

and government laboratories to further collaborative efforts. And it creates fellowships and scholarships to assure that we are training a sufficient number of new scientists to replace our current workforce and meet our future needs.

H.R. 1259 and H.R. 3394 represent two sides of the same cybersecurity coin. Implementation of current technology without inquiries into the next generation of countermeasures and best practices is as useless as research and development without evaluation and use. Last session, the House overwhelmingly approved the first step toward protecting our virtual presence with the passage of 1259, and today I urge my colleagues to take the second. Research into cybersecurity is vital to the health of our Nation. This bill provides the necessary tools.

I look forward to its passage and to working with Chairman BOEHLERT and Ranking Member HALL in getting both H.R. 1259 and 3394 through the Senate and into law.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the distinguished chair of the House Republican High Technology Working Group, and the cochair of the Congressional Internet Caucus, and a real leader in all aspects of information technology.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for his kind words, but I especially thank him for his leadership on this issue. I also thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), the ranking Democrat; the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, on which I serve; and the other cosponsors of this legislation for their leadership in getting this done.

This is a serious problem in this country. We are vulnerable in many, many ways to cybercrime and cyberterrorism, and this legislation will help to cure that problem. We are not doing enough in the area of research in this area. We are most certainly not doing enough in the area of producing enough people to work in government and in the private sector to make sure that the computer infrastructure of this country is protected against hackers and criminals and terrorists. This legislation is going to provide more resources for those colleges and universities and other institutions that do this research and train the people.

In this area, I have a university in my district, James Madison University, which has been identified by the National Security Agency as an institution of excellence in doing research and, more importantly, education in this area. But when they sit down to write the curriculum on how to prevent cybercrime, to teach people how to work for companies or the government in protecting the computer infrastructure, that curriculum does not even change on an annual basis, does not even change on a monthly basis. It

changes on a weekly and daily basis as new information about viruses and other types of computer activity used by criminals and terrorists take place.

So I am strongly supportive of this legislation. I look forward to developing more curricula around the country to educate people and provide the literally tens of thousands of new jobs we are going to need in this country in this field, and this legislation lays the groundwork. I commend the gentleman from New York and others for bringing this legislation forward, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for his comments, and I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), Chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, who helped to author this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland and my colleague for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I support this legislation that increases the cybersecurity networks at our universities, businesses, and national laboratories. The facts speak for themselves. Last month, the CERT Coordination Center operated by Carnegie Mellon University reported that breaches in security of computer systems more than doubled from the year 2000 to 2001: 52,000 incidents were reported in 2001, up from 22,000 the year before. By comparison, in 1995, the number of incidents reported was only 2,400.

Last spring, the Subcommittee on Crime, of the Committee on the Judiciary, that I chair, held a series of hearings on cybercrime. We heard testimony from local, State, and Federal officials, as well as individuals from the private sector. A common theme emerged: the demand for highly-trained and skilled personnel to investigate computer crimes is tremendous. This problem is compounded by the rapid advances in technology which make continual training an absolute necessity.

In this new age we must have training both for a new generation of cyberwarriors, whose most important weapon is not a gun but a laptop, and for private sector companies who must continually protect their Internet presence. This bill seeks to expand what many States and cities are already doing: investing in cybersecurity training initiatives.

Mr. Chairman, in my hometown, the University of Texas at San Antonio has established the Center for Information Assurance and Security, CIAS. The CIAS will be the hub of a city initiative to research, develop, and address computer protection mechanisms to prevent and detect intrusions of computer networks.

This collaborative effort of CIAS brings together the best and brightest from the public sector, such as the Air Force Information Warfare Center, Air Intelligence Agency, and the FBI. The private sector, with such cybersecurity

companies as Ball Aerospace, Digital Defense, SecureLogix, SecureInfo, and Symantec, also are contributing to this effort.

With funding provided in this bill, UTSA and dozens of other universities will be able to train the next generation of cyberwarriors, cyberdefenders, and what we call "white hat netizens." This legislation supports the work at UTSA and other universities for students who want to pursue computer security studies.

While the benefits of the digital age are obvious, the Internet also has fostered an environment where hackers retrieve private data for amusement, individuals distribute software illegally, and viruses circulate with the sole purpose of debilitating computers. Mr. Chairman, a well-trained and highly skilled force of cyberprotectors is urgently needed, and I hope my colleagues will support this bill.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, as we wrap up this debate, I know a lot of people are wondering what is the big deal about cybersecurity; and my own wife, Marianne, who is frequently at the computer when I am home, says that we have to do a better job of explaining the importance of this, and she is absolutely right.

So much of what we do in this Nation is dependent upon the security of our computer systems. Everything is dependent upon computer technology today: our financial networks, our communication systems, our electric power grid, our water supply. The list goes on and on. If we have a clever 15-year-old hacker penetrate that system, that is mischief. But when we have a terrorist with a potential to penetrate that system and misuse it, that is serious business.

What we are about is very serious business: to train skilled people and to place the emphasis that needs to be placed on protecting our cybersystem in every way, shape, or manner. That is why I am so pleased that the administration has worked so well with us; that this Committee on Science has done what it does traditionally on a bipartisan basis, with people like the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) working with our side.

We are all in this together. We want to produce a product that is best for this Congress and best for America; and we have done so, and I am proud to be identified with it.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would just like to close as well by reiterating my thanks to Chairman BOEHLERT, Chairwoman MORELLA, Ranking Member HALL, as well as the committee staff.