

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

(B) improving the capacity for water resource management for the poor and the very poor; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate activities that promote awareness of the importance of—

(A) access to clean water and adequate sanitation; and

(B) stakeholder cooperation on transboundary water management.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, yesterday, countries around the world celebrated World Water Day. This is a day to celebrate the progress we have made protecting this most important resource and to reflect on the many challenges we still face in providing clean, safe water to the world's poor.

I was heartened to see that Secretary of State Clinton spoke at the National Geographic World Water Day event on Monday. She and others at the Department of State and USAID are doing a great job stepping up U.S. leadership on issues of clean water and sanitation.

Last year alone, American development assistance helped more than 4 million people access an improved water source for the first time. While we are proud of this help, we recognize that much more needs to be done.

Today, nearly 1 billion people still lack access to safe drinking water, and more than 2 billion still lack basic sanitation. Lack of access to stable supplies of water is reaching critical proportions, particularly for agricultural purposes. The problem will only worsen with rapid urbanization worldwide. Experts suggest that another 1.2 billion people will lack access to clean water and sanitation within 20 years.

The overall economic loss in Africa alone due to lack of access to safe water and basic sanitation is estimated at \$28.4 billion a year. In many poor nations, women and girls walk 2 or 3 hours or more each way, every day, to collect water that is often dirty and unsafe. The U.N. estimates that women and girls in sub-Saharan Africa spend a total of 40 billion working hours each year collecting water. That is equivalent to all of the hours worked in France in a year. Clearly, the world needs to do more to help with such a basic human need.

That is why Senator CORKER and I introduced the Paul Simon Water for the World Act—a bill that would strengthen America's ability to provide clean water and sanitation to 100 million of the world's poor over the next 6 years.

I am pleased that the bill is on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee agenda and thank Senators KERRY, LUGAR, CORKER and so many others for their support on this effort. I look forward to the bill's consideration from the Foreign Relations Committee and urge my colleagues to support passage of the bill once it has been reported.

The Paul Simon water for the world bill would put the United States in the forefront of providing poor people around the world with a most fundamental need—water. This is not an effort to create vast new programs, but

to focus our foreign assistance efforts on a comprehensive, strategic series of investments related to water and sanitation. These are simple, commonsense steps that will make a real difference in people's lives.

Our legislation would make the U.S. a leader in meeting key millennium development goals for drinking water and sanitation, which is to reduce by half the proportion of people without safe water and sanitation by 2015. The bill targets aid to areas with the greatest need. It helps build the capacity of poor nations to meet their own water and sanitation challenges.

The Water for the World Act also supports research on clean water technologies and regional partnerships to find solutions to shared water challenges. The bill provides technical assistance—best practices, credit authorities, and training—to help countries expand access to clean water and sanitation. Our development experts will design the assistance based on local needs.

The bill would also strengthen the capacity of USAID and the State Department to implement development assistance efforts related to water and ramp up U.S. developmental and diplomatic leadership.

I know that these steps do make a difference. On a recent trip to east Africa, I saw American development assistance in Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, and Sudan and had an opportunity to look at a number of global health programs including clean water and sanitation.

One program in Ethiopia was provided by a nongovernmental organization called AMREF in the Kechene slum area of the capital of Addis Ababa. The 380 people living in the Kechene area have basically had to carry in water for years because there was no running water. But because of an AMREF project, they were able to build 22 water kiosks in the country and one in this slum area. It seems like something so simple, but it has changed their lives. They now have a source of safe drinking water.

Very near the small lean-tos they live in, they have two showers, toilet facilities, and a source of clean drinking water—none of which they had before. The small fee that is charged by the residents who maintain it helps keep it clean and functional.

The residents couldn't help but beam with pride as we took a look at a most basic yet critical source of community pride. Disease is down, threats to women who otherwise would have to walk great distances to obtain water are down, and the community even has a small source of income and employment. These are the kinds of simple self-sustaining projects the U.S. should be supporting for the world's poor.

Water scarcity can also be a source of conflict and economic calamity. Last year millions in the horn of Africa suffered from famine because of droughts. Without reliable supplies of water,

farmers struggle to grow crops, and areas once abundant with water are slowly becoming barren.

I was reminded of these challenges talking to a government minister in Sudan. When I asked about the impact of climate change in his country, he immediately wanted to take me to the Nile to show how the river had shrunk in volume. Can you imagine the Nile River, which sustains a land where historic civilizations emerged, is now shrinking?

Helping other nations is in our national interest. Some say that now is not the time to invest in poor nations half a world away when our economy is in crisis and so many Americans are hurting. That view is understandable. Recovering from this recession and rebuilding our economy for the long-term must be, and is, our government's top priority. But investing in clean water for the world is a smart strategy that will make our foreign assistance dollars achieve more—something we need in these hard economic times.

We know what the solutions are and we know they are cost effective. For every dollar invested in water and sanitation, \$8 are returned in increased productivity and decreased health care costs. Just imagine how bringing such a basic need to the world's poor will impact America's image—particularly at a time when we are in a battle of ideas in many parts of the world.

