

Capuano	Heck (WA)	Norcross
Cárdenas	Higgins	O'Rourke
Carney	Himes	Pallone
Carson (IN)	Hinojosa	Pascarella
Cartwright	Honda	Pelosi
Castor (FL)	Hoyer	Perlmutter
Castro (TX)	Huffman	Peters
Chu, Judy	Israel	Pingree
Cicilline	Jackson Lee	Pocan
Clark (MA)	Jeffries	Polis
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Quigley
Cleaver	Jones	Rangel
Clyburn	Kaptur	Rice (NY)
Cohen	Keating	Richmond
Connolly	Kelly (IL)	Roybal-Allard
Conyers	Kennedy	Ruiz
Cooper	Kildee	Ruppersberger
Costa	Kilmer	Rush
Courtney	Kind	Ryan (OH)
Crowley	Kirkpatrick	Sánchez, Linda
Cummings	Kuster	T.
Davis (CA)	Langevin	Sanchez, Loretta
Davis, Danny	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
DeFazio	Larson (CT)	Schakowsky
DeGette	Lawrence	Schiff
Delaney	Lee	Schrader
DeLauro	Levin	Scott (VA)
DelBene	Lewis	Scott, David
DeSaulnier	Lieu, Ted	Serrano
Deutch	Lipinski	Sewell (AL)
Dingell	Loeb sack	Sherman
Doggett	Lofgren	Sires
Doyle, Michael	Lowenthal	Slaughter
F.	Lowe y	Speier
Duckworth	Lujan Grisham	Swalwell (CA)
Edwards	(NM)	Takai
Ellison	Luján, Ben Ray	Takano
Engel	(NM)	Thompson (CA)
Eshoo	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
Esty	Maloney,	Titus
Farr	Carolyn	Tonko
Fattah	Maloney, Sean	Torres
Foster	Massie	Tsongas
Frankel (FL)	Matsui	Van Hollen
Fudge	McCollum	Vargas
Gabbard	McDermott	Veasey
Galleo	McGovern	Vela
Garamendi	McNerney	Velázquez
Graham	Meeks	Visclosky
Grayson	Meng	Walz
Green, Al	Moore	Waters, Maxine
Green, Gene	Moulton	Watson Coleman
Grijalva	Nadler	Welch
Gutiérrez	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Hahn	Nolan	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Brady (TX)	Murphy (FL)	Wasserman
Curbelo (FL)	Neal	Schultz
DesJarlais	Olson	Wenstrup
Graves (MO)	Payne	Yoho
Hastings	Smith (WA)	

□ 1432

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Natural Resources:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 22, 2015.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House, The Capitol, Washington,
DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: This letter serves as my official resignation from the House Committee on Natural Resources. It has been my pleasure serving on this Committee since being elected to Congress. Thank you and I will continue working on important

priorities relating to my new appointment on the House Committee on Small Business. Sincerely,

MARK TAKAI,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ELECTING A MEMBER TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 219

Resolved, That the following named Member be and is hereby elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—Mr. Takai.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING CYBER NETWORKS ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NUNES. 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 material on H.R. 1560, the Protecting Cyber Networks Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 212 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1560.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MARCHANT) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1436

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1560) to improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats, and for other purposes, with Mr. MARCHANT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES) and the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES).

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Over the last several years, cyber attacks have become a pressing concern for the United States. Anthem, Home Depot, Sony, Target, JPMorgan Chase, and other companies have been subject to major attacks, resulting in the compromise of personal information of employees and customers alike.

Cyber thieves, whether hostile foreign agents or money-seeking criminals, have stolen credit card numbers, accessed medical records, leaked proprietary information, and published confidential emails affecting tens of millions of Americans. This situation cannot continue.

The House has passed cybersecurity information-sharing legislation with strong majorities in the past two Congresses. The gentleman from California, Ranking Member SCHIFF, and I have continued this bipartisan tradition, working closely together to draft a bill that will increase the security of our networks while protecting users' privacy.

I see the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER) is here. He sponsored this legislation last time, along with the gentleman from Michigan, Chairman Rogers, who is now retired, but I do want to give them a special thanks and gratitude.

I hope that we can get this bill across the floor this year.

We have also worked closely with leadership—the gentleman from Texas, Chairman MCCAUL; the gentleman from Virginia, Chairman GOODLATTE—and the Senate Intelligence Committee to ensure that our bills complement each other.

The Protecting Cyber Networks Act addresses a core problem in our digital security infrastructure. Because of legal ambiguities, many companies are afraid to share information about cyber threats with each other or with the government. If a company sees some threat or attack, this bill will allow the company to quickly report information about the problem without fearing a lawsuit so that other companies can take measures to protect themselves.

The bill encourages three kinds of sharing: private-to-private, government-to-private, and private-to-government. In that third scenario, the bill allows companies to share cyber threat information with a variety of government agencies. If banks are comfortable sharing with the Treasury Department, they can share with Treasury. If utilities prefer sharing with the Department of Energy, they can share with Energy. If companies want to share with the Department of Homeland Security, the Justice Department, or the Commerce Department, they can share with them.

The only sharing that this bill does not encourage is direct sharing to the Department of Defense or the National Security Agency. Companies can still share with DOD and NSA, but they will not receive any new liability protections.