citizens. A basic precondition for this cooperation is a clear legal and public policy framework for action.

Businesses also need protection from unnecessary restrictions placed by federal and state antitrust laws on critical information sharing that would inhibit identification of R&D needs or the identification and mitigation of vulnerabilities. There are a number of precedents for this kind of collaboration, and we believe that legislation based on these precedents will also assist this process.

Faced with the prospect of unintended liabilities, we also believe that any assurances that Congress can provide to companies voluntarily collaborating with the government in risk management planning activity—such as performing risk assessments, testing infrastructure security, or sharing certain threat and vulnerability information—will be very beneficial. Establishing liability safeguards to encourage the sharing of threat and vulnerability information will add to the robustness of the partnership and the significance of the information shared.

Thank you for considering our views on this important subject. We think that such legislation will contribute to the success of the institutional, information-sharing, technological, and collaborative strategies outlined in Presidential Decision Directive—63 and version 1.0 of the National Plan for Information Systems Protection.

Sincerely,

Americans for Computer Privacy.
Edison Electric Institute.
Fannie Mae.
Internet Security Alliance.
Information Technology Association of America.
Microsoft.
National Center for Technology and Law, George Mason University.
Owest Communications.
Security.
Computer Sciences Corporation.
Electronic Industries Alliance.
The Financial Services Roundtable.
Internet Security Systems.
National Association of Manufacturers.
Mitretek Systems.
The Open Group.
Oracle.
U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

WHY INFORMATION SHARING IS ESSENTIAL FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What are Critical Infrastructures?

Critical Infrastructures are those industries identified in Presidential Decision Directive—63 and version 1.0 of the National Plan for Information Systems Protection, deemed vital for the continuing functioning of the essential services of the United States. These include telecommunications, information technology, financial services, oil, water, gas, electric energy, health services, transportation, and emergency services.

What Is the Problem?

90% of the nation's critical infrastructures are owned and/or operated by the private sector. Increasingly, they are inter-connected through networks. This has made them more efficient, but it has also increased the vulnerability of multiple sectors of the economy to attacks on particular infrastructures. According to the Carnegie-Mellon Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT), cyber attacks on critical infrastructures have grown at an exponential rate over the past three years. This trend is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. In our free market system, it is not feasible to have a centralized-government monitoring function. A voluntary national industry-government information sharing system is needed in order for the nation to create an effective early warning system, find and fix vulnerabilities, benchmark best practices and create new safety technologies.

How Do Industries and the Government Share Information?

Based on PDD–63 and the National Plan, a number of organizations have been created to foster industry-government cooperation. These include Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs). ISACs are industry-specific and have been set up in the financial services, telecommunications, IT, and electric energy industries. Others are in the process of being organized. ISACs vary in their membership structures and relationship to the government. Most of them have a formal government sector liaison as their principal point of contact.

What Are Current Concerns?

Companies are concerned that information voluntarily shared with the government that reports on or concerns corporate security may be subject to FOIA. They are also concerned that lead agencies may not be able to effectively control the use or dissemination of sensitive information because of similar legal requirements. Access to sensitive information may fall into the hands of terrorists, criminals, and other individuals and organizations capable of exploiting vulnerabilities and harming the U.S. Unfiltered, unmediated information may be misinterpreted by the public and undermine public confidence in the country's critical infrastructures. Also, competitors and others may use that information to the detriment of a reporting company, or as the basis for litigation. Any and all of these possibilities are reasons why the current flow of voluntary data is minimal.

What Can Be Done?

Possible solutions include creating an additional exemption to current FOIA laws. There are currently over 80 specific FOIA Exemptions throughout the body of U.S. law, so it is clear that exempting voluntarily shared information that could affect national security is consistent with the intent and application of FOIA. Another solution is to build on existing relevant legal precedents such as the 1998 Y2K Information and Readiness Disclosure Act, the 1984 National Cooperative Research Act, territorially limited court rulings, and individual, advisory Department of Justice Findings.

Why Pursue a Legislative Solution?

The goal is to provide incentives for voluntary information sharing. Legislation can add legal clarity that will provide one such incentive, as well as also demonstrate the support and commitment of Congress to increasing critical infrastructure assurance.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, flight delays caused me to miss rollcall votes Nos. 186, 187, and 188. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on No. 186, "yes" on No. 187, and "yes" on No. 188.

