IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29, 2014

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

AN ACT

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the laws relating to the advancement of security technologies for critical infrastructure protection, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1

2
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Critical Infrastructure Research and Development Advancement Act of 2014” or the “CIRDA Act of 2014”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101) is amended by redesignating paragraphs (15) through (18) as paragraphs (16) through (19), respectively, and by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(15) The term ‘Sector Coordinating Council’ means a private sector coordinating council that is—

“(A) recognized by the Secretary as such a Council for purposes of this Act; and

“(B) comprised of representatives of owners and operators of critical infrastructure within a particular sector of critical infrastructure.”.

SEC. 3. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) STRATEGIC PLAN; PUBLIC-PRIVATE CONSORTIUMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:
"SEC. 318. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Critical Infrastructure Research and Development Advancement Act of 2013, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, shall transmit to Congress a strategic plan to guide the overall direction of Federal physical security and cybersecurity technology research and development efforts for protecting critical infrastructure, including against all threats. Once every 2 years after the initial strategic plan is transmitted to Congress under this section, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress an update of the plan.

(b) Contents of Plan.—The strategic plan shall include the following:

(1) An identification of critical infrastructure security risks and any associated security technology gaps, that are developed following—

(A) consultation with stakeholders, including the Sector Coordinating Councils; and

(B) performance by the Department of a risk/gap analysis that considers information received in such consultations.

(2) A set of critical infrastructure security technology needs that—
“(A) is prioritized based on risk and gaps identified under paragraph (1);

“(B) emphasizes research and development of those technologies that need to be accelerated due to rapidly evolving threats or rapidly advancing infrastructure technology; and

“(C) includes research, development, and acquisition roadmaps with clearly defined objectives, goals, and measures.

“(3) An identification of laboratories, facilities, modeling, and simulation capabilities that will be required to support the research, development, demonstration, testing, evaluation, and acquisition of the security technologies described in paragraph (2).

“(4) An identification of current and planned programmatic initiatives for fostering the rapid advancement and deployment of security technologies for critical infrastructure protection. The initiatives shall consider opportunities for public-private partnerships, intragovernment collaboration, university centers of excellence, and national laboratory technology transfer.

“(5) A description of progress made with respect to each critical infrastructure security risk, associated security technology gap, and critical infra-
structure technology need identified in the preceding
strategic plan transmitted under this section.

“(c) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section,
the Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall co-
ordinate with the Under Secretary for the National Pro-
tection and Programs Directorate.

“(d) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section,
the Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall con-
sult with—

“(1) the critical infrastructure Sector Coordi-
nating Councils;

“(2) to the extent practicable, subject matter
experts on critical infrastructure protection from
universities, colleges, including historically black col-
leges and universities, Hispanic- serving institutions,
and tribal colleges and universities, national labora-
tories, and private industry;

“(3) the heads of other relevant Federal depart-
ments and agencies that conduct research and devel-
opment for critical infrastructure protection; and

“(4) State, local, and tribal governments as ap-
propriate.
“SEC. 319. REPORT ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONSORTIUMS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of the Critical Infrastructure Research and Development Advancement Act of 2014, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, shall transmit to Congress a report on the Department’s utilization of public-private research and development consortiums for accelerating technology development for critical infrastructure protection. Once every 2 years after the initial report is transmitted to Congress under this section, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress an update of the report. The report shall focus on those aspects of critical infrastructure protection that are predominately operated by the private sector and that would most benefit from rapid security technology advancement.

“(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report shall include—

“(1) a summary of the progress and accomplishments of on-going consortiums for critical infrastructure security technologies;

“(2) in consultation with the Sector Coordinating Councils and, to the extent practicable, in consultation with subject-matter experts on critical infrastructure protection from universities, colleges, including historically black colleges and universities,
Hispanic-serving institutions, and tribal colleges and universities, national laboratories, and private industry, a prioritized list of technology development focus areas that would most benefit from a public-private research and development consortium; and

“(3) based on the prioritized list developed under paragraph (2), a proposal for implementing an expanded research and development consortium program, including an assessment of feasibility and an estimate of cost, schedule, and milestones.”.

(2) Limitation on progress report requirement.—Subsection (b)(5) of section 318 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by paragraph (1) of this subsection, shall not apply with respect to the first strategic plan transmitted under that section.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to such title the following:

“Sec. 318. Research and development strategy for critical infrastructure protection.

“Sec. 319. Report on public-private research and development consortiums.”.

(e) Critical Infrastructure Protection Technology Clearinghouse.—Section 313 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 193) is amended by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d), and by inserting after subsection (b) the following:
“(c) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY CLEARINGHOUSE.—

“(1) DESIGNATION.—Under the program required by this section, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, shall designate a technology clearinghouse for rapidly sharing proven technology solutions for protecting critical infrastructure.

“(2) SHARING OF TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS.—Technology solutions shared through the clearinghouse shall draw from Government-furnished, commercially furnished, and publically available trusted sources.

“(3) TECHNOLOGY METRICS.—All technologies shared through the clearinghouse shall include a set of performance and readiness metrics to assist end-users in deploying effective and timely solutions relevant for their critical infrastructures.

“(4) REVIEW BY PRIVACY OFFICER.—The Privacy Officer of the Department appointed under section 222 shall annually review the clearinghouse process to evaluate its consistency with fair informa-
tion practice principles issued by the Privacy Offi-

cer.”.

(d) **Evaluation of Technology Clearinghouse**

by Government Accountability Office.—Not later
than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the
Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct
an independent evaluation of, and submit to the Com-
mittee on Homeland Security of the House of Representa-
tives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Gov-
ernmental Affairs of the Senate a report on, the effective-
ness of the clearinghouses established and designated, re-
spectively, under section 313 of the Homeland Security
Act of 2002, as amended by this section.

**SEC. 4. NO ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

No additional funds are authorized to be appro-
priated to carry out this Act and the amendments made
by this Act, and this Act and such amendments shall be
carried out using amounts otherwise available for such
purpose.

Passed the House of Representatives July 28, 2014.

Attest: 

KAREN L. HAAS,

*Clerk.*