

## AMENDMENT NO. 3503

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3503 proposed to H.R. 1586, an act to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3506

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3506 proposed to H.R. 1586, an act to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. INOUE):

S. 3154. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and extend the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome prevention and services program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I join Senators INOUE, LANDRIEU, and MURKOWSKI in introducing the Advancing FASD Research, Prevention, and Services Act. I thank them for joining in this important effort to improve the surveillance, identification, and prevention of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorders, or FASD.

I have great concern about the impact of FASD in South Dakota and across the country. This disease is entirely preventable, and yet as many as 40,000 infants each year are estimated to be born with an FASD. Researchers estimate that 1 percent of our population lives with an FASD, which is more than 3 million Americans. In my home State of South Dakota, over 7,800 individuals are suspected of living with an FASD.

The tragedy of FASD must be addressed at the source, by increasing awareness that any amount of alcohol during pregnancy can have heart-breaking, lifelong effects. We must increase efforts to reach out to all women of child-bearing age and connect those most at risk to treatment and counseling services. This bill will make available grants to federally qualified health centers to implement and evaluate programs to increase awareness and identification of FASD in those settings. Participating health centers will be able to provide training to health care providers on identifying and educating women who are at risk

for alcohol consumption during pregnancy and on screening children for FASD.

Another provision in this bill will create public awareness and education campaigns in at-risk areas to further the prevention of this disease. This bill will authorize the development and broadcast of national public service announcements to raise public awareness of the risks associated with alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

We must also move past the stigma of this devastating disease to truly help those and their families who are affected by FASD get the health, education, counseling and support services they need and deserve. This bill focuses provision of services in areas where FASD-affected individuals are already receiving help. In South Dakota, more than 60 percent of people diagnosed with an FASD lived within a foster care home for some part of their lives. With that in mind, our bill works to train foster care workers and foster parents on how to best communicate with and serve children living with FASD.

Furthermore, it is estimated that 60 percent of individuals with FASD will spend some time in a correctional institution or mental health facility during their lives. Most individuals with FASD will commit their first crime between the ages of 9 and 14. To that end, our bill will provide health care and judicial system workers with the resources they need to work with and understand FASD-affected individuals when they encounter them in health care settings or the court system.

The costs of this completely preventable condition to our country are staggering, in dollars and in loss of human potential. According to a 2003 study by the Lewin Group, an FAS birth carries lifetime health costs of \$860,000 to \$4.2 million. The annual cost of FASD to South Dakota, including medical treatment, special education services, and home and residential care, is estimated to be \$18 million. Nationally, the cost for these services will approach \$6 billion this year alone, but neither of these estimates include the economic costs of lost productivity.

In my home state of South Dakota, we have had great successes in working on this issue. With the leadership of the health professionals at our esteemed universities, parents, and teachers, among countless others, we have made some important progress in addressing FASD. This legislation will bolster the efforts of these dedicated South Dakotans and many others across the country who are working hard to prevent FASD and support the children and families living with its consequences.

This bill will also provide much needed support in the area of research by requiring the National Institutes of Health to develop a research agenda focusing on the most promising avenues in diagnosis, intervention, and prevention, as well as factors that may miti-

gate the effects of fetal alcohol exposure.

I have long-supported efforts to put an end to this entirely preventable and destructive disease. I am pleased to be reintroducing this bill with my colleagues and encourage all of our colleagues to consider supporting this bill. I would also like to take a moment to thank former Senator Tom Daschle for his leadership on FASD. His commitment to combating this illness continues in South Dakota and in the lives of those who battle FASD every day.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 3155. A bill to require reporting on certain information and communications technologies of foreign countries, to develop action plans to improve the capacity of certain countries to combat cybercrime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the International Cybercrime Reporting and Cooperation Act with Senator KIRSTEN GILLIBRAND, which if enacted, will establish a framework for global cooperation on the fight against cybercrime. As the U.S. continues to work on combating cybercrime here at home, we must simultaneously direct our attention to the international arena. With bipartisan support and valued input from affected industry, we have worked together on drafting a bill that encompasses reporting measures, action plans, and multilateral efforts in support of government cooperation to dismantle this global threat.

This bill increases the U.S. Government's focus on combating cybercrime internationally by requiring the President to annually report to Congress with respect to the information and communications technologies, ICT, capabilities of foreign countries, and the multilateral efforts that are undertaken. In this digital age of global connectivity, businesses and governments must always be mindful of a potential cyberattack. Cyberspace remains borderless, with no single proprietor. Accordingly, the U.S. must take the lead on maintaining the openness of the Internet, while securing accountability.

The White House cybersecurity coordinator, Howard Schmidt, recently commented about the cyberattacks on Google and referenced that the best thing to handle cyber conflicts and attacks abroad is to work with countries involved, "making sure they are doing a full-blown investigation and conferring with our law enforcement." This is one of the objectives that I have sought to accomplish in this bill. If a country is a haven for cybercrime, or simply has demonstrated a pattern of uncooperative behavior with efforts to combat cybercrime, that nation must be held accountable. The government of each country must conduct criminal investigations and prosecute criminals when there is credible evidence of

cybercrime incidents against the U.S. Government, our private entities or our people.

In this bill, the President would submit to Congress an annual report assessing the extent of use of the Internet in critical infrastructure, telecommunications and the financial industry for each member state of the United Nations. The report would assess the effectiveness of each country's legal and law enforcement systems in addressing cybercrime, and the measures taken by each country to ensure free flow of commerce and the protection of Internet consumers. The annual report would also describe U.S. actions to promote multilateral efforts, as well as other multilateral efforts to prevent and investigate cybercrime, and develop best practices to combat cybercrime. The report will also identify and prioritize countries that are at risk of becoming cybercrime havens due to their lack of technology and enforcement resources. We must be able to utilize our foreign assistance programs to help countries with low ICT development, and ensure they are ready to stand on their own to combat cybercrime, even long after the foreign assistance has ended.

