

As my colleague Mr. EHLERS said, it is better that our students become nerds than work for them.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I will make some closing comments.

I thank the gentleman from Colorado for his comments. He knows whereof he speaks. He did a lot of good work in this area before he came to the Congress. He has been very helpful in the Education Committee in addressing these issues, and I appreciate that effort.

I think the key is to get children started in computer science at an early age. They love to deal with computers when they are doing video games and things of that sort. It is not too much of a leap to get them thinking about programming the computers, and that is the kind of knowledge that we need to develop in this Nation if we are going to remain competitive in the years ahead on the international scene.

So, I am delighted to recognize computer scientists in general, and I hope we do a better job of producing more and better computer scientists in this Nation so that we indeed will remain competitive and continue to lead the world in this particular area.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I want to once again thank Dr. EHLERS for his leadership in this area. It has been very evident by his conversation today of his passion that he brings to this important subject.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 558, 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. GORDON of Tennessee. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RAISING AWARENESS AND ENHANCING THE STATE OF CYBER SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 797) expressing the sense of Congress with respect to raising awareness and enhancing the state of cyber security in the United States, and supporting the goals and ideals of the sixth annual National Cyber Security Awareness Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 797

Whereas more than 220,000,000 American adults use the Internet in the United States, 80 percent of whom connect through broadband connections, to conduct business, communicate with family and friends, manage finances and pay bills, access educational opportunities, shop at home, participate in online entertainment and games, and stay informed of news and current events;

Whereas nearly all United States small businesses, which represent more than 99 percent of all United States employers and employ more than 50 percent of the private workforce, increasingly rely on the Internet to manage their businesses, expand their customer reach, and enhance the management of their supply chain;

Whereas nearly 100 percent of public schools in the United States have Internet access, with a significant percentage of instructional rooms connected to the Internet to enhance children's education by providing access to educational online content and encouraging self-initiative to discover research resources;

Whereas approximately 93 percent of all teenagers use the Internet;

Whereas the number of children who connect to the Internet at school continues to rise, and teaching children of all ages to become good cyber-citizens through safe, secure, and ethical online behaviors and practices is essential to protect their computer systems and potentially their physical safety;

Whereas the growth and popularity of social networking websites has attracted millions of Americans, providing access to a range of valuable services, but exposing them to potential threats like cyber bullies, predators, and identity thieves;

Whereas cyber security is a critical part of the Nation's overall homeland security;

Whereas the Nation's critical infrastructures and economy rely on the secure and reliable operation of information networks to support the Nation's financial services, energy, telecommunications, transportation, health care, and emergency response systems;

Whereas cyber attacks have been attempted against the Nation and the United States economy, and the Department of Homeland Security's mission includes securing the homeland against cyber terrorism and other attacks;

Whereas Internet users and critical infrastructure owners and operators face an increasing threat of criminal activity and malicious attacks through viruses, worms, Trojans, and unwanted programs such as spyware, adware, hacking tools, and password stealers, that are frequent and fast in propagation, are costly to repair, can cause extensive economic harm, and can disable entire systems;

Whereas coordination among the Federal Government, State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector is essential to securing America's critical cyber infrastructure;

Whereas millions of records containing personally identifiable information have been lost, stolen or breached, threatening the security and financial well-being of United States citizens;

Whereas now more than ever before, consumers face significant financial and personal privacy losses due to identity theft and fraud;

Whereas national organizations, policy-makers, government agencies, private sector companies, nonprofit institutions, schools,

academic organizations, consumers, and the media recognize the need to increase awareness of cyber security and the need for enhanced cyber security in the United States;

Whereas the Cyberspace Policy Review, published by the White House in May 2009, recommends that the Federal Government initiate a national public awareness and education campaign to promote cyber security;

Whereas the National Cyber Security Alliance's mission is to increase awareness of cyber security practices and technologies to home users, students, teachers, and small businesses through educational activities, online resources and checklists, and Public Service Announcements; and

Whereas the National Cyber Security Alliance, the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, and the Department of Homeland Security have designated October as National Cyber Security Awareness Month to provide an opportunity to educate United States citizens about cyber security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Cyber Security Awareness Month; and

(2) intends to work with Federal agencies, national organizations, businesses, and educational institutions to encourage the development and implementation of existing and future cyber security consensus standards, practices, and technologies in order to enhance the state of cyber security in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. 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 H. Res. 797, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 797, a resolution to applaud the goals and activities of the National Cyber Security Awareness Month. The Science and Technology Committee has been a leader in Congress supporting the efforts to promote better security and cybersecurity, and I am pleased to support this resolution and to help raise awareness of this critical issue.