The Water for the World Act builds on the similarly named landmark legislation—the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act—that at long last made safe drinking water and sanitation a priority of U.S. foreign development assistance.

I owe my passion on water to my predecessor and long time mentor the late Senator Paul Simon. Paul Simon was a prolific author and visionary. He wrote books on a variety of compelling issues, and solving the global water crisis was his last great campaign. He knew the United States had the ability to be a leader on this issue.

Two years after Paul Simon died the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act was signed into law in December 2005. The act has made a big difference to the world's poor, but we can do more. I can think of no better way to honor a man who did so much for so many, than to commit ourselves to achieving this vision and the ideals of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act.

Water is one of the defining challenges of the 21st century. No other issue is more important to human health, peace and security than access to sustainable supplies of water. As we celebrate World Water Day this week, let us renew our commitment to making sure the world's poor have access to this most basic human need.

SENATE RESOLUTION 467—TO AUTHORIZE REPRESENTATION BY THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL IN THE CASE OF SOLLARS V. REID, ET AL

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 467

Whereas, in the case of Sollars v. Reid, et al., Case No. 1:09-CV-361, pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, plaintiff has named as defendants eight Senators; and

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend Members of the Senate in civil actions relating to their official responsibilities: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent all defendant Senators in the case of Sollars v. Reid, et al.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 55—COMMEMORATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF EARTH DAY AND HONORING THE FOUNDER OF EARTH DAY, THE LATE SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. KOHL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 55

Whereas Gaylord Nelson, former United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin, is recognized as 1 of the leading environmentalists of the 20th century;

Whereas Gaylord Nelson helped launch an international era of environmental awareness and activism;

Whereas Gaylord Nelson grew up in Clear Lake, Wisconsin;

Whereas Gaylord Nelson maintained and exemplified the progressive values of Clear Lake, Wisconsin while rising to national prominence;

Whereas Gaylord Nelson served with distinction—

(1) as a Senator in the Wisconsin State Senate from 1949 through 1959;

(2) as Governor of the State of Wisconsin from 1959 through 1963; and

(3) as a Senator in the United States Senate from 1963 through 1981;

Whereas Gaylord Nelson founded Earth Day, which was first celebrated on April 22, 1970, by approximately 20,000,000 people across the United States;

Whereas, at the time, the first celebration of Earth Day was the largest environmental grassroots event ever held;

Whereas, on the first celebration of Earth Day, Gaylord Nelson called on the people of the United States to hold elected officials accountable for protecting the health of the people of the United States and the natural environment;

Whereas the first celebration of Earth Day launched the Environmental Decade, an unparalleled period of legislative and grassroots activity that resulted in the passage of 28 major pieces of environmental legislation from 1970 through 1980, including—

(1) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(2) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(3) the National Environmental Education Act (20 U.S.C. 5501 et seq.);

Whereas Gaylord Nelson was responsible for legislation that—

(1) created the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and the St. Croix Wild and Scenic Riverway; and

(2) protected other important natural treasures of the State of Wisconsin and the United States;

Whereas Gaylord Nelson sponsored legislation to ban phosphates in household detergents and the use of dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT);

Whereas Gaylord Nelson worked tirelessly to ensure clean water and clean air for all people of the United States;

Whereas, in addition to providing environmental leadership, Gaylord Nelson—

(1) fought for civil rights;

(2) enlisted in the War on Poverty;

(3) challenged drug companies and tire manufacturers to protect consumers; and

(4) to defend and protect civil liberties, stood up to Senator Joseph McCarthy, the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives, and the Nixon Administration;

Whereas Gaylord Nelson was a patriot, who as a young soldier honorably served 46 months in the Armed Forces during World War II;

Whereas Gaylord Nelson, as a Senator, courageously opposed the Vietnam War and worked to ban the use of the toxic defoliant Agent Orange;

Whereas, in 1995, Gaylord Nelson was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor awarded to civilians in the United States;

Whereas the legacy of Gaylord Nelson has inspired an environmental ethic and an appreciation and understanding of the importance of being good stewards of the environment and the planet in generations of the people of the United States;

Whereas Gaylord Nelson was an extraordinary statesman, public servant, environmentalist, husband, father, and friend; and

Whereas Gaylord Nelson never let disagreement on the issues become personal or partisan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress commemorates the 40th anniversary of Earth Day and honors the founder of Earth Day, the late Senator Gaylord Nelson of the State of Wisconsin.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3556. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, to provide for reconciliation pursuant to Title II of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010 (S. Con. Res. 13); which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3557. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3558. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3559. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3560. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3561. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3562. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3563. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3564. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra.

SA 3565. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3566. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3567. Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. COBURN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4872, supra.

SA 3568. Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3569. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3570. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. BURR, and Mr. COBURN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4872, supra.

SA 3571. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3572. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3573. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3574. Mr. LEMIEUX submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3575. Mr. LEMIEUX submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3576. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3577. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3578. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3579. Mr. ROBERTS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3580. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3581. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3582. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. COBURN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4872, supra.

SA 3583. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.