

broad range of consumer items, including Clorox 2 all-fabric bleach, Hidden Valley ranch salad dressing, Kingsford charcoal, KC Masterpiece barbecue Sauce, Pine-Sol cleaners, and the Glad brand of products. From its first expansion into the Canadian market, it has moved into markets in Latin America and beyond.

Even as its size, marketplace, and product base has grown, Clorox has maintained a consistent commitment to Oakland throughout its 100 year history in that city. Since its first donation to the Boy Scouts of America in 1920, Clorox has demonstrated its spirit of philanthropy and engagement in the communities where its employees live and work. The company made a conscious effort by moving its headquarters into Oakland's downtown in the 1970's as part of a major urban renewal project. And, since its creation in 1980, The Clorox Company Foundation has awarded cash grants totaling more than \$87 million to non-profit organizations, schools and colleges. In the past year alone, the foundation has helped nearly 100 non-profit organizations reach more than 26,000 young people in the Oakland area and thousands of others in cities across the U.S. The company has also demonstrated a commitment since 1978 to the East Oakland Youth Development Center through funding and staff volunteer programs.

Clorox has shown itself to be a leader in making diversity and inclusion priorities in its business: The company's five employee resource groups (ERGs)—African-Americans Building Leadership Excellence (ABLE); Asian; Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender (Clorox Pride); Latinos for Excellence, Advancement & Development (LEAD), and; Support, Heart & Opportunity for Women (SHOW)—show that Clorox understands the value of a multicultural and diverse marketplace and workplace. Recently, Clorox was recognized as a lead sponsor of Remember Them, Champions of Humanity, an inspiring monument in Oakland dedicated to global peace in diversity.

Therefore, on behalf of the residents of California's 13th Congressional District, I would like to salute Clorox, and all of those who have contributed to its century of success. Thank you for your long-term belief in and contributions to our community. Once again, congratulations, and I wish you the very best as you strive for another 100 years of excellence.

NATIONAL MINORITY HEALTH MONTH

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 26, 2013

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of National Minority Health Month and I want to address a key issue of importance: raising awareness of the medical needs for minorities.

National Minority Health Month aims to raise awareness about health disparities that continue to affect racial and ethnic minorities.

It is important to recognize the need to raise awareness because our communities are often left out, finding quality and affordable health care is a real obstacle.

This year's theme is Advance Health Equity Now: Uniting Our Communities to Bring Health

Care Coverage to All, a common goal in improving the health for everyone in our communities.

On that note, I wish to speak on the issue of home dialysis and those affected by this daily necessity.

Home dialysis can be very beneficial for numerous reasons—it can help patients live a more full and independent life. It can also be more cost-effective and by staying at home, it relieves constraints on an already small health care workforce.

However, the reality is that most people who begin dialysis in the U.S. are treated in dialysis centers.

3.3 percent of non-Hispanic patients receive this amenity but only 1.7 percent of Hispanic patients receive this treatment.

Furthermore, African-American dialysis patients are approximately 20 percent less likely than average to receive home dialysis and Hispanic dialysis patients are 37 percent less likely to be receiving this home treatment.

In my home-state of California alone, almost 38,000 people are on dialysis, with only 2.1% of people receiving home dialysis on a daily basis.

That is why I would like to raise today and promote awareness of the disparities that minority communities face, with the goal of improving the care for all of those in need.

SEQUESTRATION

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 26, 2013

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep disappointment that Congress has wasted yet another opportunity to be rid of sequestration for FY13. The most important action we can take to provide for the long term health of our nation is getting people back to work, and ensuring that those who are employed, stay employed. This cannot happen with sequestration in force, yet House Republicans continue to risk our delicate economic recovery by allowing this disastrous policy to continue. Since April of 2011, we have cut \$2.4 trillion from the budget over the next ten years—with nearly three dollars in spending cuts for every dollar of revenue.

In February, Democrats introduced legislation, which I cosponsored, to avert sequestration in a balanced way, through closing tax loopholes and targeted spending cuts. Ever since, Democrats have tried to bring this proposal up for a vote, with Republican leadership blocking every attempt.

