

**APPENDIX A: LEGAL AUTHORITY**

Public Law 107-347  
107th Congress

An Act

To enhance the management and promotion of electronic Government services and processes by establishing a Federal Chief Information Officer within the Office of Management and Budget, and by establishing a broad framework of measures that require using Internet-based information technology to enhance citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

Dec. 17, 2002  
[H.R. 2458]

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

E-Government  
Act of 2002.

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “E-Government Act of 2002”.

44 USC 101 note.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.

**TITLE I—OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET ELECTRONIC  
GOVERNMENT SERVICES**

- Sec. 101. Management and promotion of electronic government services.
- Sec. 102. Conforming amendments.

**TITLE II—FEDERAL MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION OF ELECTRONIC  
GOVERNMENT SERVICES**

- Sec. 201. Definitions.
- Sec. 202. Federal agency responsibilities.
- Sec. 203. Compatibility of executive agency methods for use and acceptance of electronic signatures.
- Sec. 204. Federal Internet portal.
- Sec. 205. Federal courts.
- Sec. 206. Regulatory agencies.
- Sec. 207. Accessibility, usability, and preservation of government information.
- Sec. 208. Privacy provisions.
- Sec. 209. Federal information technology workforce development.
- Sec. 210. Share-in-savings initiatives.
- Sec. 211. Authorization for acquisition of information technology by State and local governments through Federal supply schedules.
- Sec. 212. Integrated reporting study and pilot projects.
- Sec. 213. Community technology centers.
- Sec. 214. Enhancing crisis management through advanced information technology.
- Sec. 215. Disparities in access to the Internet.
- Sec. 216. Common protocols for geographic information systems.

**TITLE III—INFORMATION SECURITY**

- Sec. 301. Information security.
- Sec. 302. Management of information technology.
- Sec. 303. National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- Sec. 304. Information Security and Privacy Advisory Board.
- Sec. 305. Technical and conforming amendments.

**TITLE IV—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATES**

- Sec. 401. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 402. Effective dates.

TITLE V—CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PROTECTION AND STATISTICAL  
EFFICIENCY

## TITLE III—INFORMATION SECURITY

### SEC. 301. INFORMATION SECURITY.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This title may be cited as the “Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002”.

(b) **INFORMATION SECURITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

#### “SUBCHAPTER III—INFORMATION SECURITY

##### “§ 3541. Purposes

“The purposes of this subchapter are to—

“(1) provide a comprehensive framework for ensuring the effectiveness of information security controls over information resources that support Federal operations and assets;

“(2) recognize the highly networked nature of the current Federal computing environment and provide effective governmentwide management and oversight of the related information security risks, including coordination of information security efforts throughout the civilian, national security, and law enforcement communities;

“(3) provide for development and maintenance of minimum controls required to protect Federal information and information systems;

“(4) provide a mechanism for improved oversight of Federal agency information security programs;

“(5) acknowledge that commercially developed information security products offer advanced, dynamic, robust, and effective information security solutions, reflecting market solutions for the protection of critical information infrastructures important to the national defense and economic security of the nation that are designed, built, and operated by the private sector; and

“(6) recognize that the selection of specific technical hardware and software information security solutions should be left to individual agencies from among commercially developed products.

44 USC 3601  
note.

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116 STAT. 2901