

Mr. Jhonny Pineda contributed to organizing numerous community events in my district office such as grant workshops, community resource fairs, small business export forums, veteran town hall meetings, STEM education school programs, and healthcare hearings.

As a result of his work in Congress, Mr. Jhonny Pineda has had the unique opportunity of acquiring a deeper understanding of the legislative process, public policy formation in the nation's capital, while also providing assistance to the Hispanic CAUCUS and Diversity Task Force sub-committee.

A native of Huntington Park, California, Mr. Jhonny Pineda attended local grade schools, graduated from Bell High School, and went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Administrations from California State University, San Bernardino and Masters in Business Management from University of Redlands.

As a result of his outstanding service as Legislative Assistant for my congressional office, Mr. Jhonny Pineda is better equipped to provide valuable leadership and contributions to local, regional, state and federal governments; and professional, business, and community endeavors in the State of California and the entire nation.

Let it be known Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Jhonny Pineda be commended for his exemplary service on behalf of the Members of Congress of the United States, and extended sincere best wishes for every success in his future endeavors.

HONORING WAYNE H. WOOD

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Wayne H. Wood, a longtime constituent and friend of mine, and a lifelong friend to the farmers of Michigan. Mr. Wood is retiring after fourteen years as president of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

For most of his adult life, Mr. Wood has been dedicated to the well-being and advancement of the farmers that help put food on the tables of all Americans. Having served as president of the Michigan Farm Bureau since 2000, he also represented that same organization as its vice president the twelve years before that. He was first elected to the board of directors in 1984 as a Director-at-Large. But his roots run even deeper than that, as he was the president of the Sanilac County Farm Bureau for five years before he moved up to the state organization.

As a director representing the Midwest Region on the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors, he has extended his influence beyond the borders of Michigan. His region includes a dozen states: Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Mr. Wood has held a number of important positions of leadership related to the farming industry. He serves on and formerly chaired the Michigan Agriculture Preservation Fund Board, a nine-member board, appointed by the governor, which oversees the state Purchase of Development Rights program and

grant funding. He also spent four years presiding over the Michigan Farmland and Community Alliance, an MFB affiliate organization dedicated to farmland preservation.

In 2003, Mr. Wood became the sole agricultural representative on two high-profile councils. First, Gov. Jennifer Granholm appointed Mr. Wood to her Michigan Land Use Leadership Council, which was charged with studying urban sprawl and making recommendations to the governor on how to minimize the impact of current land use trends on the state's environment and economy. Second, the director of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality appointed him to a newly formed Environmental Advisory Council. The Council is responsible for advising the department on major issues that may affect DEQ programs, policies and operations.

In 2004, the general manager of the Michigan State Fair appointed Mr. Wood to co-chair a commission charged with studying and making recommendations regarding changes and improvements to the annual state fair. In 2005, Governor Granholm appointed him to a newly formed Michigan Food Policy Council, which is charged with making recommendations on ways to increase economic development opportunities in Michigan's food sector while improving agricultural production, community well-being and public health across the state.

Nationally, Mr. Wood was appointed by former Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz to the Rural Environmental Conservation Program Advisory Board.

I know that Wayne Wood's heart will never be far from dairy farming, as he will continue to run his own family farm with his wife, Diane, his son, Mark, his brother Randy, and his nephew, Greg.

On behalf of the people of Michigan's 10th District, and the farmers of Michigan and the Midwest, I congratulate Mr. Wayne H. Wood on his retirement and thank him for his tireless service.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SACRAMENTO JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE, ISAO FUJIMOTO, TOM OKUBO AND THE LATE MITSUYE ENDO

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of The Sacramento Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Isao Fujimoto, Tom Okubo and the late Mitsuye Endo. As Sacramento JACL and community leaders gather to celebrate their organization and these three outstanding individuals, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring them for their great contributions to the Sacramento region and beyond.

