

I have long advocated for much-needed cybersecurity at our Nation's ports.

In 2013, a report by the Brookings Institution found that there is a serious cybersecurity gap at many of our Nation's ports, putting them at risk for an attack. A significant cyber attack at one of our major ports could bring commerce in an entire region to a halt and send shock waves throughout the national and global economies.

This is a problem that needs to be addressed, but unfortunately, we do not have a clear picture of where cybersecurity vulnerabilities exist at our ports.

Earlier this year, the House passed my amendment to instruct the Department of Homeland Security to identify gaps in cybersecurity at the Nation's 10 most at-risk ports and then to make recommendations for how we can address these problems. I am pleased that that amendment has been included in the omnibus that we will be voting on later this week.

Mr. Speaker, the bill we are talking about today expands on this progress and is a great vehicle to identify cybersecurity problems at our Nation's ports. I would like to commend my colleague Congresswoman TORRES for bringing this important issue to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. If the gentlewoman from California is prepared to close, I will then close for our side.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3878 will enhance our understanding of cyber risks at our ports and the countermeasures needed to mitigate them.

With the increased levels of technology at maritime facilities, all public and private port stakeholders must share information and coordinate efforts to make sure that our Nation's ports are protected from cyber attacks.

Again, I appreciate the bipartisan cooperation on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 3878.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I simply, once again, urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3878. It is a very good bill, and it is a very important bill—again, in a bipartisan way—for the security of our ports and the homeland security of our Nation as well.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I speak in support of H.R. 3878, the Strengthening Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Coordination in Our Ports Act.

I thank Chairman MCCAUL and Ranking Member THOMPSON for their bipartisan work and stewardship of the Committee on Homeland Security's work, which includes H.R. 3878.

Congresswoman TORRES should be commended for her hard work that led to the introduction of the Strengthening Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Coordination in Our Ports Act.

H.R. 3878, requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to seek to enhance cybersecurity situational awareness and information sharing between maritime security stakeholders, the maritime industry, port owners and operators, which include maritime terminal owners and operators.

This bill requires DHS to: consult with the Coast Guard to enhance participation by the Maritime Information Sharing and Analysis Center in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center; and

request that the National Maritime Security Advisory Committee report and make recommendations to DHS on methods to enhance cybersecurity and information sharing between stakeholders.

The bill also assures DHS leadership in port security by requiring the agency's maritime security risk assessments to include cybersecurity risks to ports and the maritime border of the United States.

Ports serve as America's gateway to the global economy. The nation's economic prosperity rests on the ability of containerized and bulk cargo arriving unimpeded at U.S. ports to support the rapid delivery system that underpins the manufacturing and retail sectors.

My service in the House of Representatives has focused on making sure that our nation is secure and prosperous.

A central component of national security is the ability of our International Ports to move goods into and out of the country.

The Port of Houston is critical infrastructure: According to the Department of Commerce in 2012, Texas exports totaled \$265 billion.

The Port of Houston is a 25-mile-long complex of diversified public and private facilities located just a few hours' sailing time from the Gulf of Mexico.

In 2012 ship channel-related businesses contributed 1,026,820 jobs and generated more than \$178.5 billion in statewide economic impact.

In 2014, the Port of Houston was ranked among U.S. ports as the 1st in foreign tonnage; largest Texas port with 46 percent of market share by tonnage and 95 percent market share in containers by total TEUS in 2014; largest Gulf Coast container port, handling 67 percent of U.S. Gulf Coast container traffic in 2014; and 2nd ranked U.S. port in terms of total foreign cargo value.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO), reports that this port, and its waterways, and vessels are part of an economic engine handling more than \$700 billion in merchandise annually.

A Maritime Cyber-RISKS report published in 2014 outlined examples of cybersecurity vulnerabilities that are specific to ports.

