

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania has no further speakers, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss without mentioning another interesting benefit of the Congressional Budget Justification Transparency Act.

Thanks to another law that the House Oversight and Reform Committee has previously produced in the last Congress, the 2018 Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act, congressional budget justifications also list unimplemented inspector general audit and GAO report recommendations.

Therefore, H.R. 4894 will also centralize documents containing valuable IG and GAO recommendations for the public and Congress to easily find.

This will empower better oversight over a sprawling and complicated Federal Government. I hope we can continue to find ways to continue building on such good government reforms in a bipartisan fashion.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I likewise, urge passage of H.R. 4894, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4894, 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.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

CHARGING HELPS AGENCIES REALIZE GENERAL EFFICIENCIES ACT

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2193) to require the Administrator of General Services to issue guidance to clarify that Federal agencies may pay by charge card for the charging of Federal electric motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2193

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 “Charging Helps Agencies Realize General Efficiencies Act” or the “CHARGE Act”.

SEC. 2. PAYMENT BY CHARGE CARD FOR CHARGING FEDERAL ELECTRIC MOTOR VEHICLES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act—
(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of General Services;

(2) the term “charge card”—
(A) means a card, plate, coupon book, or other means existing for the purpose of obtaining money, property, labor, or services; and

(B) includes—
(i) a card issued under the GSA SmartPay program; and

(ii) a Fleet Services card;

(3) the term “covered electric motor vehicle” means a passenger carrier that is—

(A) a passenger motor vehicle; and
(B) an electric motor vehicle;

(4) the term “electric motor vehicle” has the meaning given the term in section 601 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13271);

(5) the term “electric motor vehicle charging station” means a battery-charging station that permits the transfer of electric energy (by conductive or inductive means) to a battery or other storage device in an electric motor vehicle; and

(6) the terms “Federal agency” and “passenger carrier” have the meanings given those terms in section 1344(h) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue guidance to clarify that each Federal agency may, in accordance with section 1344 of title 31, United States Code—

(1) charge a covered electric motor vehicle at a commercial electric motor vehicle charging station; and

(2) pay for a transaction described in paragraph (1) with a charge card.

(c) ISSUANCE OF CHARGE CARDS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue to each Federal agency a charge card for each covered electric motor vehicle of the Federal agency that may be used by an officer or employee of the Federal agency to pay for charging the covered motor vehicle in accordance with the guidance issued under subsection (b).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the measure before us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Senators GARY PETERS and ROB PORTMAN for their bipartisan work on this com-

monsense, forward-thinking measure, as well as Congressman RO KHANNA and ANTHONY GONZALEZ for championing a companion bill in the House.

The SmartPay Program operated by the General Services Administration is the world’s largest commercial payment program, serving over 560 Federal entities. It also is used for the fuel, maintenance, and repair of the government-wide commercial fleet.

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With that size and reach comes impact and opportunity. SmartPay actively supports the goal of incorporating electric, hybrid, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles into this fleet, yet it is not clear that it can be used to pay for charging electric vehicles.

S. 2193 would reinforce this goal by requiring GSA to issue guidance clarifying that authorized Federal employees can pay for charging electric vehicles using SmartPay, just as they can for refueling conventional motor vehicles.

The Federal Government must lead the way in embracing technology and innovations that address society’s gravest threats. Climate change is at the top of that list, challenging us all to do better.

If we can rise to this challenge by investing in strategic industries, workforce training, and solutions, we can rise from this crisis as a safer, stronger, more prosperous Nation.

I am firmly committed to cutting-edge, solutions-oriented policies that support our progress toward a Federal fleet of the future that is clean, green, and efficient.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud S. 2193 for its important contribution toward this goal, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of S. 2193, the Charging Helps Agencies Realize General Efficiencies Act, or CHARGE Act.

The CHARGE Act would direct the General Services Administration to allow Federal employees to use official Federal travel charge cards to pay for electric vehicle recharging at commercial charging stations.

This simple change would help Federal Government employees take greater advantage of Federal electric motor vehicle fleet vehicles while traveling for official business.

By ensuring the government can utilize expanding commercial charging stations, we can help drive down costs to the taxpayer and avoid the need for the government to buy and maintain more electric vehicle charging stations.

If Federal employees must use their travel charge cards to refuel their traditional vehicles, they should also be allowed to use these same cards to refuel or charge their electric vehicles.

This is a commonsense and easy step toward modernizing the Federal Government and granting more flexibility to Federal employees.

As an added benefit, according to the Congressional Budget Office, this new policy will not cost the American taxpayers anything to implement.

Further, this new flexibility for the Federal Government and its employees to utilize electric vehicles could help bolster the American market for electric vehicles.

As we have learned throughout the coronavirus pandemic, American manufacturing is vitally important to our success as a Nation. By allowing the increased use of electric vehicles in America, we can secure all the American ingenuity and innovation that comes with the vehicles of the future.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of S. 2193, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2193.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

INTERNET OF THINGS CYBERSECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1668) to leverage Federal Government procurement power to encourage increased cybersecurity for Internet of Things devices, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1668

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 “Internet of Things Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2020” or the “IoT Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) ensuring the highest level of cybersecurity at agencies in the executive branch is the responsibility of the President, followed by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the head of each such agency;

(2) this responsibility is to be carried out by working collaboratively within and among agencies in the executive branch, industry, and academia;

(3) the strength of the cybersecurity of the Federal Government and the positive bene-

fits of digital technology transformation depend on proactively addressing cybersecurity throughout the acquisition and operation of Internet of Things devices by the Federal Government; and

(4) consistent with the second draft National Institute for Standards and Technology Interagency or Internal Report 8259 titled “Recommendations for IoT Device Manufacturers: Foundational Activities and Core Device Cybersecurity Capability Baseline”, published in January 2020, Internet of Things devices are devices that—

(A) have at least one transducer (sensor or actuator) for interacting directly with the physical world, have at least one network interface, and are not conventional Information Technology devices, such as smartphones and laptops, for which the identification and implementation of cybersecurity features is already well understood; and

(B) can function on their own and are not only able to function when acting as a component of another device, such as a processor.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(2) DIRECTOR OF OMB.—The term “Director of OMB” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(3) DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE.—The term “Director of the Institute” means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(4) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term “information system” has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(5) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM.—The term “national security system” has the meaning given that term in section 3552(b)(6) of title 44, United States Code.

(6) OPERATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—The term “operational technology” means hardware and software that detects or causes a change through the direct monitoring or control of physical devices, processes, and events in the enterprise.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(8) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term “security vulnerability” has the meaning given that term in section 102(17) of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501(17)).

SEC. 4. SECURITY STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR AGENCIES ON USE AND MANAGEMENT OF INTERNET OF THINGS DEVICES.

(a) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR USE OF INTERNET OF THINGS DEVICES BY AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Institute shall develop and publish under section 20 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-3) standards and guidelines for the Federal Government on the appropriate use and management by agencies of Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by an agency and connected to information systems owned or controlled by an agency, including minimum information security requirements for managing cybersecurity risks associated with such devices.

(2) CONSISTENCY WITH ONGOING EFFORTS.—The Director of the Institute shall ensure that the standards and guidelines developed under paragraph (1) are consistent with the efforts of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) regarding—

(i) examples of possible security vulnerabilities of Internet of Things devices; and

(ii) considerations for managing the security vulnerabilities of Internet of Things devices; and

(B) with respect to the following considerations for Internet of Things devices:

(i) Secure Development.

(ii) Identity management.

(iii) Patching.

(iv) Configuration management.

(3) CONSIDERING RELEVANT STANDARDS.—In developing the standards and guidelines under paragraph (1), the Director of the Institute shall consider relevant standards, guidelines, and best practices developed by the private sector, agencies, and public-private partnerships.

(b) REVIEW OF AGENCY INFORMATION SECURITY POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Director of the Institute completes the development of the standards and guidelines required under subsection (a), the Director of OMB shall review agency information security policies and principles on the basis of the standards and guidelines published under subsection (a) pertaining to Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by agencies (excluding agency information security policies and principles pertaining to Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by agencies that are or comprise a national security system) for consistency with the standards and guidelines submitted under subsection (a) and issue such policies and principles as may be necessary to ensure those policies and principles are consistent with such standards and guidelines.

(2) REVIEW.—In reviewing agency information security policies and principles under paragraph (1) and issuing policies and principles under such paragraph, as may be necessary, the Director of OMB shall—

(A) consult with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security; and

(B) ensure such policies and principles are consistent with the information security requirements under subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code.

(3) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS.—Any policy or principle issued by the Director of OMB under paragraph (1) shall not apply to national security systems.

(c) QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW AND REVISION.—

(1) REVIEW AND REVISION OF NIST STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.—Not later than 5 years after the date on which the Director of the Institute publishes the standards and guidelines under subsection (a), and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of the Institute, shall—

(A) review such standards and guidelines; and

(B) revise such standards and guidelines as appropriate.

(2) UPDATED OMB POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES FOR AGENCIES.—Not later than 180 days after the Director of the Institute makes a revision pursuant to paragraph (1), the Director of OMB, in consultation with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, shall update any policy or principle issued under subsection (b)(1) as necessary to ensure those policies and principles are consistent with the review and any revision under paragraph (1) under this subsection and paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b).