

Americans are too often unaware of dangerous malware that has been surreptitiously inserted into our own computers, and we do not take readily available measures to protect ourselves and those with whom we link.

One leading ISP, Comcast, deserves credit for developing a new mechanism to notify and assist its customers when their computers have been compromised by malicious software or botnets. All other ISPs should work together to join, strengthen, and standardize this program. In Australia, ISPs have developed a code of conduct that may be a model for their American counterparts in this regard.

The fourth point: It is vital that the government have an instant response plan that clearly allocates responsibilities for responding to a major cyber attack or breach. The administration proposal puts the responsibility for such incident response with the Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity Center envisioned by the proposal. I look forward to working with the administration and my colleagues on that aspect of the proposal.

More generally, the administration proposal, like bills that have been reported in the Senate, gives the Department of Homeland Security a leadership role in our Nation's cybersecurity. We have to remember this is a relatively new role for the Department of Homeland Security. It is one of a great many different responsibilities that the Department of Homeland Security bears, and it is a role in which much of the government's expertise resides in other agencies than the Department of Homeland Security.

The Department of Homeland Security's role must be configured to attract sufficiently high-caliber cybersecurity professionals to ensure that DHS properly leverages the cybersecurity expertise at those other agencies and to assure sufficient independence and credibility of the Cybersecurity Center to perform this vital mission, even as administration change and attention to cybersecurity waxes and wanes. Cybersecurity is a real and present danger, so we must also plan for and minimize the interim period in which DHS builds up its cybersecurity expertise, promulgates necessary regulations, and otherwise grows into any new role with which it is tasked.

Cyber attacks happen at the speed of light, so the best defense requires that we preposition some of our defensive capabilities. Many of our Nation's leading experts who have seen the dark heart of the Internet's dangers and understand the cyber threat in its dimensions recommend rapidly creating secure domains for our most critical infrastructure—our electric grid being the most obvious example. These would be domains in which our Nation's best cybersecurity defenses could be both lawful and effective. Obviously, this would need to be done in a very transparent manner, subject to strict oversight. But we as a country have im-

pressive capabilities in this area, and we need to make sure those impressive capabilities protect our critical infrastructure as soon as possible. They are not deployed to protect critical infrastructure now.

Fifth, countries around the world, including countries that dedicate significant resources to exploiting our cyber vulnerabilities, are working hard to build their cyber workforces. We must not fall behind.

This means enabling our colleges and universities, in partnership with private companies, government agencies, and other cybersecurity innovators, to research the next great cybersecurity technology and to build the cyber human capital our Nation needs to defend itself and continue to flourish on the Internet.

Academic and technological leaders in my State, such as the University of Rhode Island and Brown University, have been hard at work developing new cybersecurity technologies and strengthening our Nation's cyber expertise. I look forward to working with them as we go forward.

There are other vital issues we must address, many of which I have spoken about previously on this floor. We must work, for example, to scale up our Nation's cybersecurity and law enforcement resources to match the seriousness of the threat posed by cyber criminals, by terrorist organizations, and by hostile nation states using cyberspace to attack our Nation.

The bottom line is we have a lot of important work to do. I am glad there is every indication that it will be bipartisan work, undertaken with the country's best interests in mind. I look forward to taking on this task with my colleagues in the months ahead.

I yield the floor.

#### WELCOMING HIS EXCELLENCY TSAKHIAGIIN ELBEGDORJ

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, today as ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I am pleased to welcome the President of Mongolia, His Excellency Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj, a renowned promoter of democracy and a longtime friend of the United States.

As a leader of the peaceful democratic revolution in Mongolia in 1990, President Elbegdorj was a pioneer of freedom in Mongolia. His distinguished service to Mongolia includes serving as Prime Minister and Vice Speaker of the Great Hural/Parliament.

The United States recognized Mongolia in 1987 and established our first Embassy in Ulaanbaatar in 1988. We have supported Mongolia in its move toward democracy and market-oriented reforms.

Our partnership with Mongolia is vibrant and growing with multiple interests covering trade and economic issues, defense cooperation, and people-to-people programs. Mongolia is also active in regional and global affairs and would be an appropriate host for

future multilateral talks related to North Korea and its nuclear weapons program.

Since 2003, Mongolian troops have been deployed in support of coalition operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition, Mongolia has deployed over 3,000 personnel on U.N. peacekeeping missions in approximately 10 countries.

I appreciate this opportunity to convey my appreciation for the personal leadership of President Elbegdorj and his important contribution to the growing of Mongolia-U.S. relations.

#### JUNETEENTH 2011

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today in celebration of the 146th anniversary of Juneteenth, the oldest continually celebrated commemoration of the end of slavery in the United States. This significant historical event is appropriately observed as an important part of American history. Though the Emancipation Proclamation officially took effect on January 1, 1863, many slaves did not find freedom until Union troops were able to reach the Southern States to enforce the order. Lincoln's order initially directed the Confederate States to end slavery, but allowed the States that remained in the Union during the Civil War to maintain the peculiar institution of slavery. It wasn't until December of 1865 that the 13th amendment marked the complete abolition of slavery in this country. Juneteenth was an important first step toward inclusion in the greater American dream.

It is a time of reflection, healing and an opportunity for our country to have meaningful discussions about our legacy of slavery and inequality and our ambitions for a more perfect Union.

With the breadth of technology we have today, it is difficult for many to conceive of a time where news traveled over days, months and even years depending on where the communication began and ended. The real-time dissemination of information via mobile phones, BlackBerries and Skype video chat makes it easy to forget a time when things moved at a much slower pace. In the 1860s horses were widely used for carrying mail, although parts of the country were building out railroads—with locomotives powered by steam traveling approximately 15 miles per hour.

On June 19, 1865, Union troops arrived in Galveston, TX, to deliver freedom to slaves still held in bondage. Because of the amorphous period between the Emancipation Proclamation and the official implementation of freedom for America's slaves, Juneteenth is celebrated not only on June 19, but the entire month of June, to represent the slow spread of freedom during the war. The culminating reading of General Order No. 3 on June 19 sparked spontaneous and jubilant celebration, and the spirit of that celebration has thrived in every African-American community from that day forward.