

HR 3032

Executive Cyberspace Coordination Act of 2013

Congress: 113 (2013–2015, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Government Operations and Politics

Introduced: Aug 2, 2013

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.
(Sep 16, 2013)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/house-bill/3032>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Langevin, James R. [D-RI-2]

Party: Democratic • State: RI • Chamber: House

Cosponsors

No cosponsors are listed for this bill.

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Homeland Security Committee	House	Referred to	Sep 16, 2013
Oversight and Government Reform Committee	House	Referred To	Aug 2, 2013

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Government Operations and Politics

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
113 HR 1163	Related bill	Apr 17, 2013: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Executive Cyberspace Coordination Act of 2013 - Establishes in the Executive Office of the President the National Office for Cyberspace to serve as the principal office for coordinating issues relating to cyberspace. Establishes within such Office the Federal Cybersecurity Practice Board to be responsible for developing and updating information security policies and procedures.

Requires the Director of the National Office for Cyberspace to: (1) oversee information security policies and practices, (2) establish a national program to instruct students in cybersecurity education and computer literacy, (3) review federal agency budgets relating to the protection of information infrastructures, and (4) ensure the operation of a central federal information security incident center.

Requires each federal agency to perform an annual independent audit of its information security programs and practices and submit the results of such audit to the Director.

Requires the Secretary of Commerce, on the basis of proposed standards developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), to promulgate information security standards pertaining to federal information systems.

Prohibits any agency from entering into a contract, an order under a contract, or an interagency agreement for information technology without including requirements for effective information security that supports the operations and assets of that agency.

Requires the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to require each agency to conduct an initial vulnerability assessment for any major information system.

Establishes in the Executive Office of the President the Office of the Federal Chief Technology Officer. Includes among the duties of such Officer: (1) advising the President and agency officials on information technology infrastructures, strategy, and use; (2) leading an interagency effort to ensure the use of best-in-class technologies; (3) promoting technological innovation in the federal government; (4) establishing public-private sector partnership initiatives; and (5) gathering information on significant developments and trends in information technology.

Grants the Secretary of Homeland Security (DHS) primary authority for the protection of the critical information infrastructure, as defined by this Act.

Actions Timeline

- **Sep 16, 2013:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.
- **Aug 2, 2013:** Introduced in House
- **Aug 2, 2013:** Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.