

has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Wyatt Shay for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

ON THE TRAGIC BOSTON  
MARATHON BOMBING

**HON. AL GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 18, 2013*

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deepest sympathies for the victims and their families of the horrific Boston Marathon Bombing, which took place on Monday, April 15, 2013.

To date three people have been killed, including an eight-year old boy, and many were also wounded in this senseless violence as people sought to athletically express the power of perseverance, while their loved ones cheered them on. The glory and the innocence of athletic achievement as well as supporting one's families and friends in such a pursuit must not be desecrated by this tragedy.

While we will never truly understand what causes someone to seek to maim and kill others in cold blood, faith will console where reason cannot. We can find some solace in the extraordinary heroism displayed by runners who finished the race after the bombing and continued running to the nearest hospital to give blood, as well as the spectators who rushed to the aid of the wounded immediately after the blast.

Those responsible for this heinous deed will be brought to justice, and the singular steadfastness of our great nation to punish the wrongdoers and support the victimized will once again be apparent.

HONORING THE MILESTONES OF  
JAMES AND CONNIE McCARTY  
AND VERNON AND GENEVA  
GIBBS

**HON. ANDY BARR**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 18, 2013*

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize the parents and grandparents of a constituent of the sixth district of Kentucky by the name of Jim McCarty.

Mr. McCarty's parents, James and Connie McCarty, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on December 22, 2012 this past year. I would like to extend to them my best wishes and congratulations on such a great accomplishment.

In 2013, Jim celebrated the anniversary of his grandparents Vernon and Geneva Gibbs who have been together for 70 years. Their anniversary occurred on January 30, 2013. I want to wish Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs congratulations as well and recognize the steadfast devotion they have for each other.

Mr. Speaker, clearly in Mr. McCarty's family when you say I do, you stand by your word.

I wish Jim and his family all the best, and again congratulations.

COMMENDING MAJOR BRYAN T.  
TAYLOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 18, 2013*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, America has the strongest military in the world because it is composed of patriotic volunteers—the men and women who put their lives in harm's way to keep our country safe. I want to recognize and congratulate a young North Carolinian who was recently promoted to Major in the U.S. Army. I have known Bryan T. Taylor since he was a child, and I served with his father in the North Carolina General Assembly and the United States House of Representatives.

Bryan was appointed to the United States Military Academy by the late Sen. Jesse Helms. At West Point, he served as captain of his senior class and on the West Point honor guard during the difficult year of 9/11/2001. He graduated in 2003 near the top of his class and was physics mentor in his third year. From West Point, Bryan took additional training as a combat engineer and was stationed in Korea near the DMZ. From there, he entered combat in Iraq and spent 12 months in Ramadi, where constant battle was waged by both the U.S. Army and U.S. Marines.

He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant during that combat and returned home. After his promotion to Captain, he served in Central America, and in 2008 he returned to Iraq. His Major promotion service was held at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sgt. Karen Vannov and Lt. Col. Jeff Moran conducted the promotion service. Present at the ceremony were Bryan's wife, Sgt. Miriana Perez Taylor, his parents Charles and Elizabeth Taylor, bringing prayers and greeting from his mother-in-law and father-in-law Lucia Macias and Leoncio A. Perez.

I have nominated many young men and women to our service academies during my tenure in Congress. And I have known many brave men and women who have served their country with honor. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, I would like to thank Major Bryan T. Taylor and the other hundreds of thousands of our military for their service and sacrifice in keeping our country free. May God bless them one and all.

CONGRATULATING LOUISIANA  
STATE UNIVERSITY—SHREVE-  
PORT DEBATE TEAM

**HON. RODNEY ALEXANDER**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 18, 2013*

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Louisiana State University—Shreveport (LSUS) Debate team for finishing its season with a combined total of nine International Public Debate Associations (IPDA) National Championship titles after four days of competition at the 2013 IPDA's National

Championship Tournament hosted by the University of Arkansas at Monticello.

Under the great leadership of Coach Trey Gibson, the LSUS team won nearly 60 percent of their preliminary rounds earning 14 spots in the elimination rounds. As a program, the team earned four national tournament titles, including the National Tournament Overall Championship title, the Scholastic Championship, and Founders title. Finance majors Cody King and Christian Juneau each made it to the final round in their respective divisions. King lost in the professional division final on a 2–1 decision. Things were different for Juneau as he defeated his opponent and took the Novice National Tournament Championship title.

Before the tournament began, the team had already earned five national championship titles for competition throughout the season. The LSUS team was the top ranked program in the Nation in the Varsity, Professional and Scholastic division season rankings. Success in those categories contributed to the Founders' Cup title making LSUS the top ranked program in the Nation for the 2012–2013 competitive season. Individually, senior Psychology major Chelsea Anthony won the season ranking title in the Varsity division.

The Season Ranking National title is the fifth in a row for LSU Shreveport. The National Tournament title is the team's second in a row and third in the last five years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering congratulations to the LSUS Debate Team, Coach Trey Gibson, and to each member for all of their wonderful successes.

HONORING WESLEY HARRIS

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 18, 2013*

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Wesley Harris. Wesley is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 264, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Wesley has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Wesley has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Wesley has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Wesley Harris for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING FRANCIS J. SAVAGE

**HON. TOM REED**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 18, 2013*

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Francis J. Savage. A resident of Olean, New York, Mr. Savage served

his country admirably across the world for the better part of two decades as a member of the Foreign Service and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Mr. Savage's career in the Foreign Service began with an assignment in Iceland in 1950, but he was subsequently transferred to Marseilles, France where he met his wife, Doreen. The two continued to serve across the world, specifically Greece, Trinidad, Tripoli, and Libya.