CELEBRATING THE DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Defense Logistics Agency's 40th anniversary. The Defense Logistics Agency has a distinguished history as the nation's combat support agency. Its origins date back to World War II when America's entrance into the global conflict required the rapid procurement of large amounts of munitions and supplies. When the agency was first founded, managers were appointed from each branch of the armed services for this task. In 1961, the Department of Defense centralized management of military logistics support by establishing the Defense Supply Agency. After 16 years of increasing responsibilities, the Defense Supply Agency expanded its original charter and was renamed the Defense Logistics Agency in 1977.

I would like to commend the Defense Logistics Agency's impeccable record of supporting defense and humanitarian missions. It stands as a testament to the agency's commitment to provide seamless support of our armed forces around the world and to extend a helping hand to victims of all types of adversity.

As the world has changed and evolved, the Defense Logistics Agency also has adapted and proven its ability to streamline. Agency employees have shown dedication to improving quality, reducing costs and improving responsiveness to their warfighter customer needs. They have also demonstrated their ability to embrace the latest technologies of today's competitive business world, which has resulted in saving the taxpayers billions of dollars. The Defense Logistics Agency's record of achievement serves as an example of government service at its best, highlighted by two Joint Meritorious Service Awards.

On behalf of my colleagues, I would like to praise the individual efforts of the men and women involved in the Defense Logistics Agency, and thank them for making the Agency a world-class organization. In honor of the 40th anniversary of the Defense Logistics Agency, we are proud of the Defense Logistics Agency's past endeavors and look forward to a bright and successful future of continued commitment and service to our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in extending congratulations and best wishes to the employees of the Defense Logistics Agency on this memorable occasion and achievement.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES H. MULLEN

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansan and outstanding educator. I am proud to recognize James H. Mullen in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to his community, to our state, and to our nation.

For over three decades James Mullen of DeWitt, Arkansas has made a profound impact on the lives of people. Born in Mendenhall, Mississippi, James served in the United States Air Force during World War II. After being honorably discharged, he used the GI benefits to attend Mississippi State University, where he earned a degree in agriculture. That government investment would reap tremendous returns.

After graduating from Mississippi State, James moved to DeWitt, an area primarily dependent on its agrarian strengths. It was his responsibility to assist other veterans in developing their agricultural proficiency.

In 1955, James accepted a job with the DeWitt Independent School system teaching agriculture. For the next eleven years he would remain in this position. His influence far exceeded his teaching responsibilities.

It was not uncommon for young men to seek him out for personal counsel. His home was always open to young men who needed a listening ear, wise counsel, or any type of support. On one occasion a former student came to James and informed him he was going to quit college because of lack of funds. Although James didn't have the money to loan the student, he did the next best thing and went to the bank and secured a personal loan.

Each summer, in addition to visiting in the home of each student, James would take a group of students to camp. He had the unique ability to have fun with the students while maintaining an authoritarian position. On one visit to summer camp, the students destroyed his hat. With James, there were two things you never messed with: his hat or his pipe! Before nightfall, he had driven all those boys to town and required them to purchase a new hat. He never lost control!

In 1966, James joined the Arkansas State Department of Education as Associate Director of Petit Jean Vocational Technical School in Morrilton, Arkansas. He would remain in that position until 1970 when he was named Director of the Crowley's Ridge Vocational Technical School in Forrest City, Arkansas. At Crowley's Ridge, he inherited a fledgling institution and successfully restored the integrity of the institution.

Construction of the Rice Belt Vocational Technical School was approved in 1974. Community leaders from DeWitt would accept no other than James Mullen as first choice to head the school. Building a school from the ground had been his ambition, and he quickly acquiesced to return to his adopted hometown. Because of the strong foundation laid by James and others, Rice Belt still stands as a model institution for continuing education.

James is probably most proud of his long marriage to Mary Helen, and his children: Terry Mullen of Canyon Lake, Texas and Steve Mullen of Burleson, Texas.

James H. Mullen is an educator, advisor and friend to many. He has dedicated his life to serving his fellow citizens as a leader in both his profession and his community, and he deserves our respect and gratitude for his priceless contributions. On behalf of the Congress, I extend congratulations and best wishes to my good friend James H. Mullen, on his successes and achievements.

