

as a cosponsor of S. 816, a bill to facilitate nationwide availability of volunteer income tax assistance for low-income and underserved populations, and for other purposes.

S. 967

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) were added as cosponsors of S. 967, a bill to establish clear regulatory standards for mortgage servicers, and for other purposes.

S. 996

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 996, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the new markets tax credit through 2016, and for other purposes.

S. 1039

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1039, a bill to impose sanctions on persons responsible for the detention, abuse, or death of Sergei Magnitsky, for the conspiracy to defraud the Russian Federation of taxes on corporate profits through fraudulent transactions and lawsuits against Hermitage, and for other gross violations of human rights in the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

S. 1299

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1299, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of the establishment of Lions Clubs International.

S. 1616

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1616, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt certain stock of real estate investment trusts from the tax on foreign investments in United States real property interests, and for other purposes.

S. 1701

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1701, a bill to amend the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998, and for other purposes.

S. 1747

At the request of Mrs. HAGAN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1747, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to modify provisions relating to the exemption for computer systems analysts, computer programmers, software engineers, or other similarly skilled workers.

S. 1925

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Missouri

(Mrs. McCASKILL) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1925, a bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

S. 1990

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1990, a bill to require the Transportation Security Administration to comply with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.

S. 2028

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2028, a bill to amend titles 23 and 49, United States Code, to ensure that transportation and infrastructure projects carried out using Federal financial assistance are constructed with steel, iron, and manufactured goods that are produced in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2066

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2066, a bill to recognize the heritage of recreational fishing, hunting, and shooting on Federal public land and ensure continued opportunities for those activities.

S. 2069

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2069, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to speed American innovation in research and drug development for the leading causes of death that are the most costly chronic conditions for our Nation, to save American families and the Federal and State governments money, and to help family caregivers.

S. 2077

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2077, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize Federal assistance to State adult protective services programs, and for other purposes.

S. 2090

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2090, a bill to amend the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to extend the period of time provided to the Indian Law and Order Commission to produce a required report, and for other purposes.

S. 2099

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2099, a bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act with respect to information provided to the

Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

S. RES. 310

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 310, a resolution designating 2012 as the "Year of the Girl" and Congratulating Girl Scouts of the USA on its 100th anniversary.

S. RES. 370

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 370, a resolution calling for democratic change in Syria.

AMENDMENT NO. 1516

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. McCASKILL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1516 intended to be proposed to S. 1813, a bill to reauthorize Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1516 intended to be proposed to S. 1813, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 1520

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1520 intended to be proposed to S. 1813, a bill to reauthorize Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1532

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1532 intended to be proposed to S. 1813, a bill to reauthorize Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 2102. A bill to provide the authority to monitor and defend against cyber threats, to improve the sharing of cybersecurity information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2012, which will improve the sharing of cyber threat and cybersecurity information in the private sector and with the federal government.

We all know that the cyber threat is perhaps the number one threat to our Nation at this time. It is significant that just last month, at the Senate Intelligence Committee's hearing on

Worldwide Threats, the U.S. Intelligence Community's official statement equated cyber threats to terrorism and proliferation as the highest priority threats to our security.

An unclassified report by the Intelligence Community made public in November 2011 said cyber intrusions against U.S. companies cost untold billions of dollars annually and named China and Russia as aggressive and persistent cyber thieves.

One of the main obstacles to better U.S. cybersecurity is that a combination of existing law, the threat of litigation, and standard business practices prevent or deter the private sector from sharing information about the cyber threats they face and the losses of information and money they suffer.

We know there have been multi-million dollar cyber thefts from the Royal Bank of Scotland, Citibank, and other financial institutions. But companies like these are reticent about making public these cyber attacks because that could further damage their bottom line.

Even cyber security companies like RSA and national security agencies like the Federal Bureau of Investigation fall victim to malicious cyber activity, but the lessons learned from those attacks are generally not shared with others that face the same threat.

Finally, cyber criminals violate our privacy by hacking into the computers in our homes. They steal passwords for our bank accounts, access our private information, and turn our computers into launching points for further attacks.

