

through the ranks from a sergeant in Madisonville to the Drug Enforcement Captain at DESI WEST.

He represents his State proudly as a man of honor and is an officer of tremendous depth, intellect and vision.

I honor him today because of his dignified and steadfast commitment to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, his fellow officers and the citizens of our community.

ON THE PASSING OF MY DEAR FRIEND, AMERICAN PATRIOT AND COMMUNITY LEADER, COL. H. WILLIAM "BILL" CARD

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor in memoriam the dedication and outstanding leadership of COL. H. William "Bill" Card, who served as mayor of Harlingen, Texas, from 1987 to 1998. He passed away Sunday, July 18, 2010, in Harlingen at the age of 88.

Colonel Card, who spent more than 2 decades in selfless service as Mayor of Harlingen, championed a united front of Rio Grande Valley communities to develop a regional effort for business opportunities and economic development. He was an unsung hero of the Rio Grande Valley.

Colonel Card was the longest-serving mayor of Harlingen, where he served 4 terms as mayor of the city. During his leadership, Harlingen was named an "All-American City."

Colonel Card retired from the Marine Corps after 28 years of service and relocated to Harlingen in 1968 to become commander of the Marine Military Academy. In 1975, he began his career as a banker and went on to become president of the First National Bank of Harlingen.

Colonel Card is survived by his wife, Garrison, his son, Bill Card III, and his daughter, Patti Card Smith. He is preceded in death by his daughter Cheryl Card Gray.

Today, I ask that my colleagues join me in commemorating the life of Colonel Card, who served this Nation with dignity, honor, respect and admiration. He will long be remembered by the communities he cared so much for in South Texas. His family, friends and loved ones will miss him dearly—so will I.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AFFORDABILITY TRANSPARENCY ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Transportation and Housing Affordability Transparency Act, or "THAT Act." This legislation will provide homebuyers, renters, and policy makers with the information they need to make informed decisions about their housing choices.

The average family spends about half of its income on transportation and housing costs.

Housing affordability has traditionally been measured as the extent to which a household's income can cover the purchase price of a home or the monthly rent. However, transportation costs can vary based on the location of a home. The cost of transportation has been growing as people move further from their jobs and community development patterns require families to drive for most of their outings. In certain auto-dependent areas, transportation costs can be very high, leaving families with less money for housing, food, healthcare, education, and other important expenses.

Transportation costs and savings are not currently taken into account in government affordability measures and standards, and information is not generally available to consumers looking to purchase or rent homes. For example, low-income housing tax credits, down payment assistance grants, and rental assistance under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 are all awarded and used without regard to this transportation cost burden. At a time of increasing gas prices and the pending expiration of many of the federal subsidies that keep housing near transit affordable, it's important for consumers and decision-makers to take transportation costs into account.

This legislation requires the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to work with the Department of Transportation and other stakeholders to develop a transportation affordability index that measures the transportation costs associated with the location of a home. The bill requires HUD to take into consideration a number of factors that determine transportation costs, including the location and frequency of transit service, the average vehicle miles travelled in the area, and the availability of services such as grocery stores, bike lanes, community centers, and schools. HUD will be required to share this information with the general public, realtors, regional and local housing and planning agencies, states, and entities that engage in transportation demand management programs. The bill also requires HUD, where feasible, to incorporate transportation costs into its housing programs and work with other federal agencies, states, and local governments to incorporate transportation costs into their housing programs.

The information made available by this legislation will ensure transparency in housing and transportation costs for consumers, housing providers, local and regional planning agencies, and other stakeholders. It will also enable HUD, where appropriate, to incorporate transportation costs into its affordability measures and standards. Finally, it will help communities recognize the importance of providing affordable transportation and housing choices for their residents, and give them the tools they need to do so.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this simple legislation to help make our families safer, healthier, and more economically secure.

HONORING THE TOWN OF
MATTAWAMKEAG

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. MICHAUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the town of Mattawamkeag, Maine as it celebrates its Sesquicentennial this month.