Isao Fujimoto was born in 1922 and his family farmed strawberries in Santa Clara County. During World War II he spent time at the internment camps at Heart Mountain and Tule Lake. After the war he received degrees from University of California at Berkeley, Stanford University, and Cornell University. Prior to joining the faculty at the University of California at Davis, he served in the United States Army as a correspondent in Korea and taught

chemistry and English at San Jose High School. At UC Davis, Professor Fujimoto created many of the Asian American programs on campus and helped found the Students of Asian American Studies Program. Professor Fujimoto is active in the community and is very involved with the Central Valley Partnership. Professor Fujimoto is married to Christine Fry and they have two children.

Tom Okubo, born in 1925 in Stockton and attended Sacramento High School before being sent to the Tule Lake Relocation Camp at the age of 17. During World War II, Mr. Okubo was drafted into the United States Army and later served in the Korean War. Returning from war, he went back to school, met his wife Sue and they were married in 1948. He worked for the State of California for 37 years and started Sacramento Custom Tours when he retired in 1988. He and Sue have two children, two grandchildren, and a great grandson. Mr. Okubo is a true community leader and remains active in JACL, VFW and other community organizations.

Mitsuye Endo was born in Sacramento in 1920. In 1942 President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. At this time, Ms. Endo was working as a keypunch operator at the Department of Employment. She was dismissed from the State of California along with over 300 other Japanese-American employees as a result of EO 9066. Along with 100 others, she appealed this decision. Ms. Endo and her family were sent to the Walerga Assembly Relocation Center, then to Tule Lake and later to Topaz, Utah. Ms. Endo rightfully felt her confinement was unconstitutional and had the courage to stand up and declare it. She began fighting to get her civil liberties back by filing a petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The petition was denied, but Ms. Endo did not stop pursuing her case and her unalienable rights. Eventually her case made it to the Supreme Court. Ms. Endo's case would go down in history as *Ex Parte Endo*, and the Supreme Court eventually ruled in her favor. After Ms. Endo was released from the relocation camps, she married Kenneth Tsutsumi and they raised three children. In 2006, Ms. Endo passed away at the age of 85. In July 2014, Ms. Endo received a Presidential Medal of Freedom for her brave efforts as a loyal American in World War II.

Mr. Speaker, as the members of the Sacramento Japanese American Citizens League gather to honor Isao Fujimoto, Tom Okubo and the late Mitsuye Endo, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing them for their exemplary accomplishments and dedication to our nation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CYBER SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2014

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Cyber Supply Chain Management and Transparency Act of 2014, which is designed to address part of the matrix of ongoing vulnerabilities in our nation's government and cyber-infrastructure. This elegant approach emulates proven industry supply chain

methods to stimulate the greatest cyber security impact with the least cost or disruption.

Mr. Speaker, with around ninety percent of a modern software application made up of open source components, the problem of deployed software containing open source components with known vulnerabilities is one of great concern.

One report showed seventy-one percent of all software applications built today contain an open source component with at least one known, critical vulnerability—and some in the government contain hundreds. Exploits against vulnerable applications bypass firewalls in place. Worse, in most cases, exploiting them is as easy as pointing and clicking on a free, downloadable attack tool that does all the work for even unskilled adversaries.

Mr. Speaker, the nation's economy needs open source software development and applications built with it. We could not survive in our modern economy without it.

It is precisely because of the importance of open source components to modern software development, that we need to insure integrity in the open source supply chain, so vulnerabilities are not populated throughout the hundreds of thousands of software applications that use open source components.

If a building contained a similar critical flaw, it could collapse, or if a car contained a known defective part, it could be lead to fatalities and need to be recalled.

Given both widely known and less public (but quite damaging) open source supply chain attacks that have been in the news over the last year, it is essential that the U.S. government begin to protect its cyber infrastructure, the data, and safety of its citizens from defective open source code containing known vulnerabilities.

Here is a short list of some of the recent cyber attacks based on open source vulnerabilities:

In July of 2013, vulnerable open source Struts 2 components allowed most major U.S. banks to be breached.

In addition to the highly publicized Heartbleed, 30 additional vulnerabilities in OpenSSL have been reported in 2014 alone. Several of these flawed components found their way into even critical infrastructure industrial controls (e.g. SIEMENS).