These cyber intrusions affect Americans in substantial and real ways, and the threat is only growing. After reviewing the intelligence for many years on the cyber threat, it is clear to me that foreign nations and non-state actors are already causing major damage to our economy. I am also convinced that these bad actors are capable of causing potentially catastrophic loss of life and economic damage by opening a dam, crashing our financial system, or bringing down the electric grid.

For these reasons, I am very pleased that Majority Leader REID is bringing comprehensive cybersecurity legislation to the Senate Floor after the President's Day Recess.

For 2 years, Leader REID has worked with the Chairmen and Ranking Members of all the committees of jurisdiction on cybersecurity to produce this legislation, and Senators ROCKEFELLER, COLLINS, LIEBERMAN and SNOWE in particular are to be commended for their extensive efforts in this area.

As the Chairman of the Intelligence Committee, I am particularly interested in legislation to address the need for better information sharing.

The intelligence committees in the Senate and House have been working to improve information sharing on counterterrorism since the terrorist at-

tacks of September 11. The urgency in the cyber arena is just as important, but is, if anything, more difficult, as we must coordinate and protect the sharing of information that will go to a far greater number of entities, both public and private.

Unfortunately, the private sector entities that operate the critical networks that control financial markets, power plants, dams, and communications are prevented in very real ways from sharing information to warn each other of cyber threats. Barriers to such sharing include perceived financial and reputational risks; legal barriers in electronic surveillance laws; liability concerns that arise from potential lawsuits; and lack of one Federal agency in charge of cyber information sharing.

The bill I am introducing today will allow for more information sharing by providing clear authority to share cyber threat information and by reducing legal barriers to private entities' ability to work with each other and with the federal government to share cybersecurity information, in a manner that upholds privacy and civil liberties.

Participation in information sharing in this bill would be voluntary for companies, but any company that does share threat information will be protected for doing so, and the information would be subject to strict privacy controls.

I also want to be very clear that this bill does not give law enforcement or the Intelligence Community any new authorities for conducting surveillance.

In an op-ed published in the Wall Street Journal on January 27, 2012, former Director of National Intelligence Mike McConnell, former Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff, and former Deputy Secretary of Defense Bill Lynn said that the Intelligence Community needs to make cyber threat information available to other parts of the government and to commercial entities to maximize our cyber defenses.

The Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2012 would do just that.

Specifically, this legislation requires the Federal government to designate a single focal point for cybersecurity information sharing. The bill refers to this focal point as a "Cybersecurity Exchange" because with cybersecurity, it's not enough for entities to operate as "centers" or "task forces" that only receive information; they must also serve as a hub for appropriately distributing and exchanging cyber threat information. The bill also requires the government to reduce bureaucratic obstacles to sharing so that the government can be a more effective partner for the private sector.

The bill establishes procedures for the government to share classified cybersecurity threat information with certified private sector entities. Generally, only government contractors can receive a security clearance, but other companies, such as Internet

Service Providers, need to receive classified threat information in order to protect against attacks. This bill makes them eligible to receive security clearances for that purpose. Those companies would be under the same restrictions to protect classified information as the government.

The bill removes legal and policy barriers to information sharing by affirmatively authorizing private sector entities to monitor and defend their own networks and to share cyber information.

By creating a robust privacy compliance regime to ensure that information in the Federal government's hands is protected. Just as the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, the Privacy Act, and many other statutes place conditions on the government's ability to use information it receives, this bill would limit the government's ability to use private sector cyber information for approved cybersecurity purposes only.

And also by providing appropriate liability protections for companies that share cyber information under the terms of the bill. A company that shares threat information with a cybersecurity exchange or with other private sector entities is protected under this bill from litigation for having done so. Many companies have told us that the threat of litigation deters them from sharing details about cyber attacks they have faced. In order to assist other companies and the government to protect against those attacks in the future, that information needs to be shared and acted upon.

I look forward to the consideration of this bill and the rest of the cyber legislative package that will be taken up by the Senate soon.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1534. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, to reauthorize Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1535. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1536. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1537. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. VITTER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. JOHANNIS, and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1538. Mr. ROBERTS (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. JOHANNIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1539. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1813, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.