

Now, as a longtime former member of the Intelligence Committee, I know that infrastructure is not your jurisdiction, so in your original bill you couldn't go to that place. But now the Rules Committee could have allowed, with the cooperation of the Homeland Security Committee, us to go into infrastructure.

If we're truly going to secure a reliable and resilient cyberspace that reflects our country's values, we must target our clearest vulnerabilities, while preserving a space that promotes the innovation, expression, and security of the American people.

The world we live in and the threats our country faces can change with just one click. While we should never let Americans doubt our vigilance, our preparation, our effectiveness, we must never let us compromise their civil liberties.

If we fail to meet the standard of security, we always do more harm than good.

I, myself, am personally going to vote "no" on this legislation but, in doing so, salute the chairs and ranking members of the committees for taking us way down the road on this issue. It's just that crucial balance between security and liberty that I do not think has been struck in that bill. So, for my own part, it will not have my support.

Mr. MCCAUL. We have no more speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER), the ranking member on the Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. First thing, I want to thank the ranking member, Mr. THOMPSON, and I want to thank Mr. MCCAUL and Mr. ROGERS for coming together. That's what we're elected to do, to come together in a bipartisan way and to deal with difficult issues. And they were difficult issues. But we're here today to all support this amendment.

The White House and the privacy groups raised this as one of the main issues with the bill. These groups were concerned that there was an impression, wrongly, I believe, that the military would control the program. This was never the case, but we heard these concerns, and we are addressing them in this amendment.

It means that companies sharing information about cyber threats will go to the Department of Homeland Security, a civilian agency. If the information is related to cybersecurity crime, the companies will go to the Department of Justice, another civilian agency.

The amendment requires that the Department of Homeland Security share this information with other government agencies in real-time so they can use it to protect against future cyber threats and attacks.

This amendment ensures we protect the security of our Nation, but also

protect the privacy and liberties of our country and our citizens. I strongly support this amendment and urge other Members to do the same.

I commend, again, Ranking Member THOMPSON, Chairman MCCAUL, Chairman ROGERS for coming together at the last moment. I respectfully request a "yes" vote on the amendment.

You can't have security if you don't have privacy and liberty.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, who has the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Mississippi has the right to close.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me just say this: when it comes to this issue, particularly, which we know is one of the greatest threats that the United States faces right now, and that's the threat of cyber attacks, this is not a Republican-Democrat issue. It's really an American issue.

And with all due respect, this does provide, I think, the balance between security and civil liberties; and it provides the civilian interface to the private sector to protect our critical infrastructures that are already under attack by countries like Iran, China, and Russia.

So I think that, if anything, the recent events in Boston demonstrate that we have to come together as Republicans and Democrats to get this done in the name of national security. In the case in Boston, they were real bombs, explosive devices. In this case, they're digital bombs, and these digital bombs are on their way.

That's why this legislation is so important. That's why it's so urgent that we pass this today. For if we don't, and those digital bombs land and attack the United States of America, and Congress fails to act, then Congress has that on its hands.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, at this point, I'd like to say that I agree with Democratic Leader Ms. PELOSI's issue with respect to cyber, particularly critical infrastructure. And I look forward to working with Chairman MCCAUL on submitting legislation.

With that, Mr. Chair, I encourage Members to support this bipartisan amendment that the chair of the Committee on Homeland Security and I drafted.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I am in support of the amendment offered by Intelligence Committee Chairman ROGERS, Congressman MCCAUL and Homeland Security Ranking Member THOMPSON to H.R. 624, the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act of 2013. This is very similar to the amendment I offered before the Rules Committee, but was not made in order. I am pleased that the focus of my amendment is addressed by this amendment that was made in order.

This amendment just as I outlined in my amendment offered to the Rules Committee

would establish a lead role for the Department of Homeland Security—a civilian agency in matters related to cyber security threats. DHS would be the agency to receive all cyber threat information. This amendment designates the Department of Justice (DOJ) as the civilian entity to receive cyber threat information related to cybersecurity crimes.

These changes make clear that DHS and the DOJ will serve as points of entry for those seeking to share cybersecurity threat information with the federal government.

