

current petroleum reserve and convert it to the purchase of ethanol and biofuels in order to move America toward energy independence. It is time.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the article entitled "Hoping to Fuel Demand With Supply," which I referred to earlier:

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 15, 2001]

HOPING TO FUEL DEMAND WITH SUPPLY

(By Anita Huslin)

For nearly a decade, state and federal governments have been buying fleets of vehicles capable of running on a cleaner-burning mixture of gasoline and ethanol.

Few of the vehicles, however, have ever had a drop in their tanks because the blend is available at just 101 fuel stations nationwide—most of them in the Midwest.

Yesterday, a mom-and-pop Chevron in Laurel became the first fuel station in Maryland and only the second in the mid-Atlantic region to offer E85, a mixture of gasoline and an alcohol fuel distilled from corn and other grains. The blend has been touted as an alternative to foreign oil and as being gentler on the environment, though the environmental claim has been debated.

Maryland Energy Administration officials hope to open E85 pumps in Annapolis, Gaithersburg and Baltimore in the next year.

At a pump festooned with red, white and blue flags, beaming auto manufacturing representatives and farmers applauded as the first state vehicle—a standard-issue white Ford Taurus—was filled with the blend of 85 percent ethanol, 15 percent gasoline.

"If you want people to use the fuel, you've got to provide the stations where they can buy it," said Richard F. Pecora, deputy secretary of the Maryland General Services Administration.

Aiming to reduce petroleum consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by boosting the use of alternative fuels, the federal Energy Policy Act of 1992 required that vehicles capable of running on alternative fuels make up 75 percent of state government fleets.

Under a U.S. program to encourage development of such vehicles, auto manufacturers have received credits for producing ethanol-burning cars, trucks and sport-utility vehicles. Those credits allow the companies to build more vehicles that get lower average gas mileage. But because ethanol fuel is sold in just 20 states and, consequently, many alternative fuel vehicles are burning regular gasoline, the program has actually increased pollution, a U.S. Department of Transportation draft study concluded this year.

"Given the slow rate of growth in the alternative fuel infrastructure, it does not appear likely that any energy conservation and environmental benefits will be realized through . . . 2008 unless strong financial incentives are put in place," the report said.

After talking for more than a year with oil companies, none of which expressed any great interest in opening an E85 pump in Maryland, officials came upon Kevin Falls' Chevron Service Center.

It's a modest two-bay repair and fuel station just up the road from Fort Meade and the National Security Administration, two federal installations with growing fleets of alternative fuel vehicles. Officials lined up a U.S. Energy Department grant that would cover the cost of installing the pump, so Falls agreed.

He is selling E85 for the same price as premium gasoline—\$1.33 a gallon—and figures that if nothing else, it will bring more customers to the part of his business that turns a profit.

"The more people you get at the pump, the more jobs we get in the [repair] bays," Falls said. "I figure this'll only help with that."

Jobs are what farmers from the Maryland Grain Producers Association see in Falls's E85 pump. They tout the fuel as a way to boost demand for corn, soybeans, and other grains. "It's going to mean money in our pockets with an increase in grain prices," said Donnie Tennyson, association president.

The group is looking into building the East Coast's first ethanol production plant in Maryland, in the same way it has been done in the Midwest. There, farmers have raised money to build and operate plants that convert their corn, soybeans and other crops into ethanol, which is then mixed with gasoline and sold at service stations primarily in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota.

Officials estimate that as many as half a million vehicles in the Washington region can run on an ethanol fuel mix. Only one other station in the region sells E85—the Navy Annex Citgo in Alexandria, near the Pentagon.

With the opening of the E85 pump in Laurel, local auto dealerships said they will begin notifying customers who have bought alternative fuel vehicles. They also said their salespeople will make the fuel option part of their pitch.

"If you have the motivation and the fuel, we have the vehicles," said Michael Paritee, manager of alternative fuels and government sales for General Motors. Several of its vehicles—including the 5.3-liter Suburban, Tahoe, Yukon and Yukon XLS and S-10 pickups—can run on E85.

