

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF ROBERT HOUSTON

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask for the House's attention today to recognize Mr. Robert Houston, who will be retiring from BAE Systems after 35 years of service.

Robert began his career in 1977 with FMC Corporation as a manufacturing analyst. Since then, Robert has traveled the United States and globe—from Iowa to South Carolina to Iraq. He first held positions like welder, shop floor supervisor and operations and human resources manager. After much hard work, he rose into line management roles. Prior to his current position, Mr. Houston served as the vice president and general manager for the legacy Steel Products and Readiness & Sustainment businesses. During this time, he also acted as the Anniston site executive.

In addition to working for BAE, Robert has been extremely involved in his community. Robert served as the first African American president of the Aiken Rotary Club and the first African American chairman of the Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce. Robert also dedicated time to working with Anniston schools on STEM programs and reading initiatives.

After his retirement, Robert plans to spend time with his family, including his grandson, Cameron. He also plans to vacation with his wife of 35 years.

Mr. Speaker, please join Mr. Houston's family, his colleagues and myself in both thanking Robert Houston for his dedication to the community and wishing him the best of luck in all of his future pursuits.

HONORING MS. TERRY LONGORIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Terry Longoria of Napa County, California on the occasion of her retirement.

In 2002, Ms. Longoria concluded twenty-seven years of hard work and service to her community as Director of Napa County's Department of Health and Human Services. In that capacity she led 350 and employees managed a \$45 million annual budget, ensuring smooth operations within the agency.

Ms. Longoria also served as a founding Board Member of Napa Valley Coalition of Private Non-Profit Agencies, the founding Commissioner from Napa in the Partnership Health Plan of California, and the founding Commissioner from Napa in the Children and Families First Commission, working hard to promote wellness in the Napa Valley and deliver important services to our community.

Since her departure from Health and Human Services, Terry has worked with the Napa County Office of Education, NCOE, as the Director of Safe Schools Healthy Students where she oversaw comprehensive projects

aimed at addressing the needs of Napa students and their families.

Ms. Longoria has served on the Board of Directors for Child Start Incorporated, and as Chair of the Parents Council for the Boys and Girls Club. She is a member of the Bay Area Social Services Consortium, and the Board of Directors for Napa County Council for Economic Opportunity.

Terry has dedicated her life to providing services and support to her Napa community, especially to children and the disadvantaged. Terry has always looked for ways to help others and even her retirement party, which should be her moment in the sun, is at VOICES, so she can use her event as a fundraiser for this great organization.

Mr. Speaker, Terry Longoria has a long and distinguished career of service to others. It is therefore appropriate that we acknowledge her today and wish her well in her retirement.

HONORING THE INDIANA FEVER

HON. LUKE MESSER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of the Indiana Fever, my home-state WNBA team.

The Indiana Fever won the 2012 WNBA championship over the Minnesota Lynx, the first in the history of the franchise. This Fever team embodied the best of Hoosier basketball with a toughness and team effort that won fans over across the State. I was thrilled to join the team on June 14th as President Obama welcomed the newest champions in professional basketball to the White House.

Led on the court by Finals MVP Tamika Catchings and All-Star and Purdue University graduate Katie Douglas, the Fever won in postseason play with a strong defense and a never say quit mentality that helped them overcome adversity. These players overcame significant injuries and came together as a team to win the title after a regular season record of 22–12. Credit for this outstanding leadership goes to Head Coach Lin Dunn, a great ambassador of the game.

Owner Herb Simon, President Jim Morris, Chief Operating Officer Rick Fuson, and President and General Manager of Fever Basketball Kelly Krauskopf deserve special recognition for their leadership of this franchise from expansion team to WNBA Champions. We are lucky to have these leaders, coaches, and players so highly invested in our community.

I join the entire 6th district and Hoosiers across the State in congratulating the Indiana Fever for a fantastic and thrilling 2012 championship season. Fever fans statewide are looking forward to what this talented team will achieve this season.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF BETTY ANN BENTON

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the work of Mrs. Betty Ann Benton of

Pennington, New Jersey for her accomplished career in education. Betty Ann has taught for over thirty years as an elementary school teacher spending many years in Hopewell Township. There she introduced innovative programming and community outreach.