The Cyberattacks examined included:

Theft of money by deceiving a company into transferring large amounts of funds to a bank account owned by criminals;

In 2013, the FBI issued a warning to maritime companies warning them of a fraud committed against several companies using a man-in-the-middle cyberattack that resulted in \$1.65 million in losses.

In this attack an impersonation occurs when the email address of a trusted party is co-opted or taken over by an unknown 3rd party.

The trusted 3rd party makes a request to change banking information that should be used to provide payment for legitimate services provided an established business relationship.

The legitimate business is not aware of the request to change bank payment information. When the payment is sent, thieves receive it and quickly close the account so that the funds cannot be retrieved.

Another malicious attack that does not involve theft of funds can occur if the location of cargo information is deleted by a cyber-attacker.

According to CyberKeel this type of attack happened to a shipping company in 2011.

In this attack data related to rates, loading, cargo number, date and place were corrupted. This cyberattack meant that no one at the port could identify where containers were, whether they loaded, nor identify which containers were on ships.

Cyberattack that targeted technology used by companies who are taking receipt of cargo at port locations.

The Firmware software code on handheld scanning technology that reads barcodes on containers was corrupted by malware.

When the scanners were plugged into the company's network the corrupted code started a series of automated cyberattacks that searched the company's network for financial information.

After finding the information, a connection was established with a computer in China.

Cyberattack at the Port of Antwerp was run by a drug smuggling ring.

In this attack the cyber criminals were able to gain control of the port terminal system that allowed them to release containers to their own trucks without the knowledge of port authorities.

This attack is particularly chilling when considering our efforts to protect against weapons of mass destruction in the form of biological, nuclear and chemical weapons from being brought into the country undetected.

This type of attack also has implications for persons entering the country undetected.

The same attack carried out against port worker automated identification systems would open the door on a host of domestic security issues.

Our nation has thousands of miles of coastlines, lakes, and rivers and hundreds of ports that provide opportunities for legitimate travel, trade, and recreation.

At the same time, these waterways offer opportunities for terrorists and their instruments, and drug smugglers to enter our country.

Cybersecurity at ports must be national priority, for this reason, I ask my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 3878.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DONOVAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3878, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess until approximately 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) at 2 p.m.

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:

Concurring in the Senate amendments to H.R. 2297, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3750, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 4239, by the yeas and nays.

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

HEZBOLLAH INTERNATIONAL FINANCING PREVENTION ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 2297) to prevent Hezbollah and associated entities from gaining access to international financial and other institutions, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 425, nays 0, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 698]
YEAS—425

Abraham	Blum	Capuano
Adams	Blumenauer	Cárdenas
Aderholt	Bonamici	Carney
Aguilar	Bost	Carson (IN)
Allen	Boustany	Carter (GA)
Amash	Boyle, Brendan	Carter (TX)
Amodei	F.	Cartwright
Ashford	Brady (PA)	Castor (FL)
Babin	Brady (TX)	Castro (TX)
Barletta	Brat	Chabot
Barr	Bridenstine	Chaffetz
Barton	Brooks (AL)	Chu, Judy
Bass	Brooks (IN)	Cicilline
Beatty	Brown (FL)	Clark (MA)
Becerra	Brownley (CA)	Clarke (NY)
Benishek	Buchanan	Clawson (FL)
Bera	Buck	Clay
Beyer	Bucshon	Cleaver
Bilirakis	Burgess	Clyburn
Bishop (GA)	Bustos	Coffman
Bishop (MI)	Butterfield	Cohen
Bishop (UT)	Byrne	Cole
Black	Calvert	Collins (GA)
Blackburn	Capps	Collins (NY)

