

had their communications collected or reviewed under the authorities granted by the FISA Amendments Act. If only a handful of people inside the United States have been surveilled in this manner, then that would indicate that Americans' privacy is being protected. On the other hand, if a large number of people inside the United States have had their communications collected or reviewed because of this law, then that would suggest that protections for Americans' privacy need to be strengthened.

Unfortunately, while Senator UDALL of Colorado and I have sought repeatedly to gain an understanding of how many Americans have had their phone calls or e-mails collected and reviewed under this statute, we have not been able to obtain even a rough estimate of this number.

The Office of the Director of National Intelligence told the two of us in July 2011 that "it is not reasonably possible to identify the number of people located in the United States whose communications may have been reviewed" under the FISA Amendments Act. I am prepared to accept that it might be difficult to come up with an exact count of this number, but it is hard for me to believe that it is impossible to even estimate it.

During the committee's markup of this bill Senator UDALL and I offered an amendment that would have directed the inspectors general of the intelligence community and the Department of Justice to produce an estimate of how many Americans have had their communications collected under section 702. Our amendment would have permitted the inspectors general to come up with a rough estimate of this number, using whatever analytical techniques they deemed appropriate. We are disappointed that this amendment was voted down by the committee, but we will continue our efforts to obtain this information.

I am concerned, of course, that if no one has even estimated how many Americans have had their communications collected under the FISA Amendments Act, then it is possible that this number could be quite large. Since all of the communications collected by the government under section 702 are collected without individual warrants, I believe that there should be clear rules prohibiting the government from searching through these communications in an effort to find the phone calls or e-mails of a particular American, unless the government has obtained a warrant or emergency authorization permitting surveillance of that American.

Section 702, as it is currently written, does not contain adequate protections against warrantless "back door" searches of this nature—even though they are the very thing that many people thought the FISA Amendments Act was intended to prevent. Senator UDALL and I offered an amendment during the committee's markup of this

bill that would have clarified the law to prohibit searching through communications collected under section 702 in an effort to find a particular American's communications. Our amendment included exceptions for searches that involved a warrant or an emergency authorization, as well as for searches for the phone calls or e-mails of people who are believed to be in danger or who consent to the search. I am disappointed that this amendment was also voted down by the committee, but I will continue to work with my colleagues to find a way to close this loophole before the FISA Amendments Act is extended.

I recognize that the collection that has taken place under the FISA Amendments Act has produced some useful intelligence, so my preference would be to enact a short-term reauthorization to give Congress time to get more information about the impact of this law on Americans' privacy rights and consider possible modifications. However, I believe that protections against warrantless searches for Americans' communications should be added to the law immediately.

An obvious question that I have not answered here is whether any warrantless searches for Americans' communications have already taken place. I am not suggesting that any warrantless searches have or have not occurred, because Senate and committee rules regarding classified information generally prohibit me from discussing what intelligence agencies are actually doing or not doing. However, I believe that we have an obligation as elected legislators to discuss what these agencies should or should not be doing, and it is my hope that a majority of my Senate colleagues will agree with that searching for Americans' phone calls and e-mails without a warrant is something that these agencies should not do.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO NANCY KEENAN

• Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, today I wish to give my warm congratulations to my dear friend and fellow Montanan Nancy Keenan. Nancy announced recently that she would step down as President of NARAL Pro-Choice America to return to her home state of Montana for some well-deserved R & R. Nancy has served as president of NARAL for the past 8 years, devoting her time to protecting the rights of women across the country.

Nancy has a storied career that epitomizes the tough female figures of Montana history. Nancy grew up in the blue-collar town of Anaconda, as one of five children in her Irish Catholic family. Her father was a boilermaker for the Anaconda smelter, and her mother worked as a clerk at the Marcus Daly Hotel and later at Thrifty Drug Store.