Betty Ann showed leadership in the classroom and her dedication led her to become the first Certified Reading Recovery teacher in the Hopewell Valley School System. Her notable service and accomplishments led to her recognition as Teacher of the Year in Hopewell Elementary School in 1994. Since that recognition she has been a role model to young educators. Betty Ann also introduced Hank, the Reading Therapy Dog, to the district, an idea acclaimed by students and parents that encouraged young, shy students to be engaged.

In addition to her distinguished work as an educator, Betty Ann has also demonstrated great commitment to her community through her involvement in the Healthy Communities Program and her time as a volunteer professional development instructor.

Betty Ann serves as an outstanding role model who has continually shown her dedication to her community through her students. I congratulate her on a long and distinguished career and congratulate her on her retirement.

THE “LIMITING INTERNET AND BLANKET ELECTRONIC REVIEW OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND EMAIL (LIBERT-E) ACT”

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent public revelations about the National Security Agency's extensive surveillance programs, today we are introducing bipartisan legislation that will curtail the excesses of these programs and protect our privacy rights. The “Limiting Internet and Blanket Electronic Review of Telecommunications and Email (LIBERT-E) Act” contains commonsense proposals to strengthen our civil liberties and hold our government accountable.

Specifically, the LIBERT-E Act provides for the following legislative changes:

The legislation reforms access to certain business records for foreign intelligence and international terrorism investigations. Section 2 of the LIBERT-E Act changes Section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act in order to prevent the mass collection of business records that are not material to an authorized foreign intelligence investigation, an international terrorism investigation, or clandestine intelligence activities.

Currently, in order to obtain a Section 215 court order, the government need only show that the records are “relevant” to such an investigation. Recent reports suggest that the government's view of the “relevance” standard includes records of every telephone call on a given network. Section 2 of the LIBERT-E Act would also require that the government show that the relevance of these records to the investigation is based on “specific and articulable” facts, that the records are material to the investigation, and that the records “pertain only to individuals under such investigation.” In addition, the section removes a list of

"presumptively relevant" records. The government should be required to show that the records it seeks are, in fact, material to a particular concern. The section also guarantees the recipient of a Section 215 order the right to challenge an accompanying gag order, and ensures notice and due process for any such challenger.

The LIBERT-E Act also requires additional disclosures to Congress and the public in Section 3 of the legislation. This section provides for greater accountability and transparency in the implementation of the USA PATRIOT Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. This section amends existing reporting requirements contained in Section 601 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1871) by requiring the Attorney General to make available to all Members of Congress the information currently provided to the House and Senate intelligence and judiciary committees. It also requires that the Attorney General make unclassified summaries of each "significant" decision, order, or opinion of the FISA Court available to the public within 180 days of their submission to Congress. Further, this section requires the Inspectors General of the Department of Justice and the Intelligence Community to report on the impact that acquisition of foreign intelligence has had on the privacy of persons located in the United States.

Lastly, the fourth section of the LIBERT-E Act requires that each assessment or review required under Title VII of FISA be submitted in unclassified form, with an unclassified index if necessary.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan measure, which protects our privacy and increases transparency in the government's use of these authorities.

H.R. 2217

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my earlier remarks describing the intent of Congress with regard to H. AMDT. 124 to H.R. 2217, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014. My amendment reads as follows: "None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the First, Second, or Fourth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

The Department of Homeland Security, all of its officials, and all contractors and subcontractors working on its behalf or operating under inherently governmental functions shall respect anonymous speech. No funds shall be used to attempt the unmasking of anonymous speakers, unless two conditions are met. One, there must be probable cause that an anonymous speaker is engaged in criminal activities and two, a warrant from a court with jurisdiction over domestic matters must be issued. Warrants from the FISA court do not serve this purpose, as those courts have jurisdiction over foreign and not domestic matters.

It is the intent of Congress that the Department of Homeland Security, all of its officials, and all contractors and subcontractors working on its behalf or operating under inherently

governmental functions respect the freedom of the press, defining press as "every sort of publication which affords a vehicle of information and opinion" (per Justice Charles Evans Hughes). In any granting of press privileges, DHS is prohibited from distinguishing between media businesses with established track records and citizen publishing vehicles or blogs with partisan, noncommercial, or advocacy missions. DHS shall under no circumstances engage in prior restraint and shall respect the precedential value of *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971). No citizen exercising first amendment rights shall be prohibited from publishing information by the use of funds appropriated in this bill.