Each year, Americans become more and more dependent on technology for their daily lives. More than 200 million people in this country use the Internet for shopping, education, socializing, information gathering, banking and entertainment, and an increasing number of Internet users are children and seniors.

Unfortunately, with this growth in use, we have also seen a startling increase in cybersecurity. Bank accounts are now being hacked; children are

being bullied or harassed on social networking sites; and personal information is being stolen from relatives, retailers, universities, and even government agencies.

For example, earlier this year, computer systems at the FAA were hacked, increasing the risk of large-scale commercial air traffic systems disruption.

Improving cybersecurity will take the effort of all of the key stakeholders: Federal, State and local governments, academia, business and individuals.

□ 1530

We are all part of the user community and we each must do our part, from updating the Web browsers of our personal computers to improving the coordination of cybersecurity research investments across the public and private sectors. We need to change the way we think about cybersecurity and ensure it is built in from the beginning.

Cybersecurity is a challenge that transcends borders. There are 1.7 trillion Internet users worldwide, which means that we can only advance cybersecurity through increased international collaboration. That's why I join my colleagues in applauding the efforts of the National Cyber Security Alliance, a public-private partnership focused on improving cybersecurity for home users, small businesses, and education institutions.

I want to thank my friend from New York (Ms. CLARKE) for introducing this resolution and urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 797 and yield myself so much time as I may consume.

It seems that nearly every facet of our lives, professional and personal, relies on computers and the Internet in some fashion—communication, transportation, shopping, medicine, entertainment, and the list goes on. It is not an understatement to say that information technology has become one of the main components of our everyday American lives, and as such, we are left more and more vulnerable to cyberattacks, viruses, worms, and identity theft. As our Nation depends more heavily on this technology, both proactive and reactive cybersecurity are essential.

In order to raise awareness of the importance of cybersecurity, the National Cyber Security Alliance has declared the month of October as Cyber Security Awareness Month. All month long, the NCSA is sponsoring events and programs to raise awareness of the importance of cybersecurity.

The National Cyber Security Alliance is the preeminent public-private partnership, working with the Department of Homeland Security, corporate sponsors, and nonprofit collaborators to promote cybersecurity awareness for home users, small and medium size businesses, and primary and secondary education. We all have a role in sus-

taining our cyberinfrastructure, which is essentially this year's theme, "Our Shared Responsibility."

The NCSA offers many tips for individuals and businesses alike to help protect themselves from cyberattacks. StaySafeOnline.org is a Web site created by the NCSA to provide education on all of the different aspects and issues related to cybersecurity. All of the organizations and agencies involved in National Cyber Security Awareness Month have put forth a great effort in raising awareness and helping us as Americans become better, more responsible computer users.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 797, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the author of this resolution, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE), and congratulate her on an outstanding hearing last Friday on this issue.

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer H. Res. 797, my resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Cyber Security Awareness Month, for a vote today. I would like to thank Chairman BART GORDON for giving me the opportunity to share with him and this committee the virtues of National Cyber Security Awareness Month.

The goal of National Cyber Security Awareness Month is to heighten awareness of everyday Internet users and to explain that by taking some simple steps, we can all safeguard ourselves from the latest online threats and respond to potential cybercrimes against ourselves and our Nation.

Each year, the National Cybersecurity Division (NCSA) of the Department of Homeland Security joins with the National Cyber Security Alliance (NCSA), the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, and other partners to support National Cyber Security Awareness Month. I thank DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano and Assistant Secretary Greg Schaffer as well as Will Pelgrin with MS-ISAC and Michael Kaiser with StaySafeOnline.org for their leadership in promoting National Cyber Security Awareness Month.

This year, the theme of National Cyber Security Awareness Month is "Our Shared Responsibility." Ultimately, our cyberinfrastructure is only as strong as its weakest link. In this digital age, we are all connected. No individual, business, or government entity is solely responsible for cybersecurity. We all must understand how our individual online computing practices have a collective impact on our Nation's cybersecurity. It would be naive to believe, however, that simple steps by end users alone will sufficiently combat the larger threats associated with a growing networked society.

As chairwoman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emerging Threats, Cybersecurity, and Science

and Technology, I have held three hearings this year on our Nation's cybersecurity posture. Cybersecurity vulnerabilities can and have significantly impacted our national and economic security. Through the leadership of the Obama administration, cybersecurity is finally gaining the much-needed attention it deserves, both in the Federal Government and the private sector. The oversight that the Homeland Security Committee is undertaking will help to focus our attention; however, much more work remains to be done.

