

# LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES OF CYBERSECURITY LAWS ENACTED BY THE 113TH AND 114TH CONGRESSES

William H. Manz, Compiler

This compilation includes the text of the 2014 and 2015 cybersecurity enactments, along with the bill versions, related bills, reports on the laws, related reports, and congressional debates. It also includes hearings, presidential materials, and GAO reports relating to cybersecurity.

During the 113th Congress, cybersecurity concerns led to the introduction of numerous bills. Eventually, four of these bills were passed by both the House and Senate in December of 2014 and were signed into law by President Barack H. Obama on December 18.

- Federal Information Security Modernization Act, which revised the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and put the Department of Homeland Security in charge of the compilation and analysis of data on information security, and it also charged DHS with assisting agencies in installing tools to prevent cyber threats.
- The National Cybersecurity Protection Act of 2014 made the Department of Homeland Security the center for public and private information sharing.
- The Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014 authorized the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to support development of voluntary, industry-led standards for critical infrastructure, and authorized the federal government to support cybersecurity research.
- The Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act required the Secretary of Homeland Security to assess the readiness, training, recruitment, and retention of the cybersecurity workforce.

In December of 2015, the 114th Congress passed four more cybersecurity acts, grouped into the Cybersecurity Act of 2015, which was enacted as Division N of the \$1.1 trillion Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2015:

# LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES OF CYBERSECURITY LAWS ENACTED BY THE 113TH AND 114TH CONGRESSES

- The National Security Advancement Protection Act of 2015 amended sections of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.
- The Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 was intended to improve federal network security.
- The Federal Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act of 2015 included provisions which established a national cybersecurity workforce measurement.
- The Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 allowed companies to directly share certain information with the Department of Defense without having to fear lawsuits.

Unlike the 2014 Acts, which had passed by unanimous voice votes, the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA) received significant opposition in Congress. Notable opponents included Democratic Senator Bernie Sanders, Republican Senator Rand Paul, and California Democratic representative Zoe Lofgren. It was feared that this bill would function as a surveillance tool and would seriously threaten privacy and civil liberties. Supporters of this bill included the United States Chamber of Commerce, the White House, and the Department of Homeland Security. Homeland Security Secretary Jeh Johnson stated, "This bipartisan effort is a significant step forward in strengthening our nation's cybersecurity ... I look forward to working with Congress on further strengthening DHS' cybersecurity mission."

## Publication Information:

Legislative Histories of Cybersecurity Laws Enacted by the 113th and 114th Congresses

Item #: 1004855

ISBN: 978083774034

Pages: 7v.

Price: \$910.00

Published: Getzville; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2016

For more information and to order, contact  
[order@wshein.com](mailto:order@wshein.com) or 800-828-7571.



William S. Hein & Co., Inc.  
2350 North Forest Rd., Getzville NY 14068-1296  
(716) 882-2600 (800) 828-7571 (716) 883-8100  
mail@wshein.com wshein.com heinonline.org