

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.

JOSEPH DeLUCA, RETIRING COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN AMERICAN VETERANS OF LUZERNE COUNTY

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Joseph DeLuca, retiring Commander of the Italian American Veterans of Luzerne County, Post No. 1 in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. DeLuca was born in Cilento Eremiti, Campania, Italy in 1937. Prior to World War II, he and his family moved to the United States, settling in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Growing up in Hazleton, he attended Most Precious Blood School and graduated from Hazleton Senior High School in 1954.

In February 1961, Mr. DeLuca enlisted in the Pennsylvania Army National Guard where he trained as a radio communications message router at Fort Knox in Kentucky. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, he served in Company A 165th Military Police Battalion in Fort Polk, Louisiana. Later he joined the 54th Heavy Armored Division of Texas, earning the nickname "DeLuca the Bazooka" for his superior ability to handle weapons.

Outside his military service, Mr. DeLuca spent 35 years working in the garment industry, ultimately attaining the position of Concept Fashion Design Planner. Today, he still resides in Hazleton and is a proud father and grandfather.

Mr. Speaker, for his loyalty to both his Italian heritage and our great nation, I commend Mr. Joseph DeLuca upon his retirement as Commander of the Italian American Veterans of Luzerne County, Post No. 1 in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

HONORING BENJAMIN JOHN COLLENS

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 Benjamin John Collens. Benjamin 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.

Benjamin has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Benjamin 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, Benjamin has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

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

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT

HON. RUSH HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, for decades, Americans have been calling on Congress to support the designation of a Red Rock Wilderness Area on the Colorado Plateau in Utah.

In 1984, the people of Utah began to conduct a volunteer driven wilderness inventory of America's Red Rock Country.

Soon thereafter—in 1989—former Utah Rep. Wayne Owens introduced America's Red Rock Wilderness Act.

Then in 1996, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) began their own survey of the Red Rock Wilderness Area.

During this time President Bill Clinton, using the Antiquities Act, proclaimed Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

The next year, Senator DICK DURBIN of Illinois first introduced a Red Rocks bill in the Senate.

In recent Congress Rep. Maurice Hinchey introduced a Red Rock bill in the House.

Today, Senator DURBIN and I are introducing companion bills to protect 9.5 million acres of federal land as wilderness in Utah's Red Rock Country.

America's Red Rock Wilderness Act will protect from development one of this country's most spectacular landscapes.

Deep red canyons, windswept mesas and naturally sculpted sandstone formations will define the Red Rock Wilderness Area.

Places like Labyrinth and Desolation Canyons; Cedar Mesa and the San Rafael Swell; and of course, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

All of the lands proposed for wilderness in our bill are already federal lands managed by the BLM.

All of these lands would be preserved for all time and for all Americans—existing as they are—sculpted and defined by the forces of nature and the hand of God . . .

Wilderness designations have a strong bipartisan history in Utah.

In fact, in 2006, my friend from Utah and current Chairman of the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Land and Environmental Regulation sponsored legislation that created the Cedar Mountains Wilderness Area.

America's Red Rock Wilderness Act will preserve some of the last unbroken tracts of lands in Utah, all while continuing to uphold the land's multiple use mandate under the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act.

A wilderness designation will also allow for the protection of natural environments and watersheds, ecological diversity, native habitat, and a range of recreational opportunities such as hiking, backpacking, hunting and fishing.

Right now off-road vehicle use and encroaching oil and gas development pose major threats to an area that desperately deserves wilderness protection.

A gallon of gas will in the tank of an ORV will only take you so far, but a vote to designate America's Red Rock Wilderness Areas would perpetuate for all time.

I thank my colleagues in the House who have joined me in cosponsoring this legislation

today, and I thank Senator DURBIN and his colleagues for their support in the Senate.

I urge immediate consideration of America's Red Rock Wilderness Act in the House.

IN RECOGNITION OF RICHARD WEINER'S FOUR DECADES OF SERVICE TO THE RESIDENTS OF MICHIGAN

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Richard Weiner, as he is honored by the Women's Caucus of the Michigan Democratic Party for his decades of outstanding work on behalf of the State's residents.

Rick has built a long and distinguished career, which spans nearly forty years, as a civil servant to the people of Michigan. Rick began his work in the public arena with former U.S. Congressman William Brodhead, where he served as a district representative, working with residents and local groups to find solutions that strengthened communities across the Greater Detroit region. Rick's career also includes service to one of Michigan's great statesmen, Senator CARL LEVIN, for whom he served as Director of Michigan Operations, where he assisted Michigan residents across the entire State. After serving as a key advisor to former Governor Jim Blanchard during his transition into office, Rick went on to serve as Chairman of the Michigan Democratic Party (MDP) for six years. During his most recently stint in the public sector, Rick served as Chief of Staff to Governor Jennifer Granholm from 2002 to 2005.

Every day he worked in public service, Rick brought with him the passion to craft policy that supported a fair and just Michigan, where all residents would have the ability to reach their full potential. Outside of his work in government, Rick continued to fight for his ideals by founding and building Wiener Associates, a firm specializing in public policy advocacy. In addition to this work, Rick also teaches Election Law and Legislation as an Adjunct Professor at Michigan State University's College of Law.

Throughout his career, Rick has been particularly focused on supporting the rights of women across Michigan. While serving as Chair of the MDP, he championed the Jefferson Jackson Day Women's Caucus Luncheon, an event that supports women's involvement in politics. In his daily work for so many elected officials, Rick fought to protect the rights of women to make vital decisions about their own lives. During his tenure in the MDP, Rick also took steps to increase support for electing more women to office across the State of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, involvement of bright and dedicated Americans in the political process, like Rick Weiner, is one of the great strengths of our Nation. For nearly four decades, Rick has taken a leading role to create a better future for residents in the State of Michigan and for his work, our future is brighter. I congratulate Rick on his recognition from the Women's Caucus of the MDP and look forward to our continued work in the ongoing task of securing