

was not even allowed to talk with him on the phone.

Nothing is being done. Ms. Staller is clearly in violation of all agreements and court orders. Ludwig is in great danger, as he is being raised in a pornographic compound in Rome, Italy. Yet there is no authority enforcing Mr. Koons' and Ludwig's rights. It is absolutely critical that Jeff, at the very least, be allowed contact with his son. It is critical to Ludwig's welfare.

Mr. Speaker, this body, the administration, the State Department, and the Justice Department must do something now. These children must be returned to our home, the United States of America. Ludwig Koons can wait no longer. Bring our children home.

YUCCA MOUNTAIN

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the Washington Post John W. Bartlett, an engineer who headed the Yucca Mountain project for the DOE from 1990 to 1993 stated:

"The rock formations were found to be far inferior to that originally expected in terms of preventing contamination."

Mr. Bartlett is not the only former DOE official opposed to Yucca Mountain. Kenneth Davis, Energy Under Secretary from 1981 to 1983, has also said that Yucca Mountain as a waste repository is not reasonable in his view and should be put in mothballs. Former senior DOE geologist Jerry Szymanski has found that an earthquake could dramatically elevate the water table, potentially flooding the repository. The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board and the GAO have also said that the DOE's science is weak to moderate and that recommendation is not prudent or practical.

Mr. Speaker, it disturbs me to think that the Energy Secretary is willfully ignoring the concerns of his own experts. Unless the DOE stops the Yucca Mountain project when it comes time, and Mr. Abraham is quoted saying that Yucca Mountain was a mistake, it will be too late for the American people.

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX (AMT) REPEAL

(Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have here the National Taxpayer Advocate's Annual Report to Congress.

As my colleagues well know, the National Taxpayer Advocate is an independent agent within the IRS that helps our constituents resolve their tax problems. It should interest Members of this body that the very agent within the IRS tasked with helping our con-

stituents has suggested that we abolish the alternative minimum tax.

As my colleagues well know, the AMT was the subject of considerable debate when this body voted to pass not one but two stimulus bills. As I recall, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle complained that eliminating the AMT would only help the wealthy.

I ask my colleagues to consider that a mother of five who earned \$45,000 in 2000 had to pay \$1,850 in AMT alone. That is a lot of money. I find it disconcerting that Members of this body would oppose commonsense tax reform that would help the economy and really help their constituency.

I do not take any word from anybody, and I do not expect Members to accept my words, Mr. Speaker, but read this report for yourself. Unless the opponents of the AMT are prepared to call the National Taxpayer Advocate the handmaiden of the wealthy, then I think it is time that we heed the Tax Advocate's recommendations and eliminate the AMT.

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, my wife, Karen, and I just returned from celebrating, along with 3,800 other citizens of both political parties, the 50th National Prayer Breakfast here in Washington, D.C. It was truly an inspiring morning. I offer congratulations to the organizers, in both political parties, with the National Prayer Breakfast for this inspiring event.

We gathered, Mr. Speaker, because it is a chance to honor heroes, like Lisa Beamer and the New York firefighters whom we heard from today. We gather because it is obviously a tradition begun with President Dwight David Eisenhower. But as we were reminded so poignantly today by leaders of both parties and eloquently by our President and the Chief of Naval Operations, we gather as Americans because we believe that if His people who are called by His name will humble themselves and pray and seek His face, He will today, as He always has, hear from heaven, forgive our sins and heal our land.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3394, CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 343 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 343

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the

Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3394) to authorize funding for computer and network security research and development and research fellowship programs, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Each section of the bill shall be considered as read. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. DIAZ-BALART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 343 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3394, the Cyber Security Research and Development Act. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate evenly divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science. This is a fair and open rule that will provide every Member with the opportunity to offer amendments, allowing Members ample time to debate the important issues related to this legislation.

□ 1015

Mr. Speaker, the attacks of September 11 have forced the American people and this Congress to recognize that the threat of terror is present on many fronts. To adequately protect the United States, we must address all of our security vulnerabilities. This enormous task includes securing our Nation's computer and communications infrastructure.

The urgency with which we must proceed with regard to this infrastructure has already been demonstrated. In 1997, the Pentagon conducted an information warfare exercise to test the vulnerability of the U.S. information infrastructure. The exercise consisted of 35 National Security Agency computer

specialists using off-the-shelf technology to attack U.S. information systems. The group of NSA specialists were able to attack and penetrate government and commercial sites.

The next year, failure of the Galaxy 4 communications satellite further demonstrated the effects that a cyberattack could have on our information systems. The failure of Galaxy 4 disrupted credit card purchases, ATM transactions, 90 percent of the Nation's pagers and emergency communications. While studies have concluded that the United States is vulnerable to cyberattacks, not enough has been done to safeguard this sensitive information system.