Every day, I hear stories from Rhode Islanders about the effects of sequestration on their lives and livelihoods. Some consequences, like flight delays, are more visible than others. But the impacts are just as real, and often much more devastating, for the laid-off workers whose extended unemployment insurance has been reduced, for our kids who won't get a spot in Head Start, for the low-income families who may lose their housing vouchers, for the seniors who won't be receiving Meals on Wheels, and for our teachers who may lose their jobs. Piecemeal legislation—and playing favorites—is not the answer. We cannot simply react to the loudest voices or the most well connected; sequestration is damaging to every segment of our community.

I am heartened to see that after months of denying the consequences of sequestration, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have finally woken up to the real, damaging effects to our constituents and to our economy. But we seek public office to represent the interests of all of our constituents, and to give a voice to those who can't always speak for themselves. We cannot afford any more carve-outs—there are too many in our communities whose problems are just as great, but whose voices don't carry as far. I urge my Republican colleagues to join us in finding a comprehensive solution to sequestration so that all of those who are suffering under this policy will know they have been heard.

RECOGNIZING THE CITY OF SOCORRO

HON. PETE P. GALLEGO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 26, 2013

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the City of Socorro which is celebrating its 165th anniversary. The City is the central point in the beautiful Mission Valley Trail—with a rich history. The City of Socorro became a part of the State of Texas in 1848 after the U.S.-Mexico war.

After the 1680 Pueblo revolt in northern New Mexico in 1680, the Spanish were driven from the North and moved into the area with their Native American allies. Later, they built the Nuestra Señora de la Limpia Concepción del Socorro Mission. Although the Great Rio Grande Flood swept away the first permanent structure in 1744, resilient settlers built a second church. When that was swept away by the Rio Grande in 1829, settlers did not give up.

The Socorro mission we know today was opened in 1843. Approximately 1,100 settlers built up around the mission.

The growing City of Socorro faced a downturn after the railroads laid their track to El Paso, bypassing Socorro. The resolute citizens, however, were determined to stay in the area for decades. The population boomed during the 1960s and 1970s and has continued to grow with the same determination and perseverance. Residents have always banded together against adversaries.

The town today is rich in community, history, and culture.

Making the 165th anniversary celebration even more momentous is the fact that it will take place at the new Bulldog Championship Park—named after the 2009 Socorro High School baseball team that won the 5A state baseball championship title.

I congratulate the city and all its residents on the momentous occasion of a 165th anniversary.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SUSAN BURTNETTE

HON. BILL FOSTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 26, 2013

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Susan Burnette of

Woodridge, Illinois, who passed away Sunday morning after an abbreviated battle with lung cancer.

Susan was a remarkable member of the Woodridge community, where she lived for 35 years. Her love for her community was evident in the passion and dedication she had for leaving this world a better place. In addition to being elected to the position of Village Trustee earlier this month, Susan was an active member of the League of Women Voters, Woodridge Area Chamber of Commerce, and the Woodridge Jubilee Committee.

Her memory lives on through her three children Brad, Scott, and Kristina, and her grandchildren Riley, Reese, Carson and Landon, and the countless lives she touched. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering Susan Burnette. She will be deeply missed.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. K. MICHAEL CONAWAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 26, 2013*

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, on April 25th I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall No. 124, on passage of H. Res. 178.

Had I been present I would have voted "aye."

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF WOMEN IN OUR DISTRICT

### HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 26, 2013*

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Women's History Month, which took place last month.

Next week I will hold a special briefing to recognize the contributions and accomplishments of four outstanding women in Orange County, California.

Mallory Vega is the Executive Director of Acacia Adult Day Services, a nonprofit agency providing daycare and health services.

Under her leadership, Acacia has grown from serving eight participants to over seven thousand.

Dr. Maria Minon, Chief Medical Officer of Children's Hospital of Orange County, has devoted her career to transforming the delivery of pediatric medicine to children and families.

Arianna Barrios, an active business owner and member of our community, has dedicated her career to serving education and non-profit institutions.

Dr. Mildred Garcia, President of California State University Fullerton, is the first Latina president in the University's system and has strengthened opportunities for students, institutions and communities at large.

I look forward to recognizing these outstanding women and their contributions to our communities.