Mattawamkeag is the historical site of an early Native American fishing village located on the Mattawamkeag River, a tributary to the Penobscot River. The Indians once told of an ancient burial ground on the northern bank of this river, not far from the town today. Maine residents began settling the area in 1829, and it became incorporated into the state in 1860.

The citizens of this small town, currently numbering around 825 residents today, have experienced their fair share of history, both within the State of Maine and the greater United States. During the Civil War, thirty soldiers from the town left to fight for the Union; seven did not return. And in 1847, Henry David Thoreau visited and wrote about Mattawamkeag during his travels.

The town's background is also closely tied to the complex railway systems of the United States. It served as a key stop on a transcontinental railway linking Maine to the city of Saint John in New Brunswick, Canada during the late nineteenth century. The network later expanded, and Mattawamkeag became connected to the cities of Megantic in Quebec and Vancouver in British Columbia. Even today, this town plays an important role in interstate exchange, operating as the final eastern stop on the Guilford Rail System connecting Maine, New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

I am pleased to share in the celebration as Mattawamkeag looks back on 150 years of rich history.

Madam Speaker, please join me in wishing all the citizens of Mattawamkeag well on this joyous occasion.

H.R. 4173, THE DODD-FRANK WALL STREET REFORM AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT CLARIFICATION OF INTENT WITH RESPECT TO THE NONADMITTED AND REINSURANCE REFORM ACT

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Madam Speaker, as a House conferee and the chief sponsor of H.R. 2571, the Nonadmitted and Reinsurance Reform Act, that was included in the conference report for H.R. 4173, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, I wanted to make one important clarification of intent on the final language. The President signed the Dodd-Frank Act into law yesterday.

Section 521(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act is intended to require the broker to pay or remit all tax in a surplus lines transaction to the "Home State" of the insured as defined in the Act and to no other state or political subdivision of any

state. If other states are to receive a portion of the tax payment, the Act provides that the states may enter into a compact or otherwise establish procedures to allocate among the states the premium taxes paid to an insured's "Home State."

Further, it is the intention that as a result of this Act, each State adopt nationwide uniform requirements, forms, and procedures—such as an interstate compact—that provides for the reporting, payment, collection, and allocation of all premium taxes for surplus lines insurance as well as all nonadmitted insurance in the insured's "home state". Uniformity in the taxation of surplus lines and nonadmitted insurance will be of great benefit to insurance consumers, brokers and the states.

In addition, under Section 522(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act, the placement of all nonadmitted insurance, including surplus lines insurance, shall be subject solely to the statutory and regulatory requirements imposed directly by the insured's "Home State" and no other state. It is the intention that surplus lines and nonadmitted insurance transactions, particularly when the insurance covers risks in more than one state, be within the sole province of the insured's "Home State."

A TRIBUTE TO ANN G.
HUTCHINSON

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Ann G. Hutchinson, who has dedicated her career to the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

On July 30, 2010, Ms. Hutchinson will retire after over 30 years of dedicated service. She has been an asset to the Fort Knox community and has distinguished herself while serving in positions of increasing responsibility at the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC).

In her latest role as the Deputy Protocol Officer, Ms. Hutchinson provided exceptional executive services to nine commanding generals. Her outstanding reputation with so many senior leaders is based on her attention to detail and her "can-do" attitude.

Ms. Hutchinson's unique abilities to manage competing requirements while maintaining the flexibility to respond to changes are unparalleled.

I know she means so much to her colleagues. Her hard work ethic, personal sacrifice and professionalism will be an example for so many others to follow.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ann G. Hutchinson for her commitment to the U.S. Army, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, our Nation and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

HONORING THE CITY OF
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. BOB INGLIS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. INGLIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Simpsonville, South Carolina for being

named one of Family Circle Magazine's "10 Best Towns to Raise a Family" in 2010. Led by Mayor Dennis Waldrop's vision, Simpsonville was picked as one of the "perfect places to raise kids" because of its "affordable homes, green spaces, blue-ribbon schools and giving spirit."

