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 Burtnette. 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 multicultural, 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 cybyersecurity 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)).

CISPA does not allow the federal government access to new information based upon the points described above, but only access to existing information. Moreover, it limits the use of appropriately shared ''cyber threat information'' solely to the purposes and crimes defined.

''Cybersecurity Purpose'' is defined in section 3(g)(8) as ''ensuring the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of, or safeguarding, a system or network, including protecting a system or network'' from vulnerability; threats to integrity, confidentiality, or availability; attempts to deny access, degrade, disrupt, or destroy; or attempts to gain unauthorized access. It is a narrow subset of the term ''cyber threat information.''

''Cybersecurity Crimes'' is defined in section 3(g)(6) and are those crimes under federal or state law pertaining to misuse of systems or networks, as well as any federal computer crime. Only statutes limited to the misuse of computers fall within this scope.

CISPA places an ''Affirmative Search Restriction'' on the federal government in section 3(c)(2)—''The Federal Government may not affirmatively search cyber threat information shared with [it] . . . for a purpose other than a purpose referred to in'' points 1 through 6, above. In order to respect the Constitutional right to privacy, this provision should be construed as broadly as possible.

The only new authority CISPA creates with respect to searches is as follows:

(1) Cyber threat information (which is narrowly defined, and for almost every American ensures that the sharing of their information, or information pertaining to them, is disallowed) must be appropriately shared as discussed in section 3(b).

(2) The federal government may affirmatively search shared cyber threat information only for:

(a) Cybersecurity purposes (which, as defined, is a threshold that must be satisfied prior to the information is even being shared with the government in the first instance).

(b) Computer crimes which are already codified.

(c) And only enumerated crimes pertaining to sexual exploitation and other abuses of children.

No search of information may be performed without satisfying the requirements of the 4th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Nothing in CISPA is meant to eliminate or even curtail the requirement in all applicable cases to obtain a warrant.

If information is not cyber threat information, (1) the government may not have it under CISPA (Section 3(c)(6)), and (2) must obtain a warrant to search it (Section 3(c)(2)). The information of, pertaining to, or identifying any American who is using a network or system in a way that comports with the terms and conditions of a user agreement is unequivocally not cyber threat information. Any search of such information requires a warrant.

Library circulation records, library patron lists, book sales records, book customer lists, firearms sales records, tax return records, educational records, and medical records are not records that satisfy the definition of ''cyber threat information'' under CISPA. Section 3(c)(4) explicitly bars the federal government from using these records under CISPA. This provision is to be construed liberally, and this list is not exclusive.

Pursuant to section 3(d)(1), the federal government may be held liable for any use of information shared with it that is not cyber threat information. This is an explicit waiver of sovereign immunity, and is intended to be broad.

And finally, CISPA, in accordance with section 3(f)(7) does not authorize any intelligence agency to engage in surveillance of any American citizen. Such action clearly would be a violation of Constitutional rights; and actionable through a private right of action.

Mr. Speaker, each of the points addressed above are important. They are important to understanding the narrow scope of this law, the ways in which the federal government is prohibited from acting, and the ways in which American citizens' information remains protected and unavailable to the federal government. CISPA should be interpreted narrowly as written, and as such, it is not a document that provides sweeping new authority to the federal government either to receive or use cyber information of the general American public. In case of doubt, the letter and spirit of the body of law surrounding the 4th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and our rights to liberty and privacy prevails.

ENCOURAGING SERVICE DURING NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 26, 2013

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, to recognize National Volunteer Week, which takes place from April 21, 2013–April 27, 2013. During National Volunteer Week, established in 1974, thousands of people lend their time and support to collectively improve our communities. Service and volunteerism have long been honorable facets of American culture and continue to strengthen the character of our country.

This week, it is with great pride that I honor those men and women who work diligently with patience and enthusiasm to greatly improve the lives of complete strangers within their communities. These small feats of compassion performed without the expectation of recognition are long-lasting and deeply appreciated by all.

Amidst the recent violent tragedies, it is of critical importance that we join together as a nation in service to strengthen the communities that are integral to the diverse mosaic of American culture. National Volunteer Week is also an opportunity to give thanks to the wonderful organizations within our congressional district, such as the Harlem Hospital, Community Kitchen of West Harlem, Catholic Charities of New York, and the Andrus Children's Center that exemplify the strong civic service marking the core tenets of volunteerism this week.

There are many other opportunities both long- and short-term, to give back to our wonderful communities. For more information please visit http://www.serve.gov for ways to serve our nation.

RECOGNIZING DR. RONALD TAYLOR

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 26, 2013

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Ronald Taylor on the event of his Inauguration as the sixth President of Merced College, one of the premier community colleges in Central California.

Dr. Taylor began his exemplary educational career in Kyoto, Japan, where he taught English and Linguistics. He also taught at the University of Virginia in the English Department, which at the time was among the top three English Departments in the world. Dr. Taylor and his family decided to return to California, where he moved his way up from student grader to full time professor to Assistant Dean of Instruction for Letters and Social Sciences at Santa Rosa Junior College. Dr. Taylor has also served in the capacity of Vice President of Academic Services at Chabot College and Dean of Instruction at Reedley College.

Before coming to Merced College, Dr. Taylor served as the Superintendent-President of Feather River College. During his tenure at Feather River, Dr. Taylor effectively handled fiscal challenges, implemented a new approach to managing enrollment, and cultivated a communicative and positive atmosphere at the campus. He also successfully lifted a warning sanction that was placed on the college from the Accreditation Commission of Community and Junior Colleges.

Throughout his career, Dr. Taylor has demonstrated an ongoing commitment to the development of the highest standards for the education of his institution, demonstrating through his regular interactions with staff and the community his passion for higher education. Dr. Taylor has extensive experience engaging with diverse populations and has supported activities to encourage cross-cultural understanding.

Being an active member of his community is something of utmost importance to Dr. Taylor. He is an active Rotarian, and has served on many citizen task forces. Dr. Taylor is an ardent advocate for the community college agenda and for rural communities and has served on several statewide commissions. His current focus is on developing effective strategies to improve student success. He sees his primary strength as building consensus and community on campus as a means to foster student success.

It is my distinguished pleasure to welcome Dr. Ronald Taylor, who brings a wealth of experience in college governance to Merced College and wish him good fortune throughout his tenure as President. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he embarks on this new journey to educate our future leaders.