WE MUST NOT REWARD CHINESE TYRANNY BY GIVING THE OLYMPICS TO BEIJING

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a powerful testimonial that appeared in today's Wall Street Journal by three human rights heroes, Wei Jingsheng, Vladimir Bukovsky, and Gerhard Loewenthal who are united in opposition to China's bid to host the 2008 Summer Olympics. The authors are witnesses to and victims of human rights violations by three of the most brutal regimes of recent history, Communist China, the Soviet Union, and Nazi Germany. In the article, they urge the International Olympic Committee (IOC), when it votes on the host city for the 2008 Olympics in Moscow this Friday, July 13th, to avoid the shameful decision of two past IOC's to award the games to totalitarian states—Germany in 1936, and the Soviet Union in 1980.

The Chinese leadership in Beijing has argued strenuously that "politics" should be kept out of the IOC's decision. They assert that the potential candidates should only be judged by their ability to build a new sports facility, construct a new subway stop or erect more shining hotels. But focusing on bricks and mortar—and turning a blind eye to the egregious human rights violations taking place every day in China—does not remove politics from the Olympics. It simply permits a brutal regime to exploit the Olympics to prop up its faltering legitimacy—as Nazi Germany did in 1936 and the Soviet Union did in 1980—by basking in the reflected glow of the Summer Games.

Four months ago, I was joined by my colleagues from California, Mr. COX and Ms. PELOSI, and by Mr. WOLF from Virginia in introducing H. Con. Res. 73, which expresses strong opposition to Beijing's Olympic bid due to China's horrendous human rights record. This resolution was overwhelmingly approved by the International Relations Committee on March 27th by a vote of 27–8. Unfortunately, the leadership has failed to schedule a vote on the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the entire article "Don't Reward Beijing's Tyranny," by Wei Jingsheng, Vladimir Bukovsky, and Gerhard Loewenthal and published in the July 10th edition of The Wall Street Journal be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I urge my colleagues to consider the poignant testimony provided in this article to the tragic human suffering that was contributed to by granting the Olympics to Nazi Germany in 1936 and the Soviet Union in 1980. In the hope of preventing a similar travesty in 2008, I call on the leadership to immediately schedule a vote on H. Con. Res. 73. The House must be given an opportunity to express its views on this critical moral issue.

DON'T REWARD BEIJING'S TYRANNY

Wei Jingsheng, Vladimir Bukovsky and Gerhard Loewenthal

The International Olympic Committee should not offer the 2008 Olympic Games to the one-party dictatorship of the Chinese government. Such a decision would not only be harmful to the interests of the Chinese people, but it could also threaten the interests of China's neighbors and ultimately world peace. That's hardly what the Olympic spirit is all about. The IOC offered the 1936 games to Nazi Germany. Adolf Hitler and his party exploited that opportunity to fan their political fanaticism, and ultimately initiated a war that caused tens of millions of deaths. Although the Olympic Games were not the cause of World War II, they were indeed one of the tools Hitler used for his purposes. Does the IOC feel no shame for offering the games to a regime that killed six million Jews and many millions more? I, Gerhard Loewenthal, am one of the witnesses and victims of that tragedy.

The IOC offered the 1980 games to the Communist Soviet Union, which cruelly oppressed its own people and the Eastern Europeans, and sought control of the rest of the world too. The Soviet Communist Party used the games as an opportunity to shore up faith in their system. Moscow also started a war in Afghanistan that resulted in many Soviet and Afghan deaths. Only the effort and unity of various peace-loving parties turned back that aggression and stopped the spread of the war. Does the IOC feel regret for helping the Soviet dictators? I, Vladimir Bukovsky, witnessed the disaster of the former Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries.

Apparently ignorant of history, the IOC may now be on the verge of giving the Chinese Communist dictatorship the honor of hosting the 2008 Olympic Games. The Chinese Communist government is already using this opportunity to whip up extreme nationalism and fanaticism in China, in an effort to encourage and prepare for military aggression that could threaten China's neighbors and ultimately world peace.

Beijing will surely use this opportunity to oppress those Chinese who fight for human rights and democracy. This oppression will delay China's democratic progress and extend the life of a dictatorial and corrupt government. I, Wei Jingsheng, have seen what the Chinese people have had to suffer for the last half century. I protest the wrongful deaths of 80 million Chinese under the Communists. I do not want to see more disasters in the future.

All three of us are pleading with you, the members of the IOC, to cast your votes for the 2008 host city with your conscience, to avoid the regret you may have when the future replays the nightmares we had.

Mr. Wei spent 18 years in Chinese prison for dissident activity. Mr. Bukovsky spent 12 years in Soviet prison for opposing the government. Mr. Loewenthal, a Jew, is a German TV journalist and a concentration camp survivor.