The "ShellShock"/"BashBug" attacks against bash leveraged mistakes in "bash" not noticed for over two decades, but is now affecting applications and embedded devices—some incapable of being updated.

In December 2013, 6,916 different organizations downloaded a version of `httpclient` with a broken `ssl` validation (CVE-2012-5783)—66,824 times, more than one year after the NIST NVD alert.

Bouncy Castle is an open source cryptography library used for applications requiring encryption. In 2013, 4,000 organizations downloaded a version of Bouncy Castle with a CVSS level 10 vulnerability 20,000 times—despite a fix being available for the last seven years.

Over the last year, the most often downloaded open source components with severity 10 (CVSS) NIST security defects, were downloaded by an average of 28 thousand organizations worldwide including all of the top ten Federal service providers (integrators). This means, these 28,000 downloaded components by the top ten U.S. government soft-

ware contractors are now in software being run by the Federal government (and this does not even include commercial software also leveraging known vulnerable third party and open source components). Some of these defective components are as old as 7 years, but they are still being leveraged.

The CVE's in question are: CVE-2007-4575, CVE-2007-6721, CVE-2008-5518, CVE-2010-2272, CVE-2010-2276, CVE-2012-0391, CVE-2012-0392, CVE-2012-0838, CVE-2012-2379, CVE-2013-1777, CVE-2013-1965, CVE-2013-1966, CVE-2013-2115, CVE-2013-2134, CVE-2013-2135, CVE-2013-2251, CVE-2013-4316 and CVE-2014-1202.

Even one of the first founders of the open source movement was quoted in *Wired Magazine*, in an article titled, "The Internet is Broken," under a section subtitled "The Lie of Many Eyes" putting some historic and practical perspective on the assertion that "many eyes" of open source component construction prevents vulnerabilities being introduced:

"For Robert Graham, the CEO of consultancy Errata Security, Shellshock gives lie to a major tenet of open-source software: that open-source code permits 'many eyes' to view and then fix bugs more quickly than proprietary software, where the code is kept out of view from most of the world. It's an idea known as Linus's Law. 'If many eyes had been looking at bash over the past 25 years, these bugs would've been found a long time ago,' Graham wrote on his blog last week.

Linus Torvalds—the guy that Linus's Law is named after and the guy who created the Linux operating system—says that the idea still stands. But the fallacy is the idea that all open-source projects have many eyes. "[There's a lot of code that doesn't actually get very many eyes at all," he says. "And a lot of open-source projects don't actually have all that many developers involved, even when they are fairly core."

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the Cyber Chain Integrity Act of 2014 is to help defend the U.S. government cyber infrastructure, and for DHS to carry out its mandate. On a going-forward basis we need all contractors of software, firmware or products to the U.S. Government to:

1) provide the procuring agency with a bill of materials of all third party and open source components used—along with their version numbers;

2) demonstrate that those component versions have no known vulnerabilities (NIST CVEs) for which less vulnerable alternatives are available and where exceptions are required, a written justification must be provided and risk accepted by the agency granting the exception;

3) provide secure update mechanisms affording a prompt and agile response when new vulnerabilities are discovered in those products; and,

4) supply said fixes and remediation updates within a reasonable specified time frame.

Put plainly: Tell us the ingredients, they can't be known to be bad, and they need to be updateable (as they may prove to be vulnerable in the future).

Further, the bill calls for each U.S. government agency to create an internal process for reducing exposure in existing infrastructure and to support operational security in DHS, to:

1) assess and inventory all third party and open source components (with version num-

bers) in any critical software, firmware or products now in use;

2) develop a risk based plan to remediate known vulnerabilities in third party and open source components now in use;

3) identify un-patchable products to provide compensating controls or migration to patchable replacements;

4) maintain and report lists of components and versions in use for inclusion in a centralized DHS inventory for the purposes of operational risk assessment and incident response:

a) Tactical Uses: Such a resource can more immediately answer "Am I affected?" and "Where is remediation required?"

b) Strategic Uses: A central inventory would also support actionable metrics about projects & suppliers with regards to project & supplier integrity, defect rates, Mean Time To Remediate (MTTR), etc. to support future acquisition and supply chain choices.