Last week, I held a roundtable discussion with key cybersecurity stakeholders in Congress, the administration, and the private sector on this extremely complex issue. Everyone agreed that end user awareness and education is an extremely critical component to fortifying our national cybersecurity posture. More and more and with each passing moment, we are awakening to the vulnerabilities and threats that come from our interactions on the World Wide Web. Simply put, we must protect ourselves. That is why this resolution received overwhelming bipartisan support.

I thank my colleagues, especially Chairman GORDON, for cosponsoring H. Res. 797, and I look forward to working with him as well as other committees of cross jurisdiction on this critical issue going forward.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, if the majority has no additional speakers, then I will proceed to close.

We have had a lot of good discussion here about cybersecurity, but a word that hasn't popped up as much is cyberwarfare, and that is by far the most dangerous situation facing our Nation today.

Cybersecurity is indeed a major issue and we need protection from thieves trying to steal our bank accounts, et cetera. But the real difficulty we face as a Nation occurs because we are so vulnerable. We are so advanced technologically, that we are vulnerable to attacks of all types from many enemies of different backgrounds and different abilities.

It is a sad commentary today that a powerful, strong nation such as the United States of America can be the victim of a very small nation or even a small group of individuals seeking to do us harm using cyberwarfare. I myself did not realize the extent of this until some years ago. I was selected as a rapporteur of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly Science Committee to write a report on cyberwarfare; and it was simply astounding to learn the risks that we face as a wealthy, well-established, highly developed nation simply because we make such great use of cyberknowledge and cybertechniques that we are automatically very vulnerable in the area of cyberwarfare.

I appreciate the gentle lady from New York bringing this to our attention. We have a lot of work to do here, not just in the military, but in many civilian sectors as well. The warning is

here. The alarm has been rung. Let's make sure that, as a nation, we go ahead and defend ourselves as we should against this very, very highly technological but very dangerous new activity.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In conclusion, I want to once again thank the gentlewoman from New York for bringing this important resolution to us. I think that this will help give our country a better awareness of the concerns we have about cybersecurity.

Also, as Dr. EHLERS notes, our Science and Technology Committee has spent quite a bit of time on this issue, being the first to have a review of the 60-day review. Hopefully, we are going to be seeing in the next very few days a significant bill coming out of our committee concerning the necessary research and technology aspect of moving forward with our research in the cybersecurity area.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 797.

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. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. HALVORSON) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3585, SOLAR TECHNOLOGY ROADMAP ACT

Mr. PERLMUTTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privi-

leged report (Rept. No. 111-304) on the resolution (H. Res. 846) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3585) to guide and provide for United States research, development, and demonstration of solar energy technologies, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3763, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3319, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 558, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on House Resolution 797 will resume later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3763, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3763.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 0, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 790]

