

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a State that expends all of its allotment under subsection (b) or (c) of this section for fiscal year 2004 by the end of fiscal year 2006 and is an initial shortfall State described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall redistribute to the State under subsection (f) of this section (from the fiscal year 2004 allotments of other States) the following amount:

“(i) STATE.—In the case of one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia, the amount specified in subparagraph (C)(i) (less the total of the amounts under clause (ii)), multiplied by the ratio of the amount specified in subparagraph (C)(ii) for the State to the amount specified in subparagraph (C)(iii).

“(ii) TERRITORY.—In the case of a commonwealth or territory described in subsection (c)(3), an amount that bears the same ratio to 1.05 percent of the amount specified in subparagraph (C)(i) as the ratio of the commonwealth's or territory's fiscal year 2004 allotment under subsection (c) bears to the total of all such allotments for such fiscal year under such subsection.

“(B) INITIAL SHORTFALL STATE DESCRIBED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), an initial shortfall State is a State with a State child health plan approved under this title for which the Secretary estimates, on the basis of the most recent data available to the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of this subsection, that the projected Federal expenditures under such plan for such State for fiscal year 2007 will exceed the sum of—

“(i) the amount of the State's allotments for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006 that will not be expended by the end of fiscal year 2006; and

“(ii) the amount of the State's allotment for fiscal year 2007.

“(C) AMOUNTS USED IN COMPUTING REDISTRIBUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004 ALLOTMENTS.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i)—

“(i) the amount specified in this clause is the total amount of unspent fiscal year 2004 allotments available for redistribution under subsection (f);

“(ii) the amount specified in this clause for an initial shortfall State is the amount the Secretary determines will eliminate the estimated shortfall described in subparagraph (B) for the State; and

“(iii) the amount specified in this clause is the total sum of the amounts specified in clause (i) for all initial shortfall States.

“(2) ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS TO ELIMINATE FISCAL YEAR 2007 FUNDING SHORTFALLS REMAINING AFTER REDISTRIBUTION OF UNSPENT FISCAL YEAR 2004 ALLOTMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the allotments provided under subsection (b) and (c) for fiscal year 2007, the Secretary shall allot to each remaining shortfall State described in subparagraph (B) such amount as the Secretary determines will eliminate the estimated shortfall described in such subparagraph for the State.

“(B) REMAINING SHORTFALL STATE DESCRIBED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a remaining shortfall State is a State (including a commonwealth or territory described in subsection (c)(3)) with a State child health plan approved under this title for which the Secretary estimates, on the basis of the most recent data available to the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of this subsection, that the projected federal expenditures under such plan for such State for fiscal year 2007 will exceed the sum of—

“(i) the amount of the State's allotments for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006 that will not be expended by the end of fiscal year 2006;

“(ii) the amount of the State's allotment for fiscal year 2007; and

“(iii) the amount, if any, of unspent allotments for fiscal year 2004 that are to be redistributed to the State during fiscal year 2007 in accordance with subsection (f) and paragraph (1).

“(C) 1-YEAR AVAILABILITY; NO REDISTRIBUTION OF UNEXPENDED ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS.—Notwithstanding subsections (e) and (f), amounts allotted to a remaining shortfall State pursuant to this paragraph shall only remain available for expenditure by the State through September 30, 2007. Any amounts of such allotments that remain unexpended as of such date shall not be subject to redistribution under subsection (f) and shall revert to the Treasury on October 1, 2007.

“(D) APPROPRIATION; ALLOTMENT AUTHORITY.—For the purpose of providing additional allotments to remaining shortfall States under this paragraph there is appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary for fiscal year 2007.”

(b) EXTENDING AUTHORITY FOR QUALIFYING STATES TO USE CERTAIN FUNDS FOR MEDICAID EXPENDITURES.—Section 2105(g)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397ee(g)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “or 2005” and inserting “2005, or 2006”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to items and services furnished on or after October 1, 2006, without regard to whether or not regulations implementing such amendments have been issued.

(d) PERIOD OF EFFECTIVENESS.—Section 2104(h)(2) of the Social Security Act (as added by subsection (a)) shall terminate on September 30, 2007, and shall be considered to have expired notwithstanding section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 907).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 572—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO RAISING AWARENESS AND ENHANCING THE STATE OF COMPUTER SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. BURNS (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted for the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 572

Whereas over 205,000,000 Americans use the Internet in the United States, including over 84,000,000 home-users through broadband connections, to communicate with family and friends, manage their finances, pay their bills, improve their education, shop at home, and read about current events;

Whereas the approximately 26,000,000 small businesses in the United States, who represent 99.7 percent of all United States employers and employ 50 percent of the private work force, increasingly rely on the Internet to manage their businesses, expand their customer reach, and enhance their connection with their supply chain;