#### CONGRATULATING THE LATIN AMERICAN YOUTH CENTER

### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 26, 2013*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Latin American Youth Center (LAYC) on its 45th anniversary and for its exceptional work with underserved youth in the District of Columbia and the national capital region.

Founded in 1974, LAYC began as a youth and family development center serving Latino youth in the District. Today, LAYC serves all youth at its five sites in the District of Columbia and in Maryland. LAYC continues to be committed to transforming the lives of underserved youth and their families through multi-cultural, comprehensive, and innovative programs that address the social, academic, and career needs of youths.

We appreciate the LAYC's long presence in the District and its continued service to our city's young people. We also wish LAYC continued success for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the 45th anniversary of the Latin American Youth Center.

#### THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S USE OF INFORMATION SHARED UNDER CISPA

### HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 26, 2013*

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill attempting to secure our nation's cyber-systems and networks from attack. This bill expands the authority of private entities and the federal government to share specified threat information and intelligence with one another. It is intended to grant authority for the government and private industry to share cyber-threat information and intelligence only in a manner consistent with the need for individual citizens to have reasonable expectations of privacy. The right of a citizen to remain "secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures" is unaltered. This bill largely pertains to network security, and nothing in the bill precludes or alters the requirement that the government secure a warrant before engaging in searches or seizures of information that would otherwise reasonably be expected to remain private.

With respect to those provisions pertaining to the federal government's use of information shared with it under the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act ("CISPA"), the intent of Congress is as follows:

The only information the federal government may receive under CISPA that it heretofore was not permitted to access under law is "cyber threat information" (Section 3(b)).

"Cyber threat information" is defined narrowly in section 3(g)(4) as "information directly pertaining to" any of the following:

(1) A vulnerability of a system or network of a government or private entity or utility.

(2) A threat to the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of a system or network of a government or private entity or utility or any information stored on, processed on, or transiting such a system or network.

(3) Efforts to deny access to or degrade, disrupt, or destroy a system or network of a government or private entity or utility.

(4) Efforts to gain unauthorized access to a system or network of a government or private entity or utility, including to gain such unauthorized access for the purpose of exfiltrating information stored on, processed on, or transiting a system or network of a government or private entity or utility.

Therefore, if the actions of a user of any system or network do not expose a vulnerability; pose a threat to integrity, confidentiality, or availability; attempt to deny access, degrade, disrupt, or destroy; or attempt to gain unauthorized access, then none of the user's information, or information pertaining to the user, or information that could possibly identify the user may be shared with the federal government under authority granted by CISPA. Each of these categories must be construed as narrowly as possible in order to protect the constitutional right of citizens to privacy, and provide effect to the term "directly."

Restated, the use of a system or network alone does not permit any entity to share any information of a user, or pertaining to the user, unless it is currently allowed to do so under another law. The terms "vulnerability," "threat," "efforts" and "unauthorized access" all are to be construed narrowly, and are limited to cybersecurity threats.

Further, the government cannot use that which it cannot receive.

Under this Act, should any entity share information with the federal government that is not "cyber threat information," e.g., information pertaining to normal or permissible use, identifying information, etc., then the federal government must notify the entity sharing the information of its error (Section 3(c)(5)), shall not retain the information (Section 3(c)(6)), and shall not use the information (Section 3(c)(6)).

The federal government may use "cyber threat information" shared with it only:

(1) for cybersecurity purposes,

(2) for the investigation and prosecution of cybersecurity crimes,

(3) for the protection of individuals from the danger of death or serious bodily harm and the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving such danger of death or serious bodily harm,

(4) for the protection of minors from

(a) child pornography,

(b) any risk of sexual exploitation, and

(c) serious threats to the physical safety of minors, including kidnapping and trafficking, and

(5) for the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving 4(a) through (c) above, and

(6) any crime referred to in section 2258A(a)(2) of title 18 of the United States Code (knowingly failing to report information pertaining to sexual exploitation and other abuses of children—including obscene visual representations of such acts). (Section 3(c)(6) and Section 3(c)(1)).

The term "danger of death or serious bodily harm" is limited to acts of domestic terrorism as defined in the criminal code (18 U.S.C. Section 23331(5)).