Upon entering college, Nancy paid her way by taking a job at the smelter,

becoming one of the first women laborers at the smelter. This was a tough and dangerous place to work, shoveling ore and handling big buckets of boiling copper. But Nancy took on the challenge with the tenacity that we friends have gotten to know very well. Her hard work paid off. Nancy became the first in her family to graduate from college. She obtained her bachelor's degree in elementary education from Eastern Montana College. Later she received her master's degree in education administration from the University of Montana. Nancy spent 13 years teaching special education in Anaconda.

Nancy speaks fondly of her time growing up in Anaconda, and her desire to enter public service was shaped early in life. Nancy once told the story of the family discussing public service and political happenings while around the dinner table each night. She said, "I remember my dad often posing problems. When my sisters, brothers, and I would protest, 'But it isn't fair,' my dad would simply reply, 'Then make it fair.'" Nancy did just that.

Nancy was first elected to the Montana House of Representatives in 1983, and she served 6 years as a state legislator. In 1988, she was elected to statewide office as the Montana Superintendent for Public Instruction, a position she held until 2000.

As a public official, she never shied away from the difficult issues. And Nancy's commitment to women's rights has been steadfast in her career. During Nancy's eight years at the helm of NARAL Pro-Choice, she has worked nonstop to protect women's right to choose.

She is a fighter and one of the hardest workers you will ever know. She embodies the tenacity and savvy forged while working at the Anaconda Copper Smelter to pay for college. Nancy has inspired a new generation of leaders, particularly young women, and her dedication to Montanans throughout her life deserves our thanks and recognition.

I congratulate Nancy as she enters the next chapter of her life and wish her all the best as she returns to Montana. •

#### OBSERVING NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH MONTH

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate National Cancer Research Month, honoring the courageous and determined researchers, clinicians, and patients, who contribute their energy and talent to our Nation's progress in cancer prevention and treatment. In May, we recognized their bravery and unfaltering commitment to fighting a complex, multifarious disease that affects millions of Americans. This year, I particularly acknowledge the prevalence and continuing scourge of tobacco-related cancers and efforts made to combat them through innovative research, prevention measures, and programs for the

cessation of tobacco use. Lung cancer is the second-most diagnosed cancer and the most commonly fatal form of cancer for both men and women in our country.

Through comprehensive efforts of leading institutions our Nation teams up in the quest for more information, campaigns for prevention awareness, and researches and disseminates improved treatments. The American Association for Cancer Research, AACR, is the oldest and largest scientific organization in the world dedicated to cancer, and it has led to the creation of several other leading cancer research centers in Connecticut and throughout the nation. The work of these cutting-edge institutions—guided by dedicated leaders in clinical research and education awareness—advance our understanding of cancer treatment and prevention every day. They are improving quality of care, enhancing our ability to reach a larger national audience, and developing personalized treatments.

Connecticut has been on the frontlines of pioneering novel methods of researching and treating tobacco-related cancers. For example, Yale Cancer Center, under the direction of Dr. Roy Herbst—Associate Director for Translational Research and the Chief of Medical Oncology—has focused on lung cancer research and clinical care, spearheading a vast number of anticancer drug studies. He has placed original DNA research into the traditional scientific method and used this framework to discover cancer treatments that are catered to the individual patient. In this way, the type of tumor becomes less important than the underlying genetic driver. He is a role model for our Nation's researchers and physicians and an inspiration to current and future medical students.

Today, I also commend the bravery of patients who participate in novel clinical trials. By assuming risk and embracing the unknown, these cancer patients help to further medical research and look out for future generations.

Throughout Connecticut and the nation, we have seen the positive effects of national organizations with engaged, local arms, such as the AACR, the American Lung Association, and Tobacco Free Kids. These institutions have shown Americans of all generations the carcinogenic effects of tobacco products. The AACR's Task Force on Tobacco and Cancer drives the message that cancer research and the dissemination of this new information to Americans are equally important in fighting our national cancer epidemic. The American Lung Association creates a forum for Americans and their families, empowering smokers—and those with loved ones who are addicted to tobacco—with the tough truth while offering proactive ways to integrate what we know about tobacco and cancer into daily life. Tobacco Free Kids keeps watch over Federal,

State, and local government initiatives against tobacco addiction, building and maintaining momentum for a national tobacco policy and cancer prevention campaign.