Mr. Speaker, physical building codes require a certain quality of steel be used for support beams, and dictate other requirements to ensure substandard building materials are not used in new construction. Similarly, cars must be recalled if they have defective parts (e.g. airbags). Restaurants must pass health code standards, and have specific hygiene and produce requirements so they do not make their customers sick.

This bill requires suppliers to provide a confidential bill of materials (to the procuring agency) of open source components used in their products—just like an ingredients list on the food we buy at the grocery store (not the secret recipes).

This bill does not ask for the source code or how the open source components work together, merely that the bill of materials be supplied to the agency procuring the products, and just like we demand of our cars, that these open source components contain no known defects or vulnerabilities to hackers.

The bill also takes into account future discoveries of open source components with vulnerabilities, like the infamous "Heartbleed" vulnerability, and mandates that software applications be patchable, that is, these vulnerable components can be replaced with non-vulnerable components.

Just like when you find out your car's brake lines need to be replaced, when an open source component is found to have a vulnerability or defect, it needs to be replaced. This bill will allow those patches to be applied. Unfortunately, the Heartbleed vulnerability revealed that many uses were not patchable in embedded devices (e.g.).

Mr. Speaker, the scale of the number of open source components being downloaded and used in software applications has grown at an exponential rate. This year, it is expected that open source components will be downloaded more than 21 billion times, for use in software applications. Half a dozen years ago, roughly one billion were downloaded. The scope of the issue of open source component supply chain integrity is becoming more important as open source component use in software development explodes.

Here is a quick summary of what the Cyber Supply Chain Management and Transparency Act of 2014 does:

Ingredients: Anything sold to the federal government must provide a Bill of Materials of 3rd Party and Open Source Components (along with their versions) to the procuring agency.

Hygiene & Avoidable Risk: Software cannot use vulnerable components for which a less vulnerable component is available (without a written and compelling justification accepted by procuring agency).

Remediation: Software must be patchable/updateable—as new vulnerabilities will inevitably be revealed.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on the committees of jurisdiction and leadership to move forward on this proposal.

RECOGNIZING MEYER COMMUNICATIONS

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Meyer Communications for broadcasting The Mormon Tabernacle Choir to the Ozarks area for over 50 years.

My dear friend Ken Meyer and his late wife Jane started Meyer Communications. Since its founding, Meyer Communications has been an outstanding neighbor in the Ozarks.

Jane passed away in 2001 but her generous spirit lives on today in the philanthropic endeavors of Ken and the Meyer Communications family.

For almost 86 years, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir has been dedicated to transcending cultural and generational boundaries through music. The Mormon Tabernacle Choir has been a much-loved phenomenon of broadcasting with the longest continuous broadcast on the air. Meyer Communications continues to present the Choir each week to be enjoyed by all in the Ozarks.

As we celebrate this special time of year with our family and friends, I want to say thank you to Jane and Ken Meyer for bringing the gift of music to the Ozarks.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE POPULATION COUNCIL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Population Council (Council), an extraordinary organization that has continued to conduct thorough and critical research on health and development issues throughout the world. Their work is thoughtful, empowering, and has helped governments, organizations, and community groups in over 50 countries to formulate policy, identify best practices, and allocate resources. Thanks to the work of the Population Council, millions of youth, families, and communities are benefitting from evidence-based interventions and programs, including education initiatives, family planning, financial literacy, and HIV/AIDS transmission prevention.

Founded in 1952 by John D. Rockefeller III, the Population Council was originally created to better understand population concerns. Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, the Coun-

cil prioritized issues related to family planning, contraception and maternal healthcare initiatives both in the United States and abroad. In the following decades, the Council continued its vital health research, and published groundbreaking discoveries that have since saved countless lives and become accepted doctrine in the medical field. One example of the Council's pioneering work was the discovery in 1977 that smoking cigarettes while using oral contraceptives increased women's risk of heart attack, stroke, and death. Notably, since the Council first began researching and developing reversible contraception, over 120 million women worldwide have used a Council-developed contraceptive.

