

(Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3092, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure sufficient resources and increase efforts for research at the National Institutes of Health relating to Alzheimer's disease, to authorize an education and outreach program to promote public awareness and risk reduction with respect to Alzheimer's disease (with particular emphasis on education and outreach in Hispanic populations), and for other purposes.

S. 3098

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MARTINEZ), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SUNUNU), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. EN-SIGN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3098, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 86

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 86, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States, through the International Whaling Commission, should use all appropriate measures to end commercial whaling in all of its forms and seek to strengthen measures to conserve whale species.

S. RES. 575

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 575, a resolution expressing the support of the Senate for veteran entrepreneurs.

S. RES. 580

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 580, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on preventing Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 3102. A bill to establish the Small Business Information Security Task Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today, with Senator JOHN KERRY, to introduce the Small Business Information Security Act of 2008. Not only is this a bipartisan bill in the United States Senate, but it is also a bicameral bill. Congressmen MANZULLO and MICHAUD are also introducing companion legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives. This bill would establish within the Small Business Administration, SBA, a Small Business Infor-

mation Security Task Force to advise the SBA and help small businesses both understand the unique information security challenges they face, and identify resources to help meet those challenges.

As ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, one of my goals is to ensure small businesses are protected from the mounting information security threats they face every day. This legislation will create a clearinghouse of information, resources, and tools—compiled by a task force consisting of public and private sector experts in the field—that will ease the complexity, confusion, and cost often associated with enhancing information security measures within a small business. The task force will continually update information and resources as new technologies and threats arise.

Currently, small business owners turn to the SBA for resources regarding a number of aspects, but information security resources remain largely unavailable within the agency. This legislation will present an opportunity for the SBA to develop and create a repository of data to help small business owners meet their information security needs. This legislation will enable industry experts to come together and immediately provide meaningful strategies to enable small businesses to safeguard their customer's personal information.

Computer networks are increasingly susceptible to hackers, intruders, and other cyber criminals. In fact, in my home state of Maine, the retail supermarket chain, Hannaford Bros., was recently affected by an intrusion into their computer system which led to the exposure of 4.2 million credit and debit card numbers. What many people do not realize is that a breach like Hannaford's impacts not only the millions of customers whose personal data was compromised, but it also has serious downstream impact on our Nation's small businesses. For example, throughout Maine there are many small banks; these banks are responsible for protecting and alerting their depositors upon fraudulent activity. Following the Hannaford breach, many small banks had to replace their customers' credit and debit cards, clearly a costly enterprise that diverts resources from more productive activities, such as small business lending. The bill we are introducing today will help ameliorate this problem.

Unfortunately, these attacks are becoming more frequent and more severe, and the perpetrators are becoming harder to identify and bring to justice. According to a survey by the Small Business Technology Institute, more than half of all small businesses in the U.S. experienced a security breach in the last year. Furthermore, the study concludes that nearly one-fifth of small businesses do not use virus-scanning for e-mail, over 60 percent do not protect their wireless networks with

encryption, and two-thirds of small businesses do not have an information security plan.

As these statistics illustrate, small businesses are increasingly at risk of data breaches and other forms of malicious attacks on their information technology infrastructure. Cyber attacks launched by a small group of people can devastate America financially, it is conceivable that a few individuals working together could disable millions of computers at a cost of hundreds of millions to the U.S. economy. Cyber-criminals can hold hostage not just a few individuals, but millions of small businesses. This legislation provides best practices to help small business owners decrease the risk cyber attacks pose to their customers.

The information security threat posed to our Nation's small businesses is serious, and our efforts to prevent and reduce this risk carry a tremendous sense of urgency. We must continue to focus on ways we can protect small businesses, and their customers, from the serious consequences of cyber crimes. In order to take an important first step, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this critical legislation, and I hope we can see this commonsense legislation enacted into law as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3102

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Information Security Act of 2008".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the terms "Administration" and "Administrator" mean the Small Business Administration and the Administrator thereof, respectively;

(2) the term "small business concern" has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632); and

(3) the term "task force" means the task force established under section 3(a).

SEC. 3. INFORMATION SECURITY TASK FORCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a task force, to be known as the Small Business Information Security Task Force, to address the information technology security needs of small business concerns.