These three organizations—as well as a number of other groups—host critically important forums for policy experts, lawmakers, and the public. They explain the science behind tobacco-related cancers and teach Americans how to care for their long-term health and the well-being of our future generations through smoking-cessation techniques and treatments. Today, the National Cancer Policy Forum is hosting a workshop on “Reducing Tobacco-Related Cancer Incidence and Mortality” at the National Academy of Sciences. I applaud this exemplary conference of panel discussions, new ideas, and collaboration—that brings together physicians, administrators, researchers, and organizations to foster proactive measures that inspire healthy futures.

At a time when Federal and State investment into prevention programs is at an unfortunate low, these leading institutions prove we can save lives through education and awareness. We must also continue to support robust medical research funding through the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Federal Drug Administration, to maintain and continue to improve upon our Nation's comprehensive and effective approach to fighting tobacco-related cancers.

In the face of this truly devastating disease that takes one American per minute, those that work fastidiously towards prevention and a cure, are true heroes. Their quest for knowledge gives us hope. I am especially proud of the great progress made in Connecticut, and hope my colleagues will join me in supporting these efforts and those around the nation as we unite in the fight against cancer—which continues to be the second leading cause of death in America.●

#### TRIBUTE TO REVEREND BONITA GRUBBS

● Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Reverend Bonita Grubbs, a community leader who has given so faithfully and generously to New Haven and Connecticut. Reverend Grubbs has been recently awarded the 11th Annual Reverend Howard Nash Community Leadership Award by Community Mediation, CM, an extraordinary organization that helps individuals and organizations resolve conflict through mediation and dialogue.

Since 1988, Reverend Grubbs has served as Executive Director of Christian Community Action, CCA, leading a set of well-established and crucial programs and social services for the poor and under-privileged in the Greater-New Haven area. CCA prides itself on providing emergency solutions with the underlying intention of proactive

education for long-term sustainability and self-sufficiency. In addition to offering emergency services, CCA also runs education, housing, food, mentorship, after-school, and youth summer programs.

However, this role is only one dimension of Reverend Grubbs' contributions to her community. She is a champion of social justice, conscious of laying the foundations of sustainable lifestyles that will last for future generations. Reverend Grubbs has made tremendous impact through the Greater New Haven Community Loan Fund and as President of the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness, Co-Chair and member of the Steering Committee of New Haven's Fighting Back Project, columnist for the New Haven Register, Board of Trustee for the Hospital of St. Raphael, and Board Member for both Connecticut Voices for Children and Connecticut Center for School Change.

Very appropriately, Reverend Grubbs has been given an award named after Reverend Howard Nash, who was renowned in New Haven as an omnipresent peacemaker and founder of the Dialogue Project—an interfaith effort by CM and Interfaith Cooperative Ministries, ICM. Although ordained within the American Baptist Church, Reverend Grubbs' public service transcends religion and race.

In addition to this most recent honor, she has been lauded by several community organizations, receiving the Public Citizen Award from the Connecticut Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, the Consultation Center's Prevention Award, the Women Who Make a Difference Award by the Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund, and the Greater New Haven Community Loan Fund's Good Egg Award.

Reverend Grubbs' generous spirit and loving care for her community make her a role model for all. I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in thanking Reverend Grubbs for her contributions to humanity.●

#### REMEMBERING MAURICE SENDAK

● Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to Maurice Sendak, famed children's book author and illustrator, who passed away on May 8 in Connecticut, where he spent most of his life. He would have turned 84 yesterday.

Tucked away in an 18th century home in Ridgefield, CT, Mr. Sendak drew inspiration for his widely read, uniquely bizarre illustrated stories from his own memories and contemplations. His fantastical realism—experienced by most American families through the eyes of Max, the central character in “Where the Wild Things Are”—changed the way children grew up. Mr. Sendak created a new genre of children's literature full of vestiges and memories of the horrors he and others faced maturing during World War II, the Holocaust, and the Great Depression.