In the 1980's, the Council began what has now become decades of research on the biology, treatment, support, education, and prevention of HIV/AIDS. In 1996, the Council launched "Horizons", a research program on HIV/AIDS interventions funded by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. This crucial initiative identified best practices associated with preventing and mitigating HIV and AIDS in developing countries. The Council has been instrumental developing home-based, self-testing oral HIV kits, integrating HIV and reproductive services at health clinics, and increasing male circumcision as a means to decrease the rate of female-to-male HIV infection. These practices, treatments, and outreach initiatives have been recognized by governing entities as the key to ending HIV/AIDS.

In recent years, the Council has invested substantial energy, time, and resources to understand the conditions faced by over 500 million adolescent girls in the developing world. Using evidence-based research, the Council has worked to develop and evaluate strategies to help young women lead more healthy and productive lives. Through its thoughtful and extensive research, the Council has demonstrated that when girls are given mentoring, life skills, social support, financial literacy, and education opportunities, their lives improve.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the Population Council for their innovative and revolutionary work in improving the health and well-being of children, families, communities and countries worldwide. The Council's work has irrevocably altered healthcare and education systems for the better.

WILLIAM "BILL" FUJIOKA

HON. JUDY CHU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Representatives XAVIER BECERRA, JULIA BROWNLEY, TONY CÁRDENAS, JANICE HAHN, ALAN LOWENTHAL, GRACE NAPOLITANO, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, LINDA SÁNCHEZ, ADAM SCHIFF, BRAD SHERMAN, and HENRY WAXMAN to recognize a dedicated leader and public servant, William "Bill" Fujioka, on his retirement as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the County of Los Angeles. His retirement marks the end of a remarkable four decades in public service for the Los Angeles city and county governments.

Bill Fujioka is a third-generation Japanese-American born to parents William and Linda

Fujioka and raised in Boyle Heights and Montebello, California. His grandfather, Fred Jiro Fujioka, first arrived in Kansas City from Japan in the early 1900s and became a successful businessman and esteemed member of his community in California. Tragically, during World War II, the family was sent to an internment camp and all their possessions were confiscated during one of the darkest moments of U.S. history. Decades later, Bill has honored the Fujioka name as a faithful public servant for local government. He began his career as a janitor at UC Santa Cruz, and steadily rose to high-level positions within the city and county offices, including the city of Los Angeles' coveted seat as the City Administrative Officer. Seven years ago, he became the CEO of the County of Los Angeles with unanimous praise from the County Board Supervisors and many public officials. He broke barriers as the first person of color in this prestigious position, managing the largest county in the nation with over 100,000 employees and a budget of approximately \$27 billion. As CEO, he diligently oversaw the delivery of programs and services to the county's more than 10 million residents, including public safety and municipal services as well as programs for health, recreation, culture, and the arts.

Although he initially agreed to serve five years as CEO, Bill's dedication to the community compelled him to stay and help guide the county through the Great Recession. The county benefited immensely from his decision; during the Great Recession, no county employee was laid off or furloughed and many critical services were maintained and provided. His ability to stabilize the county during the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression is truly an extraordinary accomplishment.

Bill's success in managing the County of Los Angeles and his exceptional career as a public servant is a true inspiration for all of us. We thank him for his service, his leadership in the community, and for being a role model for so many.

H.R. 3572, H.R. 5769, H.R. 5771

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following:

H.R. 3572—To revise the boundaries of certain John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in North Carolina, as amended: On December 2, 2014, a conflict kept me from voting on H.R. 3572 under suspension of the rules. This bill revises the boundaries of certain John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in North Carolina. If I had been present, I would have voted for this legislation.

H.R. 5769—Howard Coble Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2014: Today I voted for H.R. 5769, in part as a tribute our retiring colleague HOWARD COBLE. While the legislation contained many good provisions, it also had some disturbing ones. Key among them were those could make it harder for the U.S. to deliver food aid in a more timely, cost effective and impactful way. Any provision that