There is some debate over the environmental benefits of E85. Advocates tout its ability to reduce carbon monoxide emissions, but opponents note that when ethanol is blended with gasoline, the fuel evaporates at a higher rate, producing smog. Environmentalists also say distilling corn starch into ethanol is an energy-intensive process, often involving coal.

Even so, local groups welcomed the opening of the Laurel pump.

"I'd like to think that 10 years from now our farmers will be growing a lot of our energy," said Michael Heller, of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation. "Not just corn and barley, but warm-season grasses that can soak up nutrient pollution, then be harvested and turned into fuel."

U.S. ENGAGED IN A TWO-FRONT WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, this country is now engaged in a two-front war. In Afghanistan itself, the war in many places seems to be going well. The President, the Pentagon, our intelligence agencies and other agencies are doing their job well. We also have a second war, and that is the war on the home front. In my view, not nearly enough is being done to provide domestic security at a time when we are under attack from terrorism. We have a large number of vulnerabilities.

Two weeks ago this Congress passed a tax bill which gave \$25 billion in retroactive tax cuts to the largest corporations in this country, repealing all of the taxes those corporations had paid over the past 15 years, retroactively. As a result, one corporation got \$1.4 billion in a tax gift.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the White House's

budget arm, seemed to think we had plenty of room to afford that kind of giveaway. Yet the Office of Management and Budget, the fiscal arm of the White House, is trying to block, along with the leadership of this House, our ability to even get a vote on an effort to add \$7 billion to the security on the home front, that I think we desperately need.

We are trying to add additional agents to the FBI, so they can more rapidly and effectively ferret out terrorists and protect the national interest. We are trying to provide additional resources to our public health departments around the country. We are trying to provide a number of additional areas of support. We are trying to cover more than 1 percent of our food supply that comes into this country, because only 1 percent gets inspected.

We are trying to do a lot to cover those bases, but I want to talk about one area specifically.

This chart represents a day in the life of the U.S. Customs Service. On a typical day, the U.S. Customs Service processes 1.3 million passengers, 2,642 aircraft, 50,889 trucks and containers, 355,000 vehicles, 588 ships, 65,000 entry summaries; and they perform 64 arrests, 223 other seizures, 107 narcotics seizures, and 9 currency seizures. That is part of what these people do for a living every day, all in the service of every American.

We have a serious problem because our Customs Service and our Coast Guard do not have enough people in order to secure the borders of the United States. Right now, there are 64 points of entry on the Canadian border which are not open full time. When they are closed, there are two deterrents to illegal entry: One is a little gate with a stop sign, as pictured in this picture, which says "This port is closed. Warning, \$5,000 fine for entering the United States through a closed port. Nearest open port is 70 miles east at portal on Canadian Highway 39."

This represents our deterrent, along with this: a traffic cone. I do not think it is going to scare many terrorists who want to illegally enter the United States.

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Yet we are being prevented from even bringing to the floor a measure to try to do something about that. We not only have problems with roads; we have problems with ports. My own major port of Duluth-Superior, for instance, is a port of access in this country.

Meanwhile, we have many ports closed; we have hour after hour backup of trucks at other points of entry that are open 24 hours a day. This backup means that many of our American industries are not able to produce fully because they cannot get the materials they need. This is just one of the many security problems we are trying to deal with; and the problem we are facing, I am sorry to say, is that the leadership

of this House is preventing us from getting votes on three amendments: one to ensure that our friends in New York get the relief they were promised 2 months ago; the second to make certain that we increase the Pentagon budget in areas thought necessary; and, third, to increase our homeland security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the leadership of this House to allow us to vote on those three amendments. They do not need to vote for them, just allow us to vote on them.

There was an amendment today offered on New York which purports to take care of those problems. With all due respect, in my view, any Member of the New York delegation who tries to walk around in public using that as a fig leaf would be arrested for indecent exposure because that amendment does virtually nothing. It gives no political cover; and it should not, because it provides no substantive improvement.