(b) DUTIES.—The task force shall—

(1) identify—

(A) the information technology security needs of small business concerns; and

(B) the programs and services provided by the Federal Government, State Governments, and nongovernment organizations that serve those needs;

(2) assess the extent to which the programs and services identified under paragraph (1)(B) serve the needs identified under paragraph (1)(A);

(3) make recommendations to the Administrator on how to more effectively serve the needs identified under paragraph (1)(A) through—

(A) programs and services identified under paragraph (1)(B); and

(B) new programs and services promoted by the task force;

(4) make recommendations on how the Administrator may promote—

(A) new programs and services that the task force recommends under paragraph (3)(B); and

(B) programs and services identified under paragraph (1)(B);

(5) make recommendations on how the Administrator may inform and educate with respect to—

(A) the needs identified under paragraph (1)(A);

(B) new programs and services that the task force recommends under paragraph (3)(B); and

(C) programs and services identified under paragraph (1)(B);

(6) make recommendations on how the Administrator may more effectively work with public and private interests to address the information technology security needs of small business concerns; and

(7) make recommendations on the creation of a permanent advisory board that would make recommendations to the Administrator on how to address the information technology security needs of small business concerns.

(c) INTERNET WEBSITE RECOMMENDATIONS.—The task force shall make recommendations to the Administrator relating to the establishment of an Internet website to be used by the Administration to receive and dispense information and resources with respect to the needs identified under subsection (b)(1)(A) and the programs and services identified under subsection (b)(1)(B). As part of the recommendations, the task force shall identify the Internet sites of appropriate programs, services, and organizations, both public and private, to which the Internet website should link.

(d) EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—The task force shall make recommendations to the Administrator relating to developing additional education materials and programs with respect to the needs identified under subsection (b)(1)(A).

(e) EXISTING MATERIALS.—The task force shall organize and distribute existing materials that inform and educate with respect to the needs identified under subsection (b)(1)(A) and the programs and services identified under subsection (b)(1)(B).

(f) COORDINATION WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR.—In carrying out its responsibilities under this section, the task force shall coordinate with, and may accept materials and assistance as it determines appropriate from—

(1) any subordinate officer of the Administrator;

(2) any organization authorized by the Small Business Act to provide assistance and advice to small business concerns;

(3) other Federal agencies, their officers, or employees; and

(4) any other organization, entity, or person not described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

(g) CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR.—The task force shall have—

(1) a Chair, appointed by the Administrator; and

(2) a Vice-Chair, appointed by the Administrator, in consultation with appropriate non-governmental organizations, entities, or persons.

(h) MEMBERS.—

(1) CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR.—The Chair and the Vice-Chair shall serve as members of the task force.

(2) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The task force shall have additional members, each of whom shall be

appointed by the Chair, with the approval of the Administrator.

(B) NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—The number of additional members shall be determined by the Chair, in consultation with the Administrator, except that—

(i) the additional members shall include, for each of the groups specified in paragraph (3), at least 1 member appointed from within that group; and

(ii) the number of additional members shall not exceed 13.

(3) GROUPS REPRESENTED.—The groups specified in this paragraph are—

(A) subject matter experts;

(B) users of information technologies within small business concerns;

(C) vendors of information technologies to small business concerns;

(D) academics with expertise in the use of information technologies to support business;

(E) small business trade associations;

(F) Federal, State, or local agencies engaged in securing cyberspace; and

(G) information technology training providers with expertise in the use of information technologies to support business.

(i) MEETINGS.—

(1) FREQUENCY.—The task force shall meet at least 2 times per year, and more frequently if necessary to perform its duties.

(2) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the task force shall constitute a quorum.

(3) LOCATION.—The Administrator shall designate, and make available to the task force, a location at a facility under the control of the Administrator for use by the task force for its meetings.

(4) MINUTES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after each meeting, the task force shall publish the minutes of the meeting and shall submit to Administrator any findings or recommendations approved at the meeting.

(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date that the Administrator receives minutes under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives such minutes, together with any comments the Administrator considers appropriate.

(5) FINDINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date that the task force terminates under subsection (m), the task force shall submit to the Administrator a final report on any findings and recommendations of the task force approved at a meeting of the task force.

(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date that the Administrator receives the report under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives the full text of the report submitted under subparagraph (A), together with any comments the Administrator considers appropriate.

(j) PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

(1) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the task force shall serve without pay for their service on the task force.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the task force shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) DETAIL OF SBA EMPLOYEES.—The Administrator may detail, without reimbursement, any of the personnel of the Administration to the task force to assist it in carrying out its duties. Such a detail shall be

without interruption or loss of civil status or privilege.