This is of grave concern for the safety of the Nation. Just this past Tuesday it was reported that since September 11 there has been a series of cyberattacks that have targeted the Pentagon, the Department of Energy, NASA and other agencies, resulting in the theft of vast quantities of national defense research. One of the groups went as far as declaring a "cyber jihad" against the United States.

We need only look 90 miles off the coast of Florida to see the possibility of future attacks, Mr. Speaker. This past year the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency testified before the Senate Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence that the Cuban regime could initiate information warfare or computer network attacks that could seriously disrupt the United States military.

That regime, which is the only one of the seven states on the State Department's list of terrorist nations in our hemisphere, is believed to share information with other terrorist states such as Iran, Libya and Iraq. With its significant ties to fellow terrorist nations in the Middle East, the Cuban regime has the ability to serve as a type of forward-operating location for terror in our hemisphere.

The potential for cyberwarfare is real, and the underlying legislation that we are going to address to date helps to address that threat. H.R. 3394 is a bipartisan piece of legislation designed to increase research efforts which are needed to fill the void in this critical area. The legislation will task the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology to coordinate a partnership with academic institutions to ensure that information systems are secure in the United States.

This partnership will face the emerging threat by increasing the amount of cybersecurity research being supported by the Federal Government and by increasing the number of cybersecurity researchers in the Nation. The bill will provide \$878 million over 5 years to implement new academic programs, provide grants and fellowships, providing for the common defense of our Nation's technological infrastructure.

The underlying legislation, as I stated before, is a product of bipartisan-

ship. It was reported out of the Committee on Science by voice vote. It is a very important bill that focuses on obviously a very important subject matter. As I stated before, Mr. Speaker, it is an open rule. It is a fair rule. I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act and in support of the rule. I want to especially congratulate the Committee on Science chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), for their very hard work on this bill and for their recognition of the importance to the entire country of the necessary investments in research that this bill funds.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that in 21st century America there is barely a thing that we do that does not involve the computer. From simple e-mail from a parent to a child in college, to computer-guided missiles that fall precisely on their targets, computers are the very backbone of our society today.

Currently, the vulnerability of our Nation's computer system to cyber terrorism is great, as my friend from Florida has pointed out. This bill is the first step in a long process to secure our Nation's technological lifeblood.

In college I was a science major, and I well know the importance of research and development in helping to solve this country's most difficult problems. I also had the distinct honor to serve in Congress on the Committee on Science, and I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, we have a serious problem on our hands, and it is up to the emerging scientists and engineers to fix it.

Why are they not doing it now? Because the Federal Government is not providing enough resources nor offering the proper incentives. This bill is a step forward to change this pattern for years to come.

For just a moment I want to discuss a portion of the bill relating to minority participation in the programs created in this bill. I was going to offer an amendment, and I shall not in light of discussions that I had with the Chair of the Black Caucus, and report language that seemingly covers some of what I had in mind.

In particular, I want to commend the Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), for her very hard work on this issue.

A report of the National Science Foundation reveals that blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans comprise 23 percent of the population, but earn on a whole only 14.2 percent of the bachelor's degrees, 8.1 percent of the

master's degrees and 5 percent of the doctorate degrees in science and engineering. This bill gives the NSF and the National Institute of Standards and Technology the tools to correct the imbalances uncovered in their own studies showing, as throughout government, that minorities are not being hired at a pace that they should, and that the process itself is so extraordinary that it makes it difficult for people to even accomplish the standards that are set forth.

If, Mr. Speaker, we are to ensure American security from terrorist threats, we will need to mobilize all of the human resources available. That includes minority Americans.

Again, I congratulate the gentleman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), the gentleman from New York (Chairman BOEHLERT), the ranking member, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), and the rest of the Committee on Science for their recognition of that need and their attempts to address it.

Mr. Speaker, this is a necessary bill. It has earned the bipartisan support of the Committee on Science, and I would suggest that it deserves the same bipartisan support here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I again reiterate my strong support for the underlying legislation, as well the rule before us.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 0, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

YEAS—392

Abercrombie	Barcia	Blumenauer
Ackerman	Barr	Blunt
Aderholt	Barrett	Boehert
Akin	Bartlett	Boehner
Allen	Bass	Bonilla
Andrews	Becerra	Bonior
Armey	Bentsen	Boozman
Baca	Bereuter	Borski
Bachus	Berkley	Boswell
Baird	Berman	Boucher
Baker	Berry	Boyd
Baldacci	Biggert	Brady (PA)
Baldwin	Bilirakis	Brady (TX)
Ballenger	Bishop	Brown (FL)