Comstock	Himes	Miller (FL)	Smith (NE)	Tsongas	Webster (FL)
Conaway	Hinojosa	Miller (MI)	Smith (NJ)	Turner	Welch
Connolly	Holding	Moolenaar	Smith (TX)	Upton	Wenstrup
Conyers	Honda	Mooney (WV)	Smith (WA)	Valadao	Westerman
Cook	Hoyer	Moore	Speier	Van Hollen	Westmoreland
Cooper	Hudson	Moulton	Stefanik	Vargas	Whitfield
Costa	Huelskamp	Mullin	Stewart	Veasey	Williams
Costello (PA)	Huffman	Mulvaney	Stivers	Vela	Wilson (FL)
Courtney	Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (FL)	Stutzman	Velázquez	Wilson (SC)
Cramer	Hultgren	Murphy (PA)	Swalwell (CA)	Visclosky	Wittman
Crawford	Hunter	Nadler	Takai	Wagner	Womack
Crenshaw	Hurd (TX)	Napolitano	Takano	Walberg	Woodall
Crowley	Hurt (VA)	Neal	Thompson (CA)	Walden	Yarmuth
Culberson	Israel	Neugebauer	Thompson (MS)	Walker	Yoder
Cummings	Issa	Newhouse	Thompson (PA)	Walorski	Yoho
Curbelo (FL)	Jackson Lee	Noem	Thornberry	Walters, Mimi	Young (AK)
Davis (CA)	Jeffries	Nolan	Tiberi	Walz	Young (IA)
Davis, Danny	Jenkins (KS)	Norcross	Tipton	Wasserman	Young (IN)
Davis, Rodney	Jenkins (WV)	Nugent	Titus	Schultz	Zeldin
DeFazio	Johnson (GA)	Nunes	Tonko	Waters, Maxine	Zinke
DeGette	Johnson (OH)	O'Rourke	Torres	Watson Coleman	
DeLaney	Johnson, E. B.	Olson	Trott	Weber (TX)	
DeLauro	Johnson, Sam	Palazzo			
DelBene	Jolly	Pallone			
Denham	Jones	Palmer			
Dent	Jordan	Pascrell			
DeSaulnier	Kaptur	Paulsen			
DesJarlais	Katko	Payne			
Diaz-Balart	Keating	Pearce			
Dingell	Kelly (IL)	Pelosi			
Doggett	Kelly (MS)	Perlmutter			
Dold	Kelly (PA)	Perry			
Donovan	Kennedy	Peters			
Doyle, Michael	Kilmer	Peterson			
F.	Kind	Pingree			
Duckworth	King (IA)	Pittenger			
Duffy	King (NY)	Pitts			
Duncan (SC)	Kinzinger (IL)	Pocan			
Duncan (TN)	Kirkpatrick	Poe (TX)			
Edwards	Kline	Poliquin			
Ellison	Knight	Polis			
Ellmers (NC)	Kuster	Pompeo			
Emmer (MN)	Labrador	Posey			
Engel	LaHood	Price (NC)			
Eshoo	LaMalfa	Price, Tom			
Esty	LaMalfa	Quigley			
Farenthold	Lamborn	Ratcliffe			
Farr	Lance	Reed			
Fattah	Langevin	Reichert			
Fincher	Larsen (WA)	Renacci			
Fitzpatrick	Larson (CT)	Ribble			
Fleischmann	Latta	Rice (NY)			
Fleming	Lawrence	Rice (SC)			
Flores	Lee	Richmond			
Forbes	Levin	Rigell			
Fortenberry	Lewis	Roby			
Foster	Lieu, Ted	Roe (TN)			
Fox	Lipinski	Rogers (AL)			
Fox	LoBiondo	Rohrabacher			
Frankel (FL)	Loeb	Rokita			
Franks (AZ)	Loeb	Rooney (FL)			
Frelinghuysen	Lofgren	Ros-Lehtinen			
Fudge	Loudermilk	Roskam			
Gabbard	Love	Ross			
Gallego	Lowenthal	Rothfus			
Garamendi	Lowey	Rouzer			
Garrett	Lucas	Roybal-Allard			
Gibbs	Luetkemeyer	Royce			
Gibson	Lujan Grisham	Ruiz			
Gohmert	(NM)	Ruppersberger			
Goodlatte	Luján, Ben Ray	Rush			
Gosar	(NM)	Russell			
Gowdy	Lummis	Ryan (OH)			
Graham	Lynch	Salmon			
Granger	MacArthur	Sánchez, Linda			
Graves (GA)	Maloney,	T.			
Graves (LA)	Carolyn	Sanchez, Loretta			
Graves (MO)	Maloney, Sean	Sanford			
Grayson	Marchant	Sarbanes			
Green, Al	Marino	Scalise			
Green, Gene	Massie	Schakowsky			
Griffith	Matsui	Schiff			
Grijalva	McCarthy	Schrader			
Grothman	McCaul	Schweikert			
Guinta	McClintock	Scott (VA)			
Guthrie	McCollum	Scott, Austin			
Gutiérrez	McDermott	Scott, David			
Hahn	McGovern	Sensenbrenner			
Hanna	McHenry	Serrano			
Hardy	McKinley	Sessions			
Harper	McMorris	Sewell (AL)			
Harris	Rodgers	Sherman			
Hartzer	McNerney	Shimkus			
Hastings	McSally	Shuster			
Heck (NV)	Meadows	Simpson			
Heck (WA)	Meehan	Sinema			
Hensarling	Meeks	Sires			
Hice, Jody B.	Meng	Slaughter			
Higgins	Messer	Smith (MO)			
Hill	Mica				

