

evaluation. We've given the companies who claim that they are well-meaning opportunity repeatedly to show that they could fix or would fix their software, only to discover they did not fix their software. So I join with you in commending our staff on both sides of the aisle for the hard work they did, for the individual research, and for some of the other organizations who were concerned about the safety of the American people's vital information for helping us shed light on this. I know this is a good piece of legislation. I know we're going to have to work to get it through the Senate. I look forward to doing that with you, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. TOWNS. I thank the gentleman from California, the ranking member, for his kind words.

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 4098, the Secure Federal File Sharing Act. As Chairwoman of the Committee on Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emerging Threats, Cybersecurity, and Science and Technology, I regularly deal with cybersecurity issues related to Federal civilian agencies and am happy to see this effort moving forward.

The Secure Federal File sharing Act directs the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance that would prohibit the use of peer-to-peer software on Federal computer systems, on home computers of government employees who telecommute, and by Federal contractors. This bill will help improve our government's cyber-security in a number of ways.

First, and most importantly, this bill reduces the risk to our government computer systems of downloading malicious software that could infect other systems within the government. It is well documented that peer-to-peer applications are regularly used by hackers to incorporate spyware, viruses, Trojan horses, or worms onto the downloader's computer. Not only does this expose a person's personal information to exploitation, but could put sensitive information about our government resources into unfriendly hands.

Secondly, peer-to-peer software is frequently used to illegally download software or documents that are otherwise protected by intellectual property laws. Allowing Federal employees to use this software to download pirated materials not only puts them at risk of prosecution, but puts the Federal government in a precarious position of having passively supported illegal acts.

Finally, peer-to-peer software is costly to the U.S. taxpayer. Because of the high risk nature of the software, its use only increases the amount we must spend to secure our computer systems from the cyber attacks it inevitably leads to.

This legislation helps close a security hole among Federal civilian agencies, and I urge my colleagues to join me in passing House Resolution 4098.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker and Chairman TOWNS, thank you for bringing this important legislation before the House today.

Less than a year ago, Chairman TOWNS and his staff worked to convene an Oversight and

Government Reform hearing that I requested about the dangers posed by inadvertent file-sharing over open-network peer-to-peer file sharing software. I think it's safe to say we were all shocked by what we heard and saw at that hearing: information on the United States Secret Service safe house for first lady Michelle Obama; the names, addresses, and, in some cases, private information like Social Security numbers for men and women deploying to Afghanistan; as well as tax information for countless individuals. All of this information was on display for the world to see and all of it had been leaked as a result of inadvertent file sharing or theft over open-network peer-to-peer file sharing software.

Passing this bill is an important step in enacting common sense information security protections. This legislation will prohibit the software that has facilitated inadvertent file sharing and information theft from computers that have access to sensitive government information.

Not only important, this legislation is also timely. Last month, the Federal Trade Commission released findings from their investigation into inadvertent file sharing. Their conclusion supports this legislation and reaffirms what many of us have learned as a result of the committee's work: peer-to-peer file sharing software subjects millions of users to identity theft and other serious hazards.

The FTC is fulfilling its important role of protecting consumers by alerting consumers about stolen information, but I am concerned that their report does not pursue the one thing that all of the victims of inadvertent peer-to-peer file sharing have in common: the software itself. I urge the FTC to continue its work in this area and to look specifically at the providers of peer-to-peer software. The FTC has gone after those who use the software for harm, but they haven't spent enough time addressing those who develop this software—replete with security risks—for material gain. I look forward to future FTC investigation and possible action to address this ongoing problem.

Chairman TOWNS, thank you for working so hard to address this issue.

Mr. TOWNS. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H.R. 4098, 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. BROUN of Georgia. 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.

#### 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:

House Resolution 1186, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3976, de novo;

H.R. 4592, de novo.

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

#### NATIONAL DISTRACTED DRIVING AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1186, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. MARKEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1186.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 2, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 175]

YEAS—410

Ackerman	Burgess	Dent
Aderholt	Burton (IN)	Diaz-Balart, L.
Adler (NJ)	Butterfield	Diaz-Balart, M.
Akin	Buyer	Dicks
Alexander	Calvert	Dingell
Altmire	Camp	Doggett
Andrews	Campbell	Donnelly (IN)
Arcuri	Cantor	Doyle
Austria	Cao	Dreier
Baca	Capito	Driehaus
Bachmann	Capps	Duncan
Bachus	Capuano	Edwards (MD)
Baird	Cardoza	Edwards (TX)
Baldwin	Carnahan	Ehlers
Barrett (SC)	Carney	Ellison
Barrow	Carson (IN)	Ellsworth
Bartlett	Carter	Emerson
Barton (TX)	Cassidy	Engel
Bean	Castle	Eshoo
Becerra	Castor (FL)	Etheridge
Berkley	Chaffetz	Fallin
Berman	Chandler	Farr
Berry	Childers	Fattah
Biggart	Chu	Filner
Bilbray	Clarke	Flake
Bilirakis	Clay	Fleming
Bishop (GA)	Cleaver	Forbes
Bishop (NY)	Clyburn	Fortenberry
Blackburn	Coble	Foster
Blumenauer	Coffman (CO)	Fox
Blunt	Cohen	Frank (MA)
Bocchieri	Cole	Franks (AZ)
Boehner	Conaway	Frelinghuysen
Bonner	Connolly (VA)	Fudge
Bono Mack	Conyers	Gallegly
Boozman	Cooper	Garrett (NJ)
Boren	Costello	Gerlach
Boswell	Courtney	Gingrey (GA)
Boucher	Crenshaw	Gonzalez
Boustany	Crowley	Goodlatte
Boyd	Cuellar	Gordon (TN)
Brady (PA)	Culberson	Granger
Brady (TX)	Cummings	Graves
Braley (IA)	Dahlkemper	Grayson
Bright	Davis (CA)	Green, Al
Broun (GA)	Davis (IL)	Green, Gene
Brown (SC)	Davis (KY)	Griffith
Brown, Corrine	DeFazio	Grijalva
Brown-Waite,	DeGette	Guthrie
Ginny	Delahunt	Gutierrez
Buchanan	DeLauro	Hall (NY)