

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)).