entrapped on park service land, carrying a concealed weapon permit, where if they had gone a couple of blocks further and had been back in Virginia, they would have, indeed, been legal. That is illogical and it is also unfair.

What we should do is what the National Park Service decided to do in January and simply say State laws will be the ruling procedure. If it is legal for a concealed carry in this State, it is legal on all lands that are owned and controlled by the Federal Government, not just some lands ''yes'' and some lands ''no.''

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington has an amendment that should be put on the bill that will be before us tomorrow to clarify once again that the policy of the United States should be consistent on all of their lands, not on some ''yes'' and some not on the others. It was an amendment that would bring respect back to the policy and the consideration and the study done by the Department of Interior, and it would reject an outstandingly flawed decision made by a judge that actually creates chaos rather than solving this particular problem.

It is important that the Rules Committee does open up this particular bill for allowing the Hastings amendment so that we could actually debate this issue on the floor, because this is the proper time; this is the proper vehicle, and it is the right time for us to have consistency on our public land policy, not chaos in our public land policy, created by a judicial decision.

CYBER ATTACKS TO AMERICA'S NATIONAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a critical national security challenge and what I believe is an imminent threat to the safety of our country. That is cyber attacks.

Computers control everything from our banking systems to our electric grid, our military networks to our businesses and government functions. Never in the history of the world have so many people had so much access to ideas, knowledge and skills. However, increased access also opens up additional vulnerabilities that allow our adversaries to potentially cause catastrophic economic and physical harm to our country. Nation-states, terrorists and other actors who seek to harm our Nation understand that the future of warfare is through cyber attack.

In recent years, American military leaders have noted an unfortunate increase in cyber attacks. The vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, James Cartwright, told Congress in March 2007 that America is under widespread attack right now in cyberspace.

But securing our networks is not simply the responsibility of the U.S. military. Mitigating vulnerabilities in America's critical infrastructure networks involves the work of a wide variety of government agencies and private-sector entities. Everyone, both in the public and private sectors, plays a role in securing cyberspace, and we must all work together to confront these threats.

Our Nation has some significant challenges ahead of us in the cyber security world. Right now, the United States is under attack, and quite frankly, we are losing the battle. I believe that it is essential that we act swiftly and boldly to respond to this threat.

I recently cochaired the CSIS Commission on Cyber Security for the 44th Presidency. Our goal was to develop recommendations for a comprehensive strategy to improve cyber security in Federal systems and in critical infrastructure. This commission was made up of renowned cyber security experts from across the country, both in and out of government.

In December 2008, after hundreds of hours of briefings, of working group meetings and discussions, we released our final report proposing a number of recommendations for the incoming administration to consider. Among the most critical and timely of those recommendations is the creation of a comprehensive national security strategy for cyberspace. ''Comprehensive'' means using all of the tools of U.S. power in a coordinated fashion: international engagement and diplomacy, military strategy and action, economic policy tools, and the work of the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

This strategy should begin with a public statement by the President that the cyber infrastructure of the United States is a vital asset for national security and the economy and that we will protect it by using all instruments of our national power. The commission also recommends that the Nation's cyber leadership be housed in the White House, not in any single agency.

We used the response to nuclear proliferation as a model for how to approach cyber security. Just as no single agency is in charge of nonproliferation, we recognize that the same is true for cyber policy.

To coordinate these efforts, we proposed creating a new office for cyberspace in the executive office of the President. This office would combine existing entities and would also work with the National Security Council in managing the many aspects of securing our national networks while protecting privacy and civil liberties. It is my hope that the leadership of this new office will be an assistant reporting directly to the President.

I am very pleased with President Obama's appointment of Melissa Hathaway to conduct a 60-day interagency review of the Federal cyber security mission. I think she is very knowledgeable of the issues surrounding the CNCI, and I have spoken with her regularly, encouraging her to review our critical infrastructure's defensive posture.

We have so many agencies that share in overseeing critical infrastructure protection that many issues fall through the cracks. This is an area I believe that we must improve on, and I look forward to working on legislation to implement the recommendations of the commission to ensure that our Nation is protected in cyberspace, and I certainly look forward to working with the administration on this important issue.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, what we do here in Washington, the policies that we make, have direct economic consequences on the market, on job creation or loss, on retirement accounts, and on the financial security of the American people.

For example, yesterday, Secretary Geithner finally released the administration's plan for dealing with the troubled assets that are dragging down our banks and that are impeding our Nation's economic recovery. The market jumped up 500 points.

Now, we still need to do some work to evaluate exactly how this plan will work and whether it is the best plan for the country, but I think this is a perfect example of how our actions here in Washington affect Wall Street.

I have a chart here with some data that I have assembled for the last 30 years, from 1977 to 2009, of market activity, and I want to show a broad trend that we see over that time regarding the market's reaction to government policies:

Here on the top, this yellow line, is the Dow Jones Industrial Average. You will see the red and blue panels. The colors here indicate which party is in control of Congress. So, where you have red, that is the control of the Congress, both the House and Senate, by Republicans. Where you have blue, that is the control of the Congress by the Democrats, both House and Senate. Where you have these slash/slanted marks, you have a divided Congress.

From 1977 to 1995, you see the Dow Jones growing gradually, minimal growth. You see when it hits the red panel that it moves sharply up. When you have, actually, the dot-com collapse and 9/11 and the divided Congress, you see it goes down. When it hits the red, it goes sharply up again.

The next chart down below shows budget deficits from 1977 to 2009. The bars above represent deficits. The bars below represent surpluses. Notice under President Obama that this last bar, the yellow line, is $1.752 trillion for fiscal year 2009. Let me just put that into perspective. That single deficit is more than the previous eight