

problem not easily overcome. What we can overcome, however, are the gaps, the weaknesses, the outdated strategies, and the inadequate resources in our own legal investigative processes.

One example: the most dangerous cyber criminals are usually located overseas. To identify, investigate, and ultimately prosecute those criminals under traditional law enforcement authorities, we have to rely on complex and cumbersome international processes and treaties established decades ago that are far too slow for the modern cyber crime environment.

We also need to resource and focus criminal investigation and prosecution at a level commensurate with the fact that we, America, are now on the losing end of what is probably the biggest transfer of wealth through theft and piracy in human history.

I will say that again: We are at the losing end of what is probably the biggest transfer of wealth through theft and piracy in human history.

I am pleased that in fiscal year 2010 the FBI received an additional 260 cyber security analysis and investigative positions. DOJ's Computer Crimes and Intellectual Property Section has not received new resources in 5 years. With the FBI poised to ramp up its investigatory actions against our cyber adversaries, I am concerned the DOJ may not have the resources to keep up.

Sixth, we need clear rules of engagement for our government to deal with foreign threats. That is, unfortunately, a discussion for another day since so much of this area is now deeply classified. But here is one example: Can we adapt traditional doctrines of deterrence to cyber attacks when we may not know for sure which country or nonstate actor carried out the attack? If we can't attribute, how can we deter?

With respect to any policy of deterrence, how can it stand on rules of engagement that the attacker does not know of? Not only do we need to establish clear rules of engagement, we need to establish and disclose clear rules of engagement if any policy of deterrence is to be effective in cyberspace.

Finally, as we go about these six tasks, the government must be as transparent as possible with the American people. I doubt very much that the Obama administration would abuse new authorities in cyberspace to violate Americans' civil liberties. But on principle, I firmly and strongly believe that maximum transparency to the public and rigorous congressional oversight are essential. We have to go about this right.

I look forward to working with my Senate colleagues and with the administration as the Congress moves toward comprehensive cyber security legislation to protect our country before a great cyber attack should befall us.

Let me close my remarks by saying the most somber question we need to face is resilience.

First, resilience of governance: How could we maintain command and con-

trol, run 9-1-1, operate FEMA, deploy local police and fire services, and activate and direct the National Guard if all of our systems are down?

Second, resilience of society: How do we make sure people have confidence during a prolonged attack that food, water, warmth, and shelter will remain available? Because the Internet supports so many interdependent systems, a massive or prolonged attack could cascade across sectors, compromising or taking over our communications systems, our financial systems, our utility grid, and the transportation and delivery of the basic necessities of American life.

Third, our American resilience as individuals: Think about it. Your power is out and has been for a week. Your phone is silent. Your laptop is dark. You have no access to your bank account. No store is accepting credit cards. Indeed, the corner store has closed its doors and the owner is sitting inside with a shotgun to protect against looters. Gasoline supply is rationed with National Guard soldiers keeping order at the pumps. Your children are cold and hungry and scared. How, then, do you behave?

I leave this last question, our resilience as a government, as a society, and as individuals to another day. But I mention it to highlight the potentially catastrophic nature of a concerted and prolonged cyber attack. Again, such an attack could cascade across multiple sectors and could interrupt all of the different necessities on which we rely.

When your power is down, it is an inconvenience but you can usually call somebody on the phone. Now the phone is out, so you can go to the laptop and try to e-mail somebody, but there is no signal on the laptop. You need cash. You go to the ATM. It is down. The bank is not open because a run would take place against its cash assets, given the fact that it can no longer reliably electronically let its customers know what their bank account balances are.

We are up against a very significant threat. I hope some of the guideposts I have laid out will be helpful in designing the necessary legislation we need to put in place to empower our country to successfully defend against these sorts of attacks.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant editor of the Daily Digest called the roll.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning

business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT FORBUSS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Mr. Robert "Bob" Forbuss for his service to the people of Nevada. Tomorrow evening, at its Annual Convention and Tradeshow in Las Vegas, the American Ambulance Association will honor Mr. Forbuss for his many years of work on behalf of ambulance services in Nevada and throughout the Nation. Today I am happy to call the attention of the Senate to the selfless service that my good friend has rendered to the State of Nevada.