(4) SBA SUPPORT OF THE TASK FORCE.—Upon the request of the task force, the Administrator shall provide to the task force the administrative support services that the Administrator and the Chair jointly determine to be necessary for the task force to carry out its duties.

(k) NOT SUBJECT TO FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the task force.

(l) STARTUP DEADLINES.—The initial appointment of the members of the task force shall be completed not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and the first meeting of the task force shall be not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(m) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the task force shall terminate at the end of fiscal year 2012.

(2) EXCEPTION.—If, as of the termination date under paragraph (1), the task force has not complied with subsection (i)(4) with respect to 1 or more meetings, then the task force shall continue after the termination date for the sole purpose of achieving compliance with subsection (i)(4) with respect to those meetings.

(n) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$200,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) (by request):

S. 3103. A bill to amend the Iran, North Korea, and Syria nonproliferation Act to allow certain extraordinary payments in connection with the International Space Station; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BIDEN. Today Senator LUGAR and I introduce, by request, the International Space Station Payments Act of 2008. This measure would enable the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to continue payments to Russia related to the International Space Station after 2011.

As with any legislation proposed by request, we introduce this bill for the purpose of placing the Executive branch's proposals before Congress and the public without expressing our own views on the substance of the proposals. As chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, we intend to give the administration's requested legislation careful review and consideration.

The Administrator of NASA, Michael Griffin, has submitted this legislation to the committee, along with a section-by-section analysis that helps to explain why NASA wants this legislation and what they believe it will achieve. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter of support and a section-by-section analysis be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, April 11, 2008.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) proposes the enclosed amendment to the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act (50 USC 1701 note). The purpose of the amendment is to permit NASA to continue to procure Russian support for the International Space Station (ISS) until suitable U.S. capabilities are in place. We urge enactment of this important amendment.

The amendment provides a balanced approach, maintaining both U.S. nonproliferation principles and objectives as well as a U.S. presence on ISS. The justification and purpose for this proposed amendment are stated more fully in the enclosed sectional analysis. As an overview, NASA has procured Soyuz services through the fall of 2011, consistent with existing authority under the Act. However, U.S. obligations to provide crew transportation and emergency services to the ISS continue beyond 2011, and Soyuz will be the only viable option for the United States to meet these obligations until the U.S. Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle or U.S. commercial providers can provide such transportation and rescue services. Fabrication of Soyuz vehicles must begin approximately 36 months prior to launch based upon information provided by the Russian entities responsible for manufacturing these vehicles. Thus, unless contractual arrangements for the provision of crew rescue and rotation services beyond 2011 are concluded in 2008, the production of Soyuz vehicles for U.S. crew transportation requirements will be at risk. This, in turn, means that prompt legislative action is needed to provide further relief beyond 2011 and allow for the negotiation of these arrangements.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this legislation from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL D. GRIFFIN,
Administrator.

AMENDMENT TO THE IRAN, NORTH KOREA, AND
SYRIA NONPROLIFERATION ACT

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

The Administration remains committed to the important objective of persuading the Russian Government and Russian entities to improve their nonproliferation efforts regarding Iran, North Korea, and Syria. Accordingly, the proposed amendment to the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act (the Act) would maintain key existing U.S. nonproliferation tools while allowing payments to Russian entities that support U.S. obligations to the International Space Station (ISS) beyond December 31, 2011.

The provision would extend the Act's exception to the prohibition on "extraordinary payments" to the Russian government and Russian entities for goods or services relating to the ISS from January 1, 2012 to the end of the life of the ISS. It would exclude from the exception any payments after December 31, 2011 for cargo services provided by a Progress vehicle. The new provision would also exclude from the exception payments for crew transportation or rescue services provided by a Soyuz vehicle once (1) the U.S. Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle reaches Full Operational Capability or (2) a U.S. commercial provider of crew transportation and rescue services demonstrates the capability to meet ISS mission requirements.

An international partnership governed by an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA)

among the United States, Canada, multiple European States, Japan and Russia established the ISS. This partnership is a long-standing and interdependent one, with roles and responsibilities outlined in the IGA and subordinate agreements for design, development and operations of the program. Pursuant to the IGA and subordinate agreements, NASA has an obligation to its non-Russian ISS Partners to provide crew rotation and rescue services during the life of the ISS. Currently, the Russian vehicle Soyuz is the sole provider of rescue services, with the Space Shuttle providing crew transportation. After Shuttle retirement, the partnership will be dependent on Russia to provide both crew transportation and rescue services with Soyuz until the U.S. Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV) achieves Full Operational Capability (currently projected for 2016) and can provide crew transportation and rescue services, or a U.S. commercial provider can demonstrate the capability to provide crew transportation and rescue services to meet ISS mission needs.