Smith (NE)	Tsongas	Webster (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Turner	Welch
Smith (TX)	Upton	Wenstrup
Smith (WA)	Valadao	Westerman
Speier	Van Hollen	Westmoreland
Stefanik	Vargas	Whitfield
Stewart	Veasey	Williams
Stivers	Vela	Wilson (FL)
Stutzman	Velázquez	Wilson (SC)
Swalwell (CA)	Visclosky	Wittman
Takai	Wagner	Womack
Takano	Walberg	Woodall
Thompson (CA)	Walden	Yarmuth
Thompson (MS)	Walker	Yoder
Thompson (PA)	Walorski	Yoho
Thornberry	Walters, Mimi	Young (AK)
Tiberi	Walz	Young (IA)
Tipton	Wasserman	Young (IN)
Titus	Schultz	Zeldin
Tonko	Waters, Maxine	Zinke
Torres	Watson Coleman	
Trott	Weber (TX)	

NOT VOTING—8

Cuellar	Herrera Beutler	Rangel
DeSantis	Joyce	Rogers (KY)
Deutch	Kildee	

□ 1430

Messrs. JEFFRIES and GRIFFITH changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST RESPONDERS PASSPORT ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3750) to waive the passport fees for first responders proceeding abroad to aid a foreign country suffering from a natural disaster, as amended, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 2, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 699]
YEAS—421

Abraham	Blumenauer	Cárdenas
Adams	Bonamici	Carney
Aderholt	Bost	Carson (IN)
Aguilar	Boustany	Carter (GA)
Allen	Boyle, Brendan	Carter (TX)
Amodei	F.	Cartwright
Ashford	Brady (PA)	Castor (FL)
Babin	Brady (TX)	Castro (TX)
Barletta	Brat	Chabot
Barr	Bridenstine	Chaffetz
Barton	Brooks (AL)	Chu, Judy
Bass	Brooks (IN)	Clark (MA)
Beatty	Brown (FL)	Clarke (NY)
Becerra	Brownley (CA)	Clawson (FL)
Benishek	Buchanan	Clay
Bera	Buck	Cleaver
Beyer	Bucshon	Clyburn
Bilirakis	Burgess	Coffman
Bishop (GA)	Bustos	Cohen
Bishop (MI)	Butterfield	Cole
Bishop (UT)	Byrne	Collins (GA)
Black	Calvert	Collins (NY)
Blackburn	Capps	Comstock
Blum	Capuano	Conaway