

(A) The number of offenses under chapter 212A of title 18, United States Code (as so amended), received, investigated, and referred for prosecution by Federal law enforcement authorities during the previous year.

(B) The number of prosecutions under chapter 212A of title 18, United States Code (as so amended), including the nature of the offenses and any dispositions reached, during the previous year.

(C) The number, location, and any deployments of Investigative Units for Contractor and Employee Oversight to investigate offenses under chapter 212A of title 18, United States Code (as so amended), during the previous year.

(D) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Attorney General considers appropriate to enforce chapter 212A of title 18, United States Code (as so amended), and the provisions of this section.

(c) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—In this section, the term “Executive agency” has the meaning given that term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVENESS.—This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Attorney General and the head of any other department or agency of the Federal Government to which this Act applies shall have 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or any amendment made by this Act shall be construed to limit or affect the application of extraterritorial jurisdiction related to any other Federal law.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2015, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

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

S. 2981. A bill to reevaluate and redirect the stimulus; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today with my friend and colleague Senator THUNE to introduce the Reevaluate and Redirect the Stimulus Act of 2010 that would require the Obama Administration's Office of Management and Budget, OMB, to make proposals to redirect stimulus funds approved in last year's \$787 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Although I supported the stimulus and favor the continuation of pro-growth policies, given that the federal deficit for Fiscal Year 2009 was a staggering \$1.4 trillion and that the Congressional Budget Office announced on January 26 that it is projecting a baseline deficit of \$6.047 trillion over the next 10 years, Congress must do more to pair the resources targeted for job creation with reductions in other areas.

Before I describe the provisions of the legislation I am introducing today, I must say that it is regrettable that I feel compelled to offer a bill at all. The fact is, I wrote a letter last December 11 to OMB Director Peter Orszag urg-

ing him to analyze unobligated funds in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to determine whether they should be reprogrammed to offset the cost of future stimulus legislation. Although my letter requested a response by January 1, the administration, who is solely responsible for distributing stimulus spending, has declined to do so. The Administration also opted against including any related proposals in its just-released Fiscal Year 2011 Budget. I find it inconceivable that there are no funds that should be redirected, and thus the Administration has concluded that every dollar we approved last February is working precisely as intended. Additionally, I am particularly concerned by proposals to pay for additional stimulus by reducing the authorization level for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, TARP, as the House did last December. The fact is that further stimulus spending claimed to be offset by reducing TARP's authorization level would still increase the deficit relative to simply not using additional TARP funds at all.

Despite OMB's inattention to my request, the administration and Congress both remain accountable to ensure that each dollar we spend on stimulus either creates jobs at a greater rate or protects displaced individuals at a lower cost than competing policies on the table. To the degree that either the tax or spending proposals President Obama has or that members of Congress want to pursue are more beneficial than proceeding to obligate funds still available in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the administration and Congress should assess the possibility of redirecting those resources. We simply cannot afford to be poor fiscal stewards and engage in wasteful spending that will rob future generations of prosperity.

To fulfill this fundamental obligation, the legislation I am offering today would make it a statutory requirement for OMB, within the next 15 days, to provide Congress with a list of provisions from the stimulus for which there remain funds that have not yet been obligated. Second, OMB would be required to provide Congress with a list of programs included in the stimulus with remaining unobligated funds that it recommends be redirected toward more effective programs to either assist the displaced, or spur job creation. Once Congress receives the administration's proposals, all Members, as well as the appropriate Congressional committees, can evaluate their suitability with an eye toward using them as offsets for forthcoming legislation.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation and help to swiftly make it law. The administration and Congress must work together to address our tremendous budget deficit and insist that every dollar we spend promotes its objective. Given that it oversees stimulus spending and has the capacity to evaluate

whether programs are working as intended, it is only appropriate that the administration complete the first step of this process and provide Congress with a list of spending that could be redirected. Once it does so, I will certainly insist that Congress discharge its responsibility of carefully evaluating the administration's proposals. Individuals seeking relief from the recession that has so ravaged our economy expect nothing less as it is unfair to waste dollars that could be more beneficial elsewhere, and future generations who will have to repay today's deficits will thank us as well.

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. 2981

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 “Reevaluate and Redirect the Stimulus Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. OMB CERTIFICATION.

Not later 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (referred to in this Act as the “Director”) shall provide to Congress—

(1) a list of programs that have unobligated stimulus funds provided under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the amounts that are unobligated; and

(2) a list of stimulus funds that remain unobligated that the Director recommends be redirected toward more effective programs to either assist displaced workers or spur job creation in 2010 with a breakdown of the amounts of unobligated funds that could be reprogrammed by program.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 405—RE-AFFIRMING THE CENTRALITY OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND PRESS FREEDOM AS CORNERSTONES OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY AND UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO PROMOTE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. KAUFMAN (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KYL, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. WEBB, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 405

Whereas Google announced on January 12, 2010, the mid-December 2009 discovery that it had been victimized by a highly sophisticated and targeted cyber attack on its corporate infrastructure originating from China that resulted in the theft of its intellectual property;

Whereas Google also announced it had evidence to suggest that a primary goal of the attackers was accessing the Gmail accounts of Chinese human rights activists, and that the evidence revealed separate attempts to penetrate Gmail accounts of Chinese human

rights activists, journalists, and dissidents in the United States, Europe, and China;

Whereas the targeting of Google is believed to be part of a larger effort to access the computer networks of at least 34 companies, including major financial, defense, media, and technology firms and research institutions in the United States;

Whereas this attack was one in a series of attempts to exploit security flaws and illegally access computer networks of individuals and institutions through the clandestine installation of phishing and malware technology;