The amendment also requires the Secretary of DHS, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures to eliminate any personal information from cyber threat information shared with the federal government. Cyber threat information shared with the government from any source will be scrubbed of any personally identifiable information and deleted—this is also known as "minimization."

Every agency receiving cyber threat information must notify these four agencies, and Congress of significant violations of the procedures required by the bill. These agencies must also establish a program to oversee compliance with the minimization procedures.

The importance of a civil agency in a central role regarding the establishment and functions of domestic cyber protection programs is critical to building in the transparency, accountability and oversight the American public expects. I am in strong support of this amendment and thank my colleagues for their efforts to address the concerns of many of our constituents as we work to assure the Internet is as safe as it can be and that we maintain the level of oversight that is needed.

This is an important amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 27 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1145

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JOYCE) at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.

#### CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 164 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 624.

Will the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER) kindly take the chair.

□ 1146

#### 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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, with Mr. YODER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) had been postponed.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 113-41 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 7 by Ms. SINEMA of Arizona.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. LAMALFA of California.

Amendment by Mr. MCCAUL of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. SINEMA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

#### RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 411, noes 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 113]

AYES—411

Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	Kelly (IL)
Alexander	Dingell	Kelly (PA)
Amash	Doggett	Kildee
Amodei	Doyle	Kilmer
Andrews	Duckworth	Kind
Bachus	Duffy	King (IA)
Barber	Duncan (SC)	King (NY)
Barletta	Duncan (TN)	Kingston
Barr	Edwards	Kinzinger (IL)
Barrow (GA)	Ellison	Kirkpatrick
Barton	Engel	Kline
Bass	Enyart	Kuster
Beatty	Eshoo	Labrador
Becerra	Esty	LaMalfa
Benishek	Farenthold	Lamborn
Bentivolio	Farr	Lance
Bera (CA)	Fattah	Langevin
Bilirakis	Fincher	Lankford
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (NY)	Fleischmann	Larson (CT)
Bishop (UT)	Fleming	Latham
Black	Flores	Latta
Blumenauer	Forbes	Lee (CA)
Bonamici	Fortenberry	Levin
Bonner	Poster	Lewis
Boustany	Foxx	Lipinski
Brady (PA)	Frankel (FL)	LoBiondo
Brady (TX)	Franks (AZ)	Loeb
Braley (IA)	Frelinghuysen	Lofgren
Bridenstine	Fudge	Long
Brooks (AL)	Gabbard	Lowenthal
Brooks (IN)	Gallego	Lowey
Broun (GA)	Garamendi	Lucas
Brown (FL)	Garcia	Luetkemeyer
Brownley (CA)	Gardner	Lujan Grisham
Buchanan	Garrett	(NM)
Buchshon	Gerlach	Lujan, Ben Ray
Bustos	Gibbs	(NM)
Butterfield	Gibson	Lummis
Calvert	Gingrey (GA)	Maffei
Camp	Gohmert	Maloney,
Campbell	Goodlatte	Carolyn
Cantor	Gosar	Maloney, Sean
Capito	Gowdy	Marchant
Capps	Granger	Burgess
Cárdenas	Graves (GA)	Marino
Carney	Graves (MO)	Massie
Carson (IN)	Grayson	Matheson
Carter	Green, Al	Matsui
Cartwright	Green, Gene	McCarthy (CA)
Cassidy	Griffin (AR)	McCarthy (NY)
Castro (FL)	Griffith (VA)	McCaul
Castro (TX)	Grijalva	McClintock
Chabot	Grimm	McCollum
Chaffetz	Guthrie	McDermott
Chu	Gutierrez	McHenry
Cicilline	Hahn	McIntyre
Clarke	Hanabusa	McKeon
Clay	Hanna	McKinley
Cleaver	Harper	McMorris
Clyburn	Harris	Rodgers
Coble	Hartzler	McNerney
Coffman	Hastings (FL)	Meadows
Cohen	Hastings (WA)	Meehan
Cole	Heck (NV)	Meeks
Collins (GA)	Heck (WA)	Meng
Collins (NY)	Hensarling	Messer
Conaway	Herrera Beutler	Mica
Connolly	Higgins	Michaud
Conyers	Himes	Miller (FL)
Cook	Hinojosa	Miller (MI)
Cooper	Holt	Miller, George
Costa	Honda	Moore
Cotton	Horsford	Moran
Courtney	Hoyer	Mullin
Cramer	Hudson	Mulvaney
Crawford	Huelskamp	Murphy (FL)
Crenshaw	Huffman	Murphy (PA)
Crowley	Huizenga (MI)	Nadler
Cuellar	Hultgren	Napolitano
Culberson	Hunter	Negrete McLeod
Cummings	Hurt	Neugebauer
Daines	Israel	Noem
Davis (CA)	Issa	Nolan
Davis, Danny	Jackson Lee	Nunes
Davis, Rodney	Jeffries	Nunnelee
DeFazio	Jenkins	O'Rourke
DeGette	Johnson (GA)	Olson
Delaney	Johnson (OH)	Owens
DeLauro	Johnson, E. B.	Palazzo
DeBene	Johnson, Sam	Pallone
Denham	Jones	Pascarelli
Dent	Jordan	Pastor (AZ)
DeSantis	Joyce	Paulsen
DesJarlais	Kaptur	Payne
Deutch		Pearce
		Pelosi