YEAS—400

Ackerman	Boustany	Cleaver	Duncan	Larson (CT)	Quigley
Aderholt	Boyd	Clyburn	Edwards (MD)	Latham	Radanovich
Adler (NJ)	Brady (PA)	Coble	Edwards (TX)	LaTourette	Rahall
Akin	Brady (TX)	Coffman (CO)	Ehlers	Latta	Rangel
Alexander	Braley (IA)	Cohen	Ellison	Lee (CA)	Rehberg
Altmire	Bright	Cole	Ellsworth	Lee (NY)	Reichert
Arcuri	Broun (GA)	Conaway	Emerson	Levin	Reyes
Austria	Brown (SC)	Cannolly (VA)	Engel	Lewis (CA)	Richardson
Baca	Brown, Corrine	Conyers	Eshoo	Lewis (GA)	Rodriguez
Bachmann	Brown-Waite,	Cooper	Fallin	Linder	Roe (TN)
Bachus	Ginny	Costa	Farr	Lipinski	Rogers (AL)
Baird	Buchanan	Costello	Fattah	LoBiondo	Rogers (KY)
Baldwin	Burgess	Courtney	Filner	Loeb sack	Rogers (MI)
Barrow	Burton (IN)	Cuellar	Flake	Lucas	Rooney
Bartlett	Butterfield	Culberson	Fleming	Luetkemeyer	Ros-Lehtinen
Barton (TX)	Buyer	Cummings	Forbes	Lujan	Roskam
Becerra	Calvert	Dahlkemper	Fortenberry	Lummis	Ross
Berkley	Camp	Davis (AL)	Foster	Lungren, Daniel	Rothman (NJ)
Berman	Campbell	Davis (CA)	Fox	E.	Royal-Allard
Berry	Cantor	Davis (IL)	Frank (MA)	Lynch	Royce
Biggart	Cao	Davis (KY)	Franks (AZ)	Mack	Ruppersberger
Bilbray	Capito	Davis (TN)	Frelinghuysen	Maffei	Rush
Bilirakis	Capps	DeFazio	Fudge	Manzullo	Ryan (OH)
Bishop (GA)	Cardoza	DeGette	Gallegly	Marchant	Ryan (WI)
Bishop (NY)	Carnahan	Delahunt	Garrett (NJ)	Markey (CO)	Salazar
Bishop (UT)	Carney	DeLauro	Giffords	Markey (MA)	Sanchez, Linda
Blackburn	Carson (IN)	Dent	Gingrey (GA)	Marshall	T.
Blumenauer	Cassidy	Diaz-Balart, L.	Gohmert	Massa	Sanchez, Loretta
Blunt	Castle	Diaz-Balart, M.	Gonzalez	Matheson	Sarbanes
Bocchieri	Castor (FL)	Dicks	Goodlatte	Matsui	Scalise
Bonner	Chaffetz	Dingell	Gordon (TN)	McCarthy (CA)	Schakowsky
Bono Mack	Chandler	Doggett	Granger	McCarthy (NY)	Schauer
Boozman	Childers	Donnelly (IN)	Graves	McCaul	Schiff
Boren	Chu	Doyle	Grayson	McClintock	Schmidt
Boswell	Clarke	Dreier	Green, Al	McCollum	Schock
Boucher	Clay	Driehaus	Green, Gene	McCotter	Schrader
			Griffith	McDermott	Scott (GA)
			Guthrie	McGovern	Scott (VA)
			Hall (NY)	McHenry	Sensenbrenner
			Hall (TX)	McIntyre	Serrano
			Halvorson	McKeon	Sessions
			Hare	McMahon	Sestak
			Harman	McMorris	Shea-Porter
			Harper	Rodgers	Sherman
			Hastings (FL)	McNerney	Shimkus
			Hastings (WA)	Meek (FL)	Shuster
			Heinrich	Meeks (NY)	Simpson
			Heller	Melancon	Skelton
			Hensarling	Mica	Slaughter
			Herger	Michaud	Smith (NE)
			Herseth Sandlin	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)
			Higgins	Miller (MI)	Smith (TX)
			Hill	Miller (NC)	Smith (WA)
			Himes	Miller, Gary	Snyder
			Hinchev	Miller, George	Souder
			Hinojosa	Minnick	Space
			Hirono	Mitchell	Speier
			Hodes	Mollohan	Stark
			Hoekstra	Moore (KS)	Stearns
			Holden	Moore (WI)	Stupak
			Holt	Moran (KS)	Sullivan
			Honda	Moran (VA)	Sutton
			Hoyer	Murphy (CT)	Tanner
			Hunter	Murphy (NY)	Taylor
			Inglis	Murphy, Patrick	Teague
			Inslie	Murphy, Tim	Terry
			Issa	Myrick	Thompson (CA)
			Jackson (IL)	Nadler (NY)	Thompson (MS)
			Jackson-Lee	Napolitano	Thompson (PA)
			(TX)	Neal (MA)	Thornberry
			Jenkins	Neugebauer	Tiahrt
			Johnson (GA)	Nunes	Tiberi
			Johnson (IL)	Nye	Tierney
			Johnson, E. B.	Oberstar	Titus
			Johnson, Sam	Obey	Tonko
			Jones	Olson	Towns
			Jordan (OH)	Olver	Tsongas
			Kagen	Ortiz	Turner
			Kanjorski	Pallone	Upton
			Kaptur	Pascrell	Van Hollen
			Kennedy	Pastor (AZ)	Velázquez
			Kildee	Paul	Visclosky
			Kilpatrick (MI)	Paulsen	Walz
			Kilroy	Payne	Wamp
			Kind	Pence	Waters
			King (IA)	Perlmutter	Watson
			King (NY)	Perriello	Watt
			Kingston	Peters	Waxman
			Kirk	Peterson	Welch
			Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Petri	Westmoreland
			Kissell	Pingree (ME)	Whitfield
			Klein (FL)	Pitts	Wilson (OH)
			Kline (MN)	Platts	Wilson (SC)
			Kosmas	Poe (TX)	Wittman
			Kratovil	Polis (CO)	Wolf
			Kucinich	Pomeroy	Woolsey
			Lamborn	Posey	Wu
			Lance	Price (NC)	Yarmuth
			Larsen (WA)	Putnam	Young (FL)