

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;

Whereas the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation's visionary Board of Directors developed numerous initiatives that enable farmers to effectively produce and sell their products, such as the organization's marketing program, and that provide farmers with access to necessary farm resources, such as the tires, batteries, and accessories service;

Whereas in 1953, the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation founded the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation Mutual Insurance Company, which is North Carolina's largest domestic insurance company;

Whereas the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation Mutual Insurance Company is composed entirely of farmers; and

Whereas the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation is a true grassroots organization dedicated to ensuring that agriculture remains North Carolina's number 1 industry through the organization's unique policy development process and active legislative and regulatory advocacy programs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation on the occasion of its 70th anniversary and salutes the outstanding service of its members and staff on behalf of the agricultural community and the people of North Carolina.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5019. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2463, to designate as wilderness certain National Forest System land in the State of New Hampshire.

SA 5020. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2463, supra.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 5019.** Mr. FRIST (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2463, to designate as wilderness certain National Forest System land in the State of New Hampshire; as follows:

Beginning on page 1, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 2, line 2, and insert the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “New England Wilderness Act of 2006”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definition of Secretary.

##### TITLE I—NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Sec. 101. Definition of State.
- Sec. 102. Designation of wilderness areas.
- Sec. 103. Map and description.
- Sec. 104. Administration.

##### TITLE II—VERMONT

- Sec. 201. Definitions.
- Subtitle A—Designation of Wilderness Areas
- Sec. 211. Designation.
- Sec. 212. Map and description.
- Sec. 213. Administration.
- Subtitle B—Moosalamoo National Recreation Area
- Sec. 221. Designation.
- Sec. 222. Map and description.
- Sec. 223. Administration of National Recreation Area.

##### SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

#### TITLE I—NEW HAMPSHIRE

##### SEC. 101. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this title, the term “State” means the State of New Hampshire.

On page 2, line 3, strike “3” and insert “102”.

On page 2, line 23, strike “4” and insert “103”.

On page 3, line 2, strike “3” and insert “102”.

On page 3, line 14, strike “5” and insert “104”.

On page 3, line 16, strike “section” and insert “title”.

On page 3, line 24, strike “Act” and insert “title”.

On page 4, line 5, strike “Act” and insert “title”.

On page 4, line 10, strike “3” and insert “102”.

On page 4, after line 16, add the following:

#### TITLE II—VERMONT

##### SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The term “Management Plan” means the Green Mountain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

(2) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Vermont.

##### Subtitle A—Designation of Wilderness Areas

##### SEC. 211. DESIGNATION.

In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 28,491 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Glastenbury Wilderness—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Glastenbury Wilderness”.

(2) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 12,333 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Joseph Battell Wilderness—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Joseph Battell Wilderness”.

(3) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 3,757 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Breadloaf Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Breadloaf Wilderness”.

(4) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 2,338 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Lye Brook Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Lye Brook Wilderness”.

(5) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 752 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Peru Peak Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Peru Peak Wilderness”.

(6) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 47 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Big Branch Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Big Branch Wilderness”.

##### SEC. 212. MAP AND DESCRIPTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by section 211 with—

(1) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(b) **FORCE OF LAW.**—A map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(c) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Each map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

##### SEC. 213. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under this subtitle and in the Green Mountain National Forest (as of the date of enactment of this Act) shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(b) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land located in the State, including the stocking of fish in rivers and streams in the State to support the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Restoration Program.

(c) **TRAILS.**—The Forest Service shall allow the continuance of—

(1) the Appalachian National Scenic Trail;

(2) the Long Trail;

(3) the Catamount Trail; and

(4) the marking and maintenance of associated trails and trail structures of the Trails referred to in this subsection, consistent with the management direction (including objectives, standards, guidelines, and agreements with partners) established for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Long Trail, and Catamount Trail under the Management Plan.

##### Subtitle B—Moosalamoo National Recreation Area

##### SEC. 221. DESIGNATION.

Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 15,857 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Moosalamoo National Recreation Area—Proposed”, dated September 2006, is designated as the “Moosalamoo National Recreation Area”.

##### SEC. 222. MAP AND DESCRIPTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the national recreation area designated by section 221 with—

(1) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(b) **FORCE OF LAW.**—A map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(c) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Each map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

##### SEC. 223. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall administer the Moosalamoo National Recreation Area in accordance with—