Obviously, to be effective in our fight against cybercrime, the global community must work together to keep all countries accountable for their actions. Toward that end, one year after submitting the first report, the International Cybercrime Reporting and Cooperation Act would direct the President to create an action plan for each country of cyber concern, to assist the government of that country and create benchmarks. If the country of cyber concern has not taken any of the recommended actions to curtail or prevent cybercrime, various enforcement actions against the country may be taken, including prohibiting the approval of financing from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation or the Export-Import Bank. With so many U.S. companies doing business overseas, we must do our part to safeguard their employees, their jobs, and their clients from cyberattacks. Our objective is simple: We need international cooperation to increase assistance and prevention efforts of cybercrime from those countries deemed to be of cyber concern. Without international cooperation, our economy, security, and people will continue to be under threat.

To ensure that the most comprehensive information is considered, this bill encourages the President to reach out to industry, civil society and other interested parties in crafting the annual report. Senator GILLIBRAND and I took the time to listen to many stakeholders and create a bill that addresses real concerns. To provide an outlet to bring together the input of affected and interested parties, we have worked with the Department of State to designate not only a senior official in Washington to coordinate and focus on cybercrime as a foreign policy issue,

but the assignment of employees with primary responsibility of cybercrime policy in each country or region that is a key player in the fight to combat cybercrime globally. These government employees assigned overseas will ensure that companies doing business abroad will have an additional channel to report and discuss cybercrime. I am pleased to say that this bill has gained vast support from all areas of the financial and high-tech sectors.

Cybercrime is a tangible threat to the security of the global economy, which is why we need to coordinate our fight worldwide. Until countries begin to take the necessary steps to fight criminals within their borders, cybercrime havens will continue to flourish. We do not have the luxury to sit back and do nothing, and the International Cybercrime Reporting and Cooperation Act will not only function as a deterrent of cybercrime, but will prove to be an essential tool necessary to keep the Internet open for business. Countries that knowingly permit cybercriminals to attack within their borders will now know that the U.S. is watching, the global community is watching, and there will be consequences for not acting.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 465—TO PERMIT THE SENATE TO AVOID UNNECESSARY DELAY AND VOTE ON MATTERS FOR WHICH FLOOR DEBATE HAS CEASED

Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 465

*Resolved,*

##### SECTION 1. AMENDMENT TO THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

Paragraph 2 of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by—

(1) inserting after the second undesignated subparagraph the following:

“Following the filing of the cloture motion and prior to the cloture vote, as long as the matter on which cloture has been filed remains the pending matter—

“(1) there shall be no dilatory motion, including dilatory quorum calls, in order; and

“(2) if, at any time, no Senator seeks recognition on the floor, it shall be in order for the Majority Leader to move the question on cloture as long as any applicable filing deadline for first degree amendments has passed.”; and

(2) inserting after the fifth undesignated subparagraph (after the amendment by paragraph (1)) the following:

“If, at any time after cloture is invoked on an executive nomination or a motion to proceed, no Senator seeks recognition on the floor, it shall be in order for the Majority Leader to move the question on which cloture has been invoked.”.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 466—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORLD WATER DAY

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. FEIN-

GOLD, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 466

Whereas United Nations Resolution 47/193, adopted by the General Assembly on December 22, 1992, designates March 22 of each year as World Day for Water;

Whereas a person needs a minimum of 20 liters of water per day to live;

Whereas a person can live weeks without food, but only days without water;

Whereas diseases related to inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene trigger 4,000,000 cases of diarrhea and 2,000,000 infections by parasitic intestinal worms annually;

Whereas 50 percent of childhood malnutrition in the world is caused by water- and sanitation-related diseases;

Whereas a child dies from a water-borne disease every 15 seconds;

Whereas water- and sanitation-related diseases are the leading cause of death for children under 5 years of age;

Whereas millions of women and children spend several hours a day collecting water from distant, often polluted sources;

Whereas women and children bear disproportionate economic and educational costs associated with unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation;

Whereas every dollar spent on water and sanitation saves an average of \$8 in costs averted and productivity gained;

Whereas water- and sanitation-related diseases account for 80 percent of the sicknesses in developing countries;

Whereas 884,000,000 people lack access to an improved water supply;

Whereas 2,500,000,000 people in the world lack access to improved sanitation;

Whereas the 263 transboundary lake and river basins in the world include territory in 145 countries and cover nearly ½ of the Earth's land surface;

Whereas climate change may cause more extreme floods and droughts, increasing tension and potential clashes over transboundary freshwater resources;

Whereas the global celebration of World Water Day is an initiative that grew out of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro to draw attention to the global water, sanitation, and hygiene crisis;

Whereas the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, adopted by the 2002 Johannesburg summit participants, including the United States, sets forth the goal to reduce by ½, between 1990 and 2015, “the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water” and “the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation”; and

Whereas the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-121) required the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to “elevate the role of water and sanitation policy in the development of U.S. foreign policy and improve the effectiveness of U.S. official programs undertaken in support of the strategy”;

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World Water Day, which will be observed on March 22;

(2) urges the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and all relevant Federal departments and agencies to increase the efforts and resources dedicated to—

(A) providing sustainable and equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation; and