Following his tenure with the Foreign Service, Mr. Savage began to work for the USAID. It was during this time that his work took him to Vietnam as a Provincial Representative. Tragically, Mr. Savage was mortally wounded at the My Calm bombing in 1965. To honor his sacrifice, President Lyndon Johnson posthumously awarded Francis Savage with the Secretary's Award at the White House with his surviving wife, Doreen, and two children in attendance.

It is with great privilege that I announce Francis J. Savage will be honored on May 3, 2013, Foreign Affairs Day, at the Department of State in Washington, D.C. Mr. Savage's service and sacrifice to this great nation deserves such recognition and I am proud to represent the district Mr. Savage once called home.

#### CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 17, 2013*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I rise to speak on H.R. 624, The Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act.

I thank and appreciate the hard work done by Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for their leadership of the House Committee on Intelligence that crafted the legislation we are considering. They have demonstrated their strength of bipartisanship in their work to make great improvements in the bill that was considered during the last Congress.

The bill is intended to improve our nation's ability to investigate and prosecute cybersecurity crimes; secure the protection of individuals from danger of death or serious bodily harm and investigate and prosecute crimes against the most vulnerable in society—our children. The bill's objective regarding minors is to provide physical safety for them from sexual abuse, kidnapping and trafficking.

The debate on H.R. 624, the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act afforded members of the House of Representatives and the American public a view into some of the more complex issues related to the protection of digital information.

The bill's drafters and those who have contributed to the process through the amendments offered worked to improve the work al-

ready done by the Intelligence Committee. The goal of the bill is not to lay bare the personal digital records of every individual living in the United States. The text of the legislation explicitly states that the government could not obtain library records, library patron lists, book sales records, book customer lists, tax return records, education records or medical records.

The Internet challenges us as policymakers because it introduces into our deliberative process a class of technology that can change far faster than other forms of technology. This fact is acknowledged by the bill's sponsors by highlighting the nature of threats that exists on the Internet—rapid and automated. Cyber attacks can be as short as a few minutes or last for only 2 hours. Thieves work together and have learned to use our own personal computers to help them hurt us. The tools that have proven to be the most threatening are called botnets. A botnet uses a computer virus or worm program to infiltrate computers and take control of them. One botnet can be made of millions of private personal computers. A botnet of this size would have the computing power to overwhelm a major institution's network with a brute force attack that searches for the password to one account on a computer network. Once the botnet controller has gotten access to a private or government network they can use that access to seek greater control.

The question for us today is should the Congress view the threats posed by the Digital Information Age with the same urgency as when our nation has faced events such as September 11 or catastrophic hurricanes.

Many of my colleagues have joined me in expressing great concern about privacy and civil liberties as the Federal presence on the Internet has grown. Federal government agencies are now using Facebook, Twitter and YouTube to communicate with and engage millions of Americans.

There appears to be no scarcity in the capacity of the Internet to accommodate new business websites, technological innovations or the millions of new Internet users who purchase digital devices, create blogs or e-mail accounts.

The Internet is more than ones and zeros—it is how the world is working, living, and communicating. Its borderless nature and ubiquitous presence means that billions of computing devices can interact and connect using the global telecommunication infrastructure.

Computing technology was once tethered by technical limitations to physical spaces—now computing devices are mobile. For example, a few years ago, portable phones that were as powerful as computers were difficult for most consumers to imagine—now they are common place. Unfortunately, with every advance in computing innovation we see that there are those within society who would search for vulnerabilities in these innovations to disrupt their operation.

The Internet is a critical path forward for our nation's recovering economy. However, to meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities the Internet makes possible, we must understand the threats and risks as well as take full advantage of innovation.

One of the central challenges for us as legislators is to preserve the Constitution of the United States for future generations. Each generation of Americans has had the task of defining the role of government in their lives.

Today, the Internet is making the role of government in American life in some ways more transparent and accessible through government agency websites.

We as members of Congress are using the Internet to bring more transparency to the work we do on behalf of our constituents. The content found on House web pages provides access to information regarding the work we do on behalf of the public.

The Internet could also make the government's presence in our lives much more opaque. For example, the same social networking services that families and friends create to share details about their lives is not held solely under their control.

What once would have been words shared among family members are now digital data stored with social networking service providers. Computer stored data can live on far longer than may be prudent for the peace and tranquility of family life or economic opportunities as our child transition from youth into responsible adults.

If the government gained access to the digital equivalent of your papers and effects—it would leave no signs of having done so. Digital information unlike paper does not fade away nor do the words in digital files degrade when they are copied over and over again.

What is more problematic for the purpose of our debate on this bill is what would happen if the government had open access to decades of communications: the books read; videos watched; thoughts expressed; or the joys and sorrows of millions of our nation's citizens. How would this impact the America experience?

We know that the founders of this nation were determined to protect the privacy of people from the power of the government. The Fourth Amendment states:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The constantly shifting Internet environment creates challenges for policy makers. Today, the "papers and effects" of persons have changed in the new Information Age into digital data. This information is not limited to the home, but is mobile as well as remote from the owners of the information.

How do we make sure that the Constitution is preserved and that we as its stewards pass it to the next generation in better condition than when we took an oath to protect it—not just the parts of the document that we like, but all of it.

Although the challenges are great, the rewards of an environment that supports innovation while protecting privacy, civil liberties, and freedom should be the focus our nation's policies and laws that govern our decisions regarding the Internet.

As members of Congress we must keep a watchful eye on preserving, defending and protection the Constitution. It is our duty—our passion and our calling to serve this nation—unwavering in our commitment to act first in the interests of the entire country as we see to the needs of the people we serve.