Whereas, according to the Department of Education, nearly 100 percent of public schools in the United States have Internet access, with approximately 93 percent of instructional classrooms connected to the Internet;

Whereas having access to the Internet in the classroom enhances the education of our children by providing access to educational online content and encouraging responsible self-initiative to discover research resources;

Whereas, according to the Pew Institute, almost 9 in 10 teenagers between the ages of 12 and 17, or 87 percent of all youth (approximately 21,000,000 people) use the Internet, and 78 percent (or about 16,000,000 students) say they use the Internet at school;

Whereas teen use of the Internet at school has grown 45 percent since 2000, and educating children of all ages about safe, secure, and ethical practices will not only protect their computer systems, but will also protect the physical safety of our children, and help them become good cyber citizens;

Whereas the growth and popularity of social networking websites have attracted millions of teenagers, providing them with a range of valuable services;

Whereas teens should be taught how to avoid potential threats like cyber bullies, online predators, and identity thieves that they may encounter while using cyber services;

Whereas the critical infrastructure of our Nation relies on the secure and reliable operation of information networks to support our Nation's financial services, energy, telecommunications, transportation, health care, and emergency response systems;

Whereas cyber security is a critical part of the overall homeland security of our Nation, in particular the control systems that control and monitor our drinking water, dams, and other water management systems, our electricity grids, oil and gas supplies, and pipeline distribution networks, our transportation systems, and other critical manufacturing processes;

Whereas terrorists and others with malicious motives have demonstrated an interest in utilizing cyber means to attack our Nation;

Whereas the mission of the Department of Homeland Security includes securing the homeland against cyber terrorism and other attacks;

Whereas Internet users and our information infrastructure face an increasing threat of malicious attacks through viruses, worms, Trojans, and unwanted programs such as spyware, adware, hacking tools, and password stealers, that are frequent and fast in propagation, are costly to repair, and disable entire computer systems;

Whereas, according to Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, since February 2005, over 90,000,000 records containing personally-identifiable information have been breached, and the overall increase in serious data breaches in both the private and public sectors are threatening the security and well-being of the citizens of the United States;

Whereas consumers face significant financial and personal privacy losses due to identity theft and fraud, as reported in over 686,000 consumer complaints in 2005 received by the Consumer Sentinel database operated by the Federal Trade Commission;

Whereas Internet-related complaints in 2005 accounted for 46 percent of all reported fraud complaints received by the Federal Trade Commission;

Whereas the total amount of monetary losses for such Internet-related complaints exceeded \$680,000,000, with a median loss of \$350 per complaint;

Whereas the youth of our Nation face increasing threats online such as inappropriate content or child predators;

Whereas, according to the National Center For Missing and Exploited Children, 34 percent of teens are exposed to unwanted sexually explicit material on the Internet, and 1

in 7 children report having been approached by an online child predator;

Whereas national organizations, policy-makers, government agencies, private sector companies, nonprofit institutions, schools, academic organizations, consumers, and the media recognize the need to increase awareness of computer security and enhance the level of computer and national security in the United States;

Whereas the mission of National Cyber Security Alliance is to increase awareness of cyber security practices and technologies to home-users, students, teachers, and small businesses through educational activities, online resources and checklists, and public service announcements; and

Whereas the National Cyber Security Alliance has designated October as National Cyber Security Awareness Month, which will provide an opportunity to educate the people of the United States about computer security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Cyber Security Awareness Month; and

(2) will work with Federal agencies, national organizations, businesses, and educational institutions to encourage the development and implementation of existing and future computer security voluntary consensus standards, practices, and technologies in order to enhance the state of computer security in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 573—CALLING ON THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO SUPPORT THE SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION FROM CONFLICT TO SUSTAINABLE PEACE IN UGANDA

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and BROWNBACK, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BIDEN and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted for the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 573

Whereas, for nearly 2 decades, the Government of Uganda has been engaged in a conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army (referred to in this preamble as the "LRA") that has resulted in—

(1) the deaths of approximately 200,000 individuals from violence and disease; and

(2) the displacement of more than 1,600,000 individuals from the northern and eastern regions of Uganda;

Whereas more than half of those internally-displaced individuals are under the age of 15, and 95 percent of those individuals live in absolute poverty in camps where they face malnutrition, high rates of AIDS and malaria, and egregious abuses of their human rights;

Whereas the LRA has used brutal tactics during that conflict, including the abduction and abuse of more than 25,000 children who the organization forces to attack, rape, and murder members of their families and communities on behalf of the LRA;