Whereas the 2009 "Report to Congress of the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission" stated that "a significant and increasing body of circumstantial and forensic evidence strongly indicates the involvement of Chinese state and state-supported entities" in malicious computer activities against the United States;

Whereas approximately 338,000,000 Internet users in China represent the largest population of Internet users worldwide, and the Government of China employs a sophisticated, multi-layered, and wide-ranging apparatus to curtail Internet freedom, as detailed in the 2009 "Freedom on the Net" report by the Freedom House organization;

Whereas Article 35 of the constitution of the People's Republic of China guarantees freedom of speech, assembly, association, and publication;

Whereas authorities in China employ legal and economic means to coerce Internet service providers, web hosting firms, and mobile phone companies to delete and censor online content and discussions created by Chinese users;

Whereas the Government of China requires domestic Chinese and foreign companies with subsidiaries in China, including Google, to adjust their business practices to allow increased filtering and supervision by the Government of China, restricting content allowed by technology-based products, and censoring data available on search engines;

Whereas, in 2003, the Government of China implemented the Golden Shield Project to control access and information on the Internet on grounds of public safety, including through protocol address blocking, domain name system filtering and redirection, uniform resource locator filtering, packet filtering, connection resets, and other online methods that could amount to censorship of high-value speech;

Whereas the Government of China frequently blocks United States international broadcasting by Radio Free Asia (RFA) and Voice of America (VOA), despite the unimpeded broadcast in the United States of state-run media outlets in China, China Central Television, and China Radio International;

Whereas, as of December 1, 2009, China had imprisoned 24 traditional and online journalists, accounting for nearly 20 percent of all imprisoned journalists worldwide at that time, according to the annual prison census of the Committee to Protect Journalists;

Whereas, following riots in the Xinjiang region of China in July 2009, more than 50 Uighur-language Internet forums were closed and communications were cut in Urumqi, China, and foreign journalists visiting the area were closely monitored by the authorities;

Whereas, during the Summer 2008 Olympics in Beijing, limits were placed on freedom of expression and media coverage, contrary to previous commitments made by the Government of China to the International Olympic Committee;

Whereas ill-defined charges such as "subversion of the government" and "dissemi-

nating rumors" serve as the legal basis to sentence journalists, bloggers, and others who express or disseminate views critical of the Government of China; and

Whereas, on January 21, 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton pledged enhanced United States support for Internet freedom, saying, "We stand for a single internet where all of humanity has equal access to knowledge and ideas . . . countries that restrict free access to information or violate the basic rights of internet users risk walling themselves off from the progress of the next century." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the centrality of freedom of expression and press freedom as cornerstones of United States foreign policy and United States efforts to promote individual rights;

(2) expresses serious concern over ongoing official efforts in many countries to restrict speech and expression, including attempts to censor, restrict, and monitor access to the Internet;

(3) welcomes the diplomatic initiative announced by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on January 21, 2010, to encourage Internet freedom globally by "supporting the development of new tools that enable citizens to exercise their rights of free expression by circumventing politically motivated censorship . . . with a focus on implementing these programs as efficiently and effectively as possible";

(4) condemns the far-reaching cyber attacks allegedly launched from China against Google, at least 34 other companies, and numerous individuals discovered in December 2009;

(5) calls on the Government of China to conduct a thorough review of these cyber intrusions, and to make the investigation and its results transparent;

(6) pays tribute to the professional and citizen journalists who persevere in their dedication to report in China;

(7) urges companies to engage in responsible business practices in the face of efforts by foreign governments to restrict the free flow of information by refusing to aid in the curtailment of free expression; and

(8) calls on the President and the Secretary of State to develop means by which the United States Government can more rapidly identify, publicize, and respond to threats against freedom of press and freedom of expression around the world, including through support of new and existing censorship circumvention technology.

SENATE RESOLUTION 406—RECOGNIZING THE GOALS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS WEEK AND HONORING THE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. VITTER (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. JOHANNES) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 406

Whereas Catholic schools in the United States have received international acclaim for academic excellence while providing students with lessons that extend far beyond the classroom;

Whereas Catholic schools present a broad curriculum that emphasizes the lifelong development of moral, intellectual, physical, and social values in the young people of the United States;

Whereas Catholic schools in the United States today educate 2,192,531 students and maintain a student-to-teacher ratio of 14 to 1;

Whereas the faculty members of Catholic schools teach a highly diverse body of students;

Whereas the graduation rate for all Catholic school students is 99 percent;

Whereas 97 percent of Catholic high school graduates go on to college;

Whereas Catholic schools produce students strongly dedicated to their faith, values, families, and communities by providing an intellectually stimulating environment rich in spiritual character and moral development; and

Whereas in the 1972 pastoral message concerning Catholic education, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops stated, "Education is one of the most important ways by which the Church fulfills its commitment to the dignity of the person and building of community. Community is central to education ministry, both as a necessary condition and an ardently desired goal. The educational efforts of the Church, therefore, must be directed to forming persons-in-community; for the education of the individual Christian is important not only to his solitary destiny, but also the destinies of the many communities in which he lives." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the goals of Catholic Schools Week, an event cosponsored by the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops that recognizes the vital contributions of thousands of Catholic elementary and secondary schools in the United States; and

(2) commends Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers across the United States for their ongoing contributions to education, and for the vital role they play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for the United States.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, February 15, 2010 at 2:30 p.m., at the Corbett Center (Ballroom-Eastside) on the campus of New Mexico State University, in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1689, the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Wilderness Act.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact David Brooks at (202) 224-9863 or Allison Seyferth at (202) 224-4905.