Brown (OH) Gutknecht
Brown (SC) Hall (TX)
Bryant Hansen
Buyer Harman
Callahan Hart
Calvert Hastings (FL)
Camp Hastings (WA)
Cannon Hayes
Cantor Hayworth
Capito Hefley
Capps Herger
Cardin Hill
Carson (IN) Hilliard
Carson (OK) Hinchey
Castle Hinojosa
Chabot Hobson
Chambliss Hoeffel
Clayton Hoekstra
Clement Holden
Clyburn Holt
Coble Honda
Collins Hooley
Combest Horn
Condit Hostettler
Conyers Houghton
Cooksey Hoyer
Costello Hulshof
Cox Hunter
Coyne Inslee
Cramer Isakson
Crane Israel
Crenshaw Issa
Crowley Istook
Culberson Jackson (IL)
Cummings Jackson-Lee
Cunningham (TX)
Davis (CA) Jenkins
Davis (FL) John
Davis (IL) Johnson (CT)
Davis, Jo Ann Johnson (IL)
Davis, Tom Johnson, E. B.
Deal Johnson, Sam
DeFazio Jones (NC)
DeGette Jones (OH)
Delahunt Kanjorski
DeLauro Keller
DeLay Kelly
DeMint Kennedy (MN)
Deutsch Kennedy (RI)
Diaz-Balart Kerns
Dicks Kildee
Dingell Kilpatrick
Doggett Kind (WI)
Dooley King (NY)
Doolittle Kingston
Doyle Kirk
Dreier Knollenberg
Duncan Kolbe
Dunn Kucinich
Edwards LaFalce
Ehlers LaHood
Ehrlich Lampson
Emerson Langevin
Engel Lantos
English Larsen (WA)
Eshoo Larson (CT)
Etheridge Latham
Everett LaTourette
Farr Leach
Ferguson Lee
Filner Levin
Flake Lewis (CA)
Fletcher Lewis (GA)
Foley Lewis (KY)
Forbes Lipinski
Ford LoBiondo
Fossella Lofgren
Frank Lowey
Frost Lucas (KY)
Gallegly Lynch
Ganske Maloney (CT)
Gekas Manzullo
Gephardt Markey
Gibbons Mascara
Gilchrest Matheson
Gillmor Matsui
Gilman McCarthy (MO)
Gonzalez McCarthy (NY)
Goodlatte McCollum
Gordon McCreery
Goss McGovern
Graham McHugh
Granger McInnis
Graves McIntyre
Green (TX) McKeon
Green (WI) McNulty
Greenwood Meehan
Grucci Meek (FL)
Gutierrez Meeks (NY)

Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Oliver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)

Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry

NOT VOTING—43

Barton
Blagojevich
Bono
Burr
Burton
Capuano
Clay
Cubin
Evans
Fattah
Frelinghuysen
Goode
Hall (OH)
Hastert
Hilleary

Hyde
Jefferson
Kaptur
Kleccka
Largent
Linder
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (NY)
McDermott
McKinney
Moore
Northup
Obey
Pitts

Walsh
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weller
Wexler
Wicker
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

□ 1048

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3394) to authorize funding for computer and network security research and development and research fellowship programs, and for other purposes, with Mr. SUNUNU in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3394.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am honored to bring H.R. 3349, The Cyber Security Research and Development Act, before the House. Like other congressional responses to terrorism, this is a bipartisan bill. I want especially to thank our ranking minority member, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), who joined me in introducing this bill; the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Baird), whose own legislation is incorporated in H.R. 3394; the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Michigan (Dr. EHLERS) who chair the subcommittee with jurisdiction over this bill, and their ranking members, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA).

Also, I would be remiss if I did not thank Dr. Bill Wulf, the president of the National Academy of Engineering and one of the Nation's leading computer scientists, whose ideas were the inspiration for so much of this legislation.

I am convinced that over time H.R. 3394 will come to be seen as a fundamental turning point in the Nation's approach to cybersecurity. This bill is the equivalent of legislation the Congress passed in the wake of the Sputnik launch in the late 1950s.

We will recall that the unexpected Soviet launch of the Sputnik forced us to focus on the Nation's deficiencies in science and led us to pass breathtaking, and, it turned out, overwhelmingly effective legislation to improve

□ 1047

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 12 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 586. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the exclusion from gross income for foster care payments shall also apply to payments by qualified placement agencies, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed without amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution recognizing the 91st birthday of Ronald Reagan.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1274. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide programs for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of stroke.

S. 1275. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants for public access defibrillation programs and public access defibrillation demonstration projects, and for other purposes.

CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to House Resolu-