Whereas continued instability and a lack of security in the northern region of Uganda has severely hindered the delivery of sufficient humanitarian assistance and services to individuals who have been displaced or otherwise negatively affected by that conflict;

Whereas spillover from the war in the northern region of Uganda have had negative consequences in the neighboring countries of Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

Whereas a successful transition to sustainable peace in the northern region of Uganda and throughout the country will depend in large part on a coordinated and comprehensive effort by the Government of Uganda, regional partners, and the international community to create new social, economic, and political opportunities for the citizens of Uganda who are affected by that conflict;

Whereas a sustainable political resolution to that conflict must include a range of locally and nationally driven reconciliation efforts that will require the endorsement and involvement of all parties to the conflict, as well as support from the international community;

Whereas the 2005 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, published by the Department of State, relating to the Government of Uganda indicated that the "security forces committed unlawful killings...and were responsible for deaths as a result of torture" along with other "serious problems", including repression of political opposition, official impunity, and violence against women and children;

Whereas, in the Northern Uganda Crisis Response Act (Public Law 108-283; 118 Stat. 912), the Senate—

(1) declared its support for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the northern and eastern regions of Uganda; and

(2) called for the United States and the international community to assist in rehabilitation, reconstruction, and demobilization efforts; and

Whereas the cessation of hostilities agreement, that was mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan and signed by representatives of the Government of Uganda and the LRA on August 20, 2006—

(1) required both parties to cease all hostile military and media offensives; and

(2) asked the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to facilitate the safe assembly of LRA fighters in designated areas for the duration of the peace talks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the delegates from the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army for agreeing to a cessation of hostilities for the first time in the 20 years of that devastating conflict;

(2) recognizes the leadership role that the Government of Southern Sudan played in mediating that cessation of hostilities and establishing a framework within which a lasting peace to that conflict could be achieved;

(3) emphasizes the importance of a complete implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement by all parties to maintain progress towards a permanent resolution of that conflict;

(4) expresses the support of the citizens of the United States for the people of Uganda who have endured decades of violence as a result of that conflict;

(5) entreats all parties to address issues of accountability and impunity for war crimes and crimes against humanity, and to support broader national reconciliation efforts;

(6) strongly encourages the Government of Uganda to improve the professionalism of Ugandan military personnel currently stationed in the northern and eastern regions of Uganda, with an emphasis on enhancing respect for human rights, accountability for abuses, and effective protection of civilians;

(7) urges the Government of Uganda to follow through and augment its resettlement plan by—

(A) expanding social services;

(B) deploying professional civil servants; and

(C) developing the legal, political, and security infrastructure—

(i) necessary to facilitate the freedom of movement of civilians to their homes, land, and areas within and around camps; and

(ii) essential to fulfill the needs of returnees and former combatants; and

(8) calls on the United States Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development, as well as the international community—

(A) to provide adequate and coordinated humanitarian assistance through nongovernmental organizations to the individuals and areas most affected by that conflict;

(B) to, while providing humanitarian assistance, pay particular attention to women and children who have been victimized; and

(C) to provide—

(i) sufficient technical assistance for the demobilization and reintegration of rebel combatants and abductees;

(ii) both financial and technical support for reconciliation and reconstruction efforts; and

(iii) diplomatic and logistical support for the cessation of hostilities agreement and subsequent progress towards a sustainable peace in Uganda.

SENATE RESOLUTION 574—RECOGNIZING THE NORTH CAROLINA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY AND SALUTING THE OUTSTANDING SERVICE OF ITS MEMBERS AND STAFF ON BEHALF OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY AND THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. BURR (for himself and Mrs. DOLE) submitted for the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 574

Whereas the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation was founded on March 2, 1936, in Greenville, North Carolina, during the Great Depression, a period of national frustration and economic disaster;

Whereas the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation was established to organize North Carolina's farm families and to maximize their ability to engage in national, State, and local policy debates that affect North Carolina agriculture;

Whereas at its first annual meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina, on July 30, 1936, the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation had slightly over 2,000 members from 24 counties;

Whereas in 2005, the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation was composed of approximately 490,000 member families from all 100 counties of North Carolina, making it the second largest State farm bureau in the United States;

Whereas the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation created a Women's Program in 1942 and a Young Farmer and Rancher Program in the 1970s to encourage leadership development among its members;

Whereas the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation is committed to advancing agricultural education in North Carolina through its R. Flake Shaw Scholarship Fund, established in 1958, and the Institute for Future Agricultural Leaders, founded in 1984, which help ensure that the young men and women of North Carolina are well prepared for careers in agriculture;

Whereas the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation created and continues to sponsor the Ag-In-The-Classroom initiative to introduce children to North Carolina agriculture and to improve the quality of teachers in North Carolina schools;