Bob is a native Nevadan who has served this community for nearly four decades as an educator, elected official, businessman, and community advocate. After earning his degrees in political science and public administration from Long Beach State University, Bob returned to Las Vegas and began his professional career as a teacher at Bishop Gorman High School from 1972-1979. He then served on the Clark County School Board of Trustees for 8 years and was an influential advocate for education initiatives in Southern Nevada. For his many years of service to education in Nevada, Bob was eventually honored by the Clark County School District in the naming of the Robert L. Forbuss Elementary School. It is fitting that such a fine educator will forever have his name stamped on the hearts of the students that attend Forbuss Elementary School.

During his tenure at Bishop Gorman, Bob became an emergency medical technician, EMT, and worked during his summer breaks for Mercy Medical Services. He quickly worked his way through the managerial ranks of Mercy and eventually became an owner of the company. Mercy soon became a flagship and model operation in the United States for paramedic services and Bob became a recognized leader in EMS Services, winning numerous awards and becoming a popular speaker at national conferences.

One of his greatest achievements, and the one for which he is being recognized tomorrow evening, has been his work on behalf of the American Ambulance Association, AAA. The AAA was formed in response to the need for improvements in medical transportation and emergency medical services. Bob was an original founder of the AAA, and he later served as the organization's president. I have no doubt that throughout his presidency, and the subsequent years of service that followed, he has labored diligently to ensure that our Nation's ambulatory systems have the resources they need to serve our families, friends, and communities.

Today, I express my sincere thanks to my dear friend for the noble work that he has performed over the years.

Bob Forbuss has touched the lives of countless Nevadans and others throughout our Nation, and in so doing has established a legacy of service for all to follow.

THE RELEASE OF AUNG SAN SUU KYI

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, this past weekend produced the first heartening news out of Burma in recent memory. Coming just days after the junta held its charade-like elections, this past Saturday Aung San Suu Kyi was released from house arrest where she had spent 15 of the past 21 years.

While fellow advocates of democracy in Burma rightly rejoice in her being freed, our feelings of joy and relief are tempered by several sobering concerns. First, there is the matter of her safety. We all remember the brutal attack against her in 2003. That must not be permitted to happen again. Second, we know Suu Kyi has been released in the past only to be later detained on trumped-up charges. We want her release to be permanent, not temporary. Third, although she was granted unconditional release, it remains to be seen whether the regime will tolerate her active participation in public affairs. And that is essential for Burma to undertake any meaningful progress toward democracy. Finally, while Suu Kyi has been released from detention, more than 2,000 other prisoners of conscience remain imprisoned in Burma. Only when all are unconditionally freed can the people of Burma truly begin the process of democratic reform and reconciliation.

Make no mistake, the release of Suu Kyi is a positive step forward in Burma. Yet it is only the first—and by no means the final—step that must take place in that beleaguered country.

REMEMBERING SENATOR TED STEVENS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of a friend and former colleague, former Senator Ted Stevens, who passed away this August in a plane crash. I know that I speak for all of my colleagues when I say how difficult it was to receive news of Ted's passing this summer, and I would like to take this moment to convey my heartfelt condolences to everyone who knew, worked with, and enjoyed Ted during his life.

I believe that Ted will long be remembered as a man of the Senate. First appointed to his seat more than four decades ago, Ted Stevens became the longest-serving Republican in the history of this body in 2007. Throughout his tenure in Washington, Ted served in a number of key leadership positions, including as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and as President pro tempore.

Over the years, I had the pleasure of being able to collaborate with Ted on a number of critically important issues,

including, perhaps most recently, legislation that I introduced during the 110th Congress to provide paid leave to workers under the auspices of the Family and Medical Leave Act. And while Ted and I did not substantively agree on much, he didn't shy away from reaching out across the partisan divide to get things done. In fact, it was his willingness to work with Democrats—to seek out common ground and compromise on areas of contention when necessary—that made him such a prolific, effective, and well-respected member of this body.