NASA has procured Soyuz services through the fall of 2011, consistent with existing authority under the Act. Fabrication of Soyuz vehicles must begin approximately 36 months prior to launch based upon information provided by the Russian entities responsible for manufacturing these vehicles. Thus, unless contractual arrangements for rescue and crew rotation services after 2011 are concluded in 2008, the production of Soyuz vehicles for U.S. crew transfer and rescue will be at risk. This in turn means that prompt legislative action is needed to provide further relief beyond 2011 and allow for the negotiation of these arrangements.

Absent the proposed relief, the United States will be unable to meet one of its most critical partner obligations: providing crew transportation and rescue services to European, Japanese and Canadian crews. The United States would not have an American "presence" aboard the ISS, either in terms of astronauts or access to research facilities for the U.S. scientific community, if we could not purchase crew transportation and rescue services from Russia, as no non-Russian crew transfer vehicles will be available until the CEV reaches full operational capability or a U.S. commercial provider demonstrates the capability to meet ISS crew transportation and rescue needs. Given NASA's operational, engineering, safety and other responsibilities for the ISS, NASA is concerned whether the ISS could remain fully operational for any significant time period absent an American presence.

Moreover, the authority under the present exception to the Act has been used to obtain ancillary goods and services from Russia in addition to crew transport and rescue. For example, although purchased from Russia, the Zarya module is legally a U.S. element under the Space Station agreements and NASA must purchase unique tools and engineering support, such as sustaining software, from Russia for the continued operation of the module. NASA will have a continuing requirement to procure certain goods and services where Russia offers unique capabilities, such as those related to Russian space suits, software and hardware engineering support, and Extravehicular Activity tools and training, which are required for effective operations onboard the ISS. This amendment will allow NASA to continue to purchase such goods and services that are necessary to meet U.S. responsibilities under the Space Station Agreements.

In addition, this limited relief being requested (i.e., through the life of the ISS) may be necessary even after a U.S. commercial capability is available, because some potential U.S. commercial providers of cargo

services and of crew transportation and rescue services have Russian contractors or other relationships with Russian entities that, without this amendment, could trigger the Act's "extraordinary payment" prohibition.

With respect to furthering the United States' nonproliferation objectives and tools, in addition to the positive incentive provided by prudent, closely monitored space cooperation in areas of great benefit to the United States, the proposed amendment would not affect the current nonproliferation framework. The first five sections of the Act establish a requirement to report to Congress on every foreign person that transfers controlled items to, or acquires controlled items from, Iran, Syria or North Korea and authorizes sanctions against such foreign persons. These key reporting and sanctions provisions would not be affected by the proposed amendment. In addition, the amendment leaves in place the ban on any United States government agency making extraordinary payments in connection with the ISS or other human space flight to any persons (including entities) subject to sanctions under the Act or the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Executive Order (E.O. 12938, as amended by E.O. 13094) or if the U.S. government agency (in consultation with other interested U.S. government agencies) anticipates that such payments will be passed on to such persons. Finally, specific proposals for cooperation with Russia would continue to be subject to review under relevant mechanisms such as the State Department's Circular 175 process for interagency review of international agreements. Likewise, export and import licensing regulations would ensure that U.S. nonproliferation objectives are maintained.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 87—CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA ON THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mr. SMITH (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 87

Whereas, on November 18, 1918, in the City of Riga, the members of the People's Council proclaimed Latvia a free, democratic, and sovereign nation;

Whereas, on July 24, 1922, the United States formally recognized Latvia as an independent and sovereign nation;

Whereas Latvia existed for 21 years as an independent and sovereign nation and a fully recognized member of the League of Nations;

Whereas Latvia maintained friendly and stable relations with its neighbors, including the Soviet Union, during its independence, without any border disputes;

Whereas Latvia concluded several peace treaties and protocols with the Soviet Union, including a peace treaty signed on August 11, 1920, under which the Soviet Union "unreservedly recognize[d] the independence and sovereignty of the Latvian State and forever renounce[d] all sovereign rights ... over the Latvian people and territory";

Whereas, despite friendly and mutually productive relations between Latvia and the Soviet Union, on August 23, 1939, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, which contained a secret protocol assigning Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania to the Soviet sphere of influence;