It is the intent of Congress that a search under the Fourth Amendment is neither reasonable nor constitutional if, as the Supreme Court noted in *Katz v. United States*, (1) a person expects privacy in the thing searched and (2) society believes that expectation is reasonable. Considering the advances in electronic storage and retrieval technology, as well as the general trail of electronic residue left by any citizen using email, search engines, most forms of banking and commerce, VoIP, or use of the internet or mobile phones, it is the intent of Congress that the Department of Homeland Security, all of its officials, and all contractors and subcontractors working on its behalf or operating under inherently governmental functions should go beyond the so-called "third party doctrine" in protecting fourth amendment rights. Any examination without a person's consent to the Government (not a private party) of search engine records, e-mail, internet records, phone records, or information produced in the course of ordinary business is considered a search of that person's "papers and effects." The Department of Homeland Security, all of its officials, and all contractors and subcontractors working on its behalf or operating under inherently governmental functions are prohibited from using appropriated funds to engage in such searches.

It is not the intent of Congress that every form of surveillance that is technically feasible should be performed. Nor is it the intent of Congress that every form of surveillance that is somehow arguably within court precedent or some strained interpretation of a relevant statute should be performed. On the contrary, statutory authority for surveillance is to be construed narrowly, because all forms of government surveillance implicate and potentially impair or even destroy our privacy rights. It is never the intention of Congress that security concerns override constitutional rights—on the contrary, we take an oath of office to defend those rights. The Fourth Amendment makes it clear, not only by its wording but by its very existence, that the right to privacy is a fundamental part of the American experience. We cannot protect our liberty by snuffing it out—we cannot destroy our village in order to save it.

HONORING CAPTAIN WILLIAM J.
MILNE

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a true leader for his extraordinary

service in the United States Coast Guard, Captain William J. Milne. Captain Milne served his country for 38 years in the Coast Guard and on June 14, he will retire as the Director of Law Enforcement, Maritime Security, and Defense Operations Policy at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington DC. We all owe him a debt of gratitude for his commitment to service and to our country.

A native of Seattle, WA, Captain Milne graduated from Coast Guard Recruit Basic Training in 1975. His first assignment was as a Search and Rescue communications watchstander at Coast Guard Station Umpqua River in Winchester Bay, OR. During this assignment, he not only earned the distinguished SURFMAN designation, but was quickly promoted to Boatswain's Mate First Class in the Coast Guard and assumed the duties as Executive Petty Officer of the Station. Continuing his rapid promotion through the ranks, CAPT Milne was commissioned as an Ensign after completing Officer Candidate School in 1986.

As an officer, Captain Milne served on six Coast Guard cutters including serving as the commanding officer of the cutters *Cape Corwin*, *Redwood* and *Juniper*. He also served in numerous shore-based leadership positions including Coast Guard Liaison to the United States House of Representatives, and commanding officer of one of the Coast Guard's largest training commands in Yorktown, Virginia. In addition to completing some of the most challenging and demanding assignments in the Coast Guard, Captain Milne also earned a Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration, an MBA and a Masters Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies.

Captain Milne is finishing his distinguished career as the Director of Law Enforcement, Maritime Security, and Defense Operations Policy. In this assignment, as well as his previous position as the Program Director for Maritime Counter-Terrorism, Captain Milne oversaw the development of Coast Guard strategic and operational policy vital to our Nation's maritime safety and security. In addition, he was a key leader in the development and management of the Coast Guard's Deployable Specialized Forces. His foresight, experience and judgment ensured these highly specialized forces were not only ready to deploy in response to national security threats, but were also prepared to protect the environment and provide humanitarian assistance to those in need. Most recently, CAPT Milne led the Coast Guard's response to the tragic terrorist bombings at the Boston Marathon, ensuring the Port of Boston was well-protected during the vulnerable days following the attack.

A highly decorated officer, Captain Milne's awards include the Legion of Merit, three Meritorious Service Medals, five Coast Guard Commendation Medals, the Department of Transportation 9/11 Medal for his service in New York City in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks, and several other personal and unit awards.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents and a grateful Nation, I ask all my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the extraordinary career of Captain William J. Milne. There are few opportunities for us to recognize the accomplishments of those who selflessly dedicate their lives to the service of our country, and I cannot thank Captain Milne, his wife Martina, their two children, Dean and Lacey, and their eight grandchildren, with