The incredibly strong bonds Ted forged with his colleagues over the years were in full display at his memorial service in Alaska over the summer. I made the trip up north to attend his funeral, and I found it incredibly moving to hear the words of Ted's longtime friend, my colleague Senator INOUE, who delivered Ted's eulogy, and our Vice President JOE BIDEN, who also made some remarks during the service. Clearly, this was a person who left not only an indelible mark on the Senate as a body, but on many of the individual Senators who had the opportunity to serve with him over the years.

That was certainly the case for me. Years ago, Ted Stevens and I participated in the U.S.-Canadian inter-parliamentary meeting together. It was one of the most enjoyable 4 days I spent in my 30 years in the Senate for one simple reason—in addition to all his substantive talents, Ted Stevens was great fun—he loved his family, Alaska, his country and his friends.

And on that last point, while it is true that Ted was a creature of the Senate, I believe Ted Stevens will be remembered far into the future first and foremost as a man of Alaska. Ted truly loved his home State, and over the years, he cultivated a strong reputation as one of its greatest champions.

Indeed, Ted's own life was inextricably linked to many of the major events and advancements that occurred in Alaska's history over the past half century. Having served with distinction in World War II as a pilot for the U.S. Army Air Corps in Asia, Ted graduated from Harvard Law School in 1950 and moved to Fairbanks to practice law. Several years later, Ted was brought on to work for the Interior Department under President Eisenhower. In that capacity, Ted advocated very persistently for Alaskan statehood, finally helping make that goal a reality in 1959. Later on, as a Senator, Ted once again worked hard on behalf of his State, its people and interests, fighting to direct federal resources to that vast, sparsely populated, and incredibly beautiful corner of our country.

Ted viewed himself as Alaska's chief advocate here in Washington, and throughout his four decades in the Senate, he never deviated from that mission. Known by many of the Alaskans he helped over the years simply as

"Uncle Ted," Ted Stevens was singularly devoted to serving his constituents and ensuring their needs and concerns were given a voice on Capitol Hill. And it is that level of dedication to the people who sent him here to represent their interests that will ultimately be Ted Stevens' greatest legacy.

Once again, I would like to express my sincere condolences to Ted's wife Catherine; his children Susan, Elizabeth, Walter, Theodore, Ben, and Lily; and his 11 grandchildren. And I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Ted for his years of tireless and selfless service on behalf of his State and country.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, this past summer the people of Alaska lost one of its favorite sons, and many of us in the U.S. Senate lost one of our mentors and friends. His name was Senator Ted Stevens.

By the time I took my seat in this Chamber, Senator Stevens had already held his for more than three decades. He chaired numerous committees, served as President pro tempore, and was widely regarded as one of the most gifted parliamentarians on our side of the aisle. His forty years of service is the longest tenure of any Republican in the history of the United States Senate.

Senator Stevens championed landmark legislation that has transformed Alaska, America, and the world. He helped settle land claims of Native Americans, guard fisheries and protect natural wonders of his home State. He helped guide the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act into law, which has dramatically improved our Nation's energy security. He helped strengthen our Armed Forces to defend America's interests and values. He helped reform the United States Olympic Committee, and has given generations of American athletes the chance to succeed at the highest levels of international competition.

Ted Stevens' devotion to his adopted home State extended well beyond his service in Washington. After earning a Distinguished Flying Cross in World War II and graduating from Harvard Law School, he served as U.S. attorney in Fairbanks. In 1958, as legislative counsel for the Department of the Interior here in Washington, he helped shepherd Alaska's Statehood Act into law. In 1999, his State's legislature named him the "Alaskan of the Century." As one of his family members put it, the legacy of Ted Stevens is the 49th star on the American flag.

Four other individuals perished in the plane crash that claimed the life of Senator Ted Stevens on August 9, and we pray for all those who lost loved ones on that night. Sandy and I especially keep in our hearts those whom Ted Stevens loved most: his wife Catherine, his 6 children, his 11 grandchildren, and the nearly 700,000 Alaskans who cherish the memory of "Uncle Ted."