The city hosts one of the top balloon festivals in the country annually in Freedom Weekend Aloft and features the Discovery Island Waterpark, Golden Strip YMCA and a new state-of-the-art IMAX movie theater.

The proximity to the mountains, coastal beaches and revitalized downtown Greenville make Simpsonville one of the Upstate's top destination cities for a family-friendly atmosphere.

I congratulate Simpsonville and Mayor Waldrop on their continuous strides in moving the community forward.

AMBASSADOR JOHN BOLTON'S ADDRESS TO THE PRO-DEMOCRACY IRANIAN RALLY IN PARIS, JUNE 26, 2010

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Madam Speaker, on 26 June 2010 tens of thousands of pro-democracy Iranians and hundreds of parliamentarians and dignitaries from Europe gathered in Paris (Taverny), France to express their support for the Iranian dissidents based in Camp Ashraf, as well as the uprising in Iran. Notable among prominent speakers was our former Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. John Bolton. I believe his speech provides very important guidelines beyond partisan politics, for any American policymaker who is genuinely concerned about Tehran's nuclear threat and is looking for potential options as the solution to the Iranian problem.

AMBASSADOR JOHN BOLTON'S ADDRESS BEFORE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF IRANIANS AND HUNDREDS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AND DIGNITARIES FROM EUROPE HELD ON 26 JUNE 2010 IN PARIS, FRANCE

Ambassador John Bolton: Thank you. Thank you very much. It's a great pleasure to be here today and to say thank you for the opportunity to address the free people of Iran. I would like you to know and all the people still inside Iran to know how many tens of millions of Americans believe that the policy of the United States government should be regime change in Iran.

I don't need to tell anybody here today how oppressive the regime is and the crimes it has committed against the people of Iran. This is not a government that is loyal to the people. This is a government that is loyal only to itself and keeping itself in power. What is important, I think, for the rest of the world to understand is how, in the past several years in particular, the regime has become increasingly a military dictatorship, and that this is an oppressive, in fact fascist, regime that controls Iran today.

The repression that followed last year's fraudulent June 12 presidential election was an eye opener for many people in the West and certainly in the United States. And this is because not simply that the election itself was fraudulent and not simply because of the brutality of the Pasdaran and the Bassiji against the people of Iran, but because the

entire sequence of events revealed just how basic are the flaws in the current regime and just how strong is the opposition of the people of Iran to the regime itself.

I must say, speaking as an American, that I found the US reaction to the repression after the June 12 election as very disappointing. I think that the administration did not want to speak the truth about what was going on inside Iran because it was still focused on the open hand that it had extended to the Iranian regime; an open hand for negotiations particularly over the nuclear weapons program. Now, I think, anyone familiar with the regime had to know at the beginning that the open hand would be rejected and that there would be no negotiation over the nuclear program and certainly no negotiations over the freedom of the Iranian people. It remains to this day a disappointment that the administration in Washington has not realized that yet.

But I do want to assure you that in the United States, among the people, in the Congress, in the media, and in academic circles, there is an increasing realization that the regime in Tehran is not a regime that we can negotiate with and that the open hand policy has failed.

This meeting today is a signal both to the people still trapped inside Iran and the democratic countries all around the world that the people of Iran seek to have control over their own government and to participate in democratic elections. It is a tragedy for Iran that its best friend and closest ally in the world is North Korea; North Korea, which has its own nuclear weapons, which pursues ballistic missile technology that threatens peace and security not only in Asia but in the Middle East as well, which, financed by the regime in Tehran, was building a nuclear reactor in Syria, and which partners with Iran on the nuclear program. It is a regime that is the most dictatorial on Earth today; North Korea is a prison camp. North Korea's people are on the verge of starving; and it still nonetheless pursues nuclear weapons and works with the government of Iran. This is a huge tragedy for the people of Iran. But what it reflects is the isolation of the regime from civilized governments all around the world. It is a fitting tribute to the free people of Iran that so many parliamentarians, from Europe, Canada, the United States, and around the world have begun to see the impact of the regime on the people of Iran.

It also has to be troubling that the regime's closest large friends around the world are Russia and China; China which has never had