Perlmutter	Rush	Thompson (PA)
Perry	Ryan (OH)	Thornberry
Peters (CA)	Ryan (WI)	Tiberi
Peters (MI)	Salmon	Tipton
Peterson	Sánchez, Linda	Titus
Petri	T.	Tonko
Pingree (ME)	Sanchez, Loretta	Turner
Pittenger	Sarbanes	Upton
Pocan	Scalise	Valadao
Poe (TX)	Schakowsky	Van Hollen
Polis	Schiff	Vargas
Pompeo	Schneider	Veasey
Posey	Schock	Vela
Price (GA)	Schrader	Visclosky
Price (NC)	Schwartz	Wagner
Quigley	Schweikert	Walberg
Radel	Scott (VA)	Walden
Rahall	Scott, Austin	Walorski
Rangel	Scott, David	Walz
Reed	Sensenbrenner	Wasserman
Reichert	Serrano	Schultz
Renacci	Sessions	Waters
Ribble	Sewell (AL)	Watt
Rice (SC)	Sherman	Waxman
Richmond	Shuster	Weber (TX)
Rigell	Simpson	Webster (FL)
Roby	Sinema	Welch
Roe (TN)	Sires	Wenstrup
Rogers (AL)	Slaughter	Westmoreland
Rogers (KY)	Smith (NE)	Whitfield
Rogers (MI)	Smith (TX)	Williams
Rohrabacher	Smith (WA)	Wilson (FL)
Rokita	Southerland	Wilson (SC)
Rooney	Speier	Wittman
Ros-Lehtinen	Stewart	Wolf
Roskam	Stivers	Womack
Ross	Stockman	Woodall
Rothfus	Stutzman	Yarmuth
Roybal-Allard	Swalwell (CA)	Yoder
Royce	Takano	Yoho
Ruiz	Terry	Young (AK)
Runyan	Thompson (CA)	Young (FL)
Ruppersberger	Thompson (MS)	Young (IN)

#### NOT VOTING—21

Bachmann	Kennedy	Pitts
Blackburn	Lynch	Shea-Porter
Burgess	Markey	Shimkus
Capuano	McGovern	Smith (NJ)
Ellmers	Miller, Gary	Tierney
Holding	Neal	Tsongas
Keating	Nugent	Velázquez

□ 1213

Mr. CICILLINE changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. ELLMERS. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 113, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

(By unanimous consent, Mr. FLORES was allowed to speak out of order.)

A MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR THE VICTIMS IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AND WEST, TEXAS

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Chair, I rise today in the wake of two grave tragedies in our Nation. The terrorist attack in Boston and then the tragedy in West, Texas, last night remind us of the risks that modern life presents. I ask that all Americans pray for these two communities and to hug your families a little tighter tonight.

As we gather on the House floor, I want to take a moment to remember all of those affected by the explosion in West, Texas, who have been injured or killed, and their families and their loved ones.

I would also like to recognize the bravery of the first responders and the volunteers from our community and, actually, from all over Texas who have come to the aid of those in need.

I want to thank my House colleagues for their many offers of support, and I also ask for a moment of silence.