I urge the House to allow us to vote on those three amendments. This involves the national security of the United States. We should not be operating under a gag rule. We should not be relying on a traffic cone as a major deterrent on the Canadian border, and that is what we will be doing without the amendment that we want to vote on when we return.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 85. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OTTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

COMPUTER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Computer Security Enhancement and Research Act of 2001. This legislation will address the long-term needs in securing our Nation's information infrastructure and will strengthen the security of the non-classified computer systems of Federal agencies. The bill establishes a research and development program on computer and network security at the

National Institute of Standards and Technology. It also strengthens the institute's existing responsibilities in developing best computer security practices and standards in assisting Federal agencies to implement effective computer and network security.

Because of the September 11 tragedy, attention is now focused in an unprecedented way on increasing our security against terrorism. Our concerns include protecting critical national infrastructures. Today, security has to mean more than locking doors or guarding buildings and installing metal detectors.

In addition to physical security, virtual systems that are vital to our Nation's economy must be protected. Telecommunications and computer technologies are vulnerable to attack from far away by enemies who can remain anonymous, hidden in the vast maze of the Internet. Examples of systems that rely on computer networks include the electric power grid, rail networks, and financial transaction networks. Just as enemies are achieving a sophistication to use the most complex weapons against us, our vital computer networks have become more interconnected and more accessible and, therefore, more vulnerable via the Internet.

The vulnerability of the Internet to computer viruses, denial-of-service attacks, and defaced Web sites is well known. These widely reported events have increased in frequency over time. These attacks disrupt business and government activities sometimes resulting in significant economic recovery costs. While no catastrophic cyberattack has occurred thus far, Richard Clarke, the President's new cyberterrorism czar, has said that the Government must make cybersecurity a priority or face, in his words, the possibility of a digital Pearl Harbor.

While potentially vulnerable computer systems are largely owned and operated by the private sector, the Government has an important role in supporting the research and development activities that will provide the tools for protecting information systems. An essential component for ensuring improved information security is a vigorous and creative research program focused on the security of networked information systems. Unfortunately, witnesses at a recent Committee on Science and Technology hearing indicated that current R&D efforts fall far short of what is required.

Witnesses at that hearing noted the anemic level of funding for research on computer and network security. This lack of funding has resulted in the lack of critical mass of researchers in the field and a lack of focus on safe, incremental research projects. The witnesses advocated increased and sustained research funding from a Federal agency assigned the role to support such research on a long-term basis. To date, Federal support for computer security research has been directed at de-

fense and intelligence needs. While this work on encryption and defense systems security protocols are absolutely vital, very little has been done on the civilian side of communications security.

The bill I am introducing explicitly addresses this gap in Federal support for computer security. My bill charges the National Institute of Standards and Technology with implementing a substantial program of research support based at institutions of higher education designed to improve the security of networked information systems. The research program is authorized for a 10-year period, growing from \$25 million in the first year to \$85 million in the fifth year. This may sound like a substantial amount of money, but the billions of dollars that are lost in successful computer attacks makes this paltry by comparison. Although the award would go to universities, the research projects may involve collaboration with for-profit companies that develop information security products.

The bill establishes a flexible management approach for the research program. It is based upon management style that has been used effectively by DARPA, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, to spur advances in high technology fields. Specifically, management of the research program will rely on program managers who are both knowledgeable about computer security issues and needs and familiar with the research community. These program managers will be responsible for identifying and nurturing talented researchers and for generating innovative research proposals. Although program managers will have considerable freedom in managing their individual research portfolios, each will be reviewed periodically by NIST senior managers and by outside computer security experts. To ensure its relevance and continued need of this program, it will be reviewed in its fifth year for scientific merit and relevance by the National Academy of Sciences.

An expanded university-based research program will train new graduate students as well as postdoctoral research assistants, as well as attracting seasoned researchers to the field. The result will be a larger and more vibrant basic research enterprise in computer-related security fields. A separate set of awards will be available to support postdoctoral research fellowships and senior research fellowships both at universities and at NIST. The bill also increases support for ongoing, in-house computer security at NIST.

The Computer Security Enhancement and Research Act of 2001 builds on the long experience of NIST in developing computer security standards and practices by placing new responsibilities on the agency for building up the Nation's basic research enterprise in information security. By enlarging and strengthening the research enterprise, we can generate the ideas, approaches, and technologies needed to