommendations to provide further clarity on roles and responsibilities of DHS in cyber incident response.

This bill will help clarify Federal roles in cyber incident response, thereby eliminating confusion in the midst of an actual cyber event.

I thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for sponsoring this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 5658, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in recent years, we have seen several cyber incidents that have demonstrated the importance of effective incident response planning.

With cyber incidents occurring across many sectors, DHS plays a unique role as the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure. Passing this bill will help ensure that DHS and its components have the properly defined roles and responsibilities necessary to carry out this mission effectively.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5658. I am sure we all look forward to spending quality time together as we do roll call votes on all of these non-controversial, bipartisan bills this week, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5658, 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. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3527) to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3527

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 531 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “Requirement” and inserting “Requirements”;

(2) by striking “Except as expressly provided by law” and inserting the following:

“(a) NAMING LIMITATION.—Except as expressly provided by law or as authorized under subsection (b)”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) TRANSFER OF NAMES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer the name of covered property of the Department to other covered property of the Department if—

“(A) the original covered property was designated with that name by law;

“(B) the Department no longer offers benefits or services at the original covered property;

“(C) the other covered property is similar in type and purpose as the original covered property;

“(D) the other covered property is located in a different location or at a different address from the original covered property within the town, city, or other local government area specified in the designation made by such law; and

“(E) such transfer occurs not less than 30 days after the Secretary notifies the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress representing the State in which the original covered property and other covered property are located of the intent of the Secretary to transfer the name of the original covered property to the other covered property.

“(2) REFERENCES.—If the Secretary transfers the name of covered property under paragraph (1), any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the covered property originally named by law shall be deemed to be a reference to the covered property to which the name has been transferred under such paragraph.

“(3) COVERED PROPERTY.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered property’ means a facility, structure, or real property of the Department or a major portion (such as a wing or floor) of any such facility, structure, or real property.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 531 and inserting the following new item:

“531. Requirements relating to naming of Department property.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 3527.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of S. 3527, a commonsense piece of legislation introduced by the chairman of the Senate Veterans’ Affairs Committee, JON TESTER.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure the Secretary has the authority to transfer the name of a facility to another physical property should VA decide it needs to relocate the facility. Such a relocation could occur if there is a need to increase clinic space or to move a facility closer to the veteran population.

I hope my colleagues see the benefit of such authority and will join me in supporting this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3527.

When Congress acts to name a VA medical facility in law, the name should stay with that facility even if it moves to another location in the same area. That is common sense, and it is what this bill would allow.

A lot of thought and hard work goes into honoring a veteran or other individual by naming a VA facility after them. The person who is honored this way often has a storied history that becomes important to the veterans served by that facility. That should not be taken away, and it should not be taken lightly.

I am grateful to Senator TESTER for his work on this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to join in supporting this bill today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 3527, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3527.

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. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1760) to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the “Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1760

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the “Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic” or the “Daniel Kahikina Akaka VA Clinic”.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the community-based outpatient clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

□ 1530

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. 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 on S. 1760.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my strong support for S. 1760, a bill to designate the veterans’ health facility in Oahu, Hawaii, as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic, named after the first United States Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry, the late Daniel Akaka.

I recognize Senator MAZIE HIRONO for spearheading this effort to honor a man of such great esteem. The CBOC in