

“(G) an acquisition plan that outlines the procurement approach, including planned contracting vehicles;

“(H) a logistics and support plan for operating and maintaining deployed capabilities until such capabilities are disposed of or retired; and

“(I) an acquisition program baseline that is traceable to the operational requirements of the program required under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (E);

“(2) prepare cost estimates and schedules for major acquisition programs pursuant to subparagraphs (B) and (E) of paragraph (1) in a manner consistent with best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States; and

“(3) ensure any revisions to the acquisition documentation maintained pursuant to paragraph (1) are reviewed and approved in accordance with departmental policy.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 836, as added by section 3 of this Act, the following new item: “Sec. 837. Acquisition documentation.”.

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 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, today, I rise in support of H.R. 6871, the DHS Acquisition Reform Act. The Committee on Homeland Security has examined for several years the Department of Homeland Security's challenges in managing its acquisition programs.

The Department uses its acquisition system to carry out its critical missions, such as screening travelers, cybersecurity, border security, and disaster response.

In 2016, the Government Accountability Office reported that one-third of the DHS major acquisition programs it reviewed experienced cost overruns and schedule delays, increasing costs by \$1.7 billion. And just last year, GAO reported that 10 of the Department's 24 programs that it reviewed had failed to meet their cost or schedule targets during fiscal year 2020.

To address DHS' acquisition challenges, H.R. 6871 would centralize oversight of the Department's portfolios of acquisition programs to guard against waste. The bill designates the Under Secretary for Management as the Department's chief acquisition officer and authorizes related oversight responsibilities for other key officials.

Under this act, the chief acquisition officer is charged with advising the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding acquisition activities that incorporate widely accepted program management best practices and standards.

H.R. 6871 establishes an Office of Test and Evaluation to provide oversight of test and evaluation activities for major acquisition programs to ensure that those programs meet operational requirements. Additionally, the bill establishes a Program Accountability and Risk Management Office to identify problems with cost, schedule, or performance that may need to be addressed to prevent cost overruns, schedule delays, or performance issues.

The increased oversight provided in the DHS Acquisition Reform Act will help the Department to manage its major acquisitions more effectively.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House 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.

Mr. Speaker, today, I proudly rise in support of my bill, H.R. 6871, the DHS Acquisition Reform Act.

The Department of Homeland Security has many critical missions, including: protecting the Nation from terrorist attacks, enforcing our trade and immigration laws, and securing our borders, among many others.

The goal of this legislation is to make DHS a better steward of taxpayer money. We need to ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent in a way that is transparent and accountable to the American people. DHS continues to face challenges in its acquisition program, such as the inconsistency of organizational and oversight structures, and variability in the application of Department policies.

In January 2021, the Government Accountability Office reported that of the 24 acquisition programs it audited, 10 had been in breach of their cost goals, schedule goals, or a combination of both, at some point during fiscal year 2020. This means it will cost the Department—and subsequently, the taxpayer—more money to get what the Department needs. We need to do what we can to stop this.

Further, in 2018, the inspector general reported that DHS components have a habit of acquiring goods and services before they adequately define the requirements or develop performance measures. The more DHS tacitly accepts this type of behavior in its programs, the more program costs can be expected to grow.

Given these challenges, and the significant level of DHS investment in these programs, it is vital we ensure that the proper oversight and organizational structures are in place for DHS to acquire goods and services in the most efficient and effective way possible.

This bill designates the DHS Under Secretary for Management as the De-

partment's chief acquisition officer, or CAO, and outlines specific responsibilities and authorities regarding acquisitions.

These responsibilities include overseeing the DHS Acquisition Review Board; exercising acquisition decision authority to approve, modify, or cancel acquisition programs; and establishing and distributing policies regarding acquisitions.

The bill also lays out in statute two critical offices at DHS: The Office of Test and Evaluation and its responsibility to oversee independent testing of acquisition programs, and the Program Accountability and Risk Management Office and its role in DHS acquisitions.

In addition, the bill describes the acquisition responsibilities of other senior DHS leaders, including: the chief financial officer, the chief information officer, and the Under Secretary of Strategy, Policy, and Plans.

This bill will ensure that DHS has the appropriate mechanisms in place to succeed and will make its acquisition process open and transparent to the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Mr. TORRES, for cosponsoring this measure, as well as Ranking Member KATKO and Chairman THOMPSON for bringing it to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6871, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6871 will help ensure that DHS acquisition programs remain on budget and on schedule while meeting performance requirements.

In committee, this measure, introduced by my colleague from Kansas, Mr. LATURNER, received strong bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6871, 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. 6871.

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. HICE of Georgia. 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.

CYBERSECURITY GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS ACT OF 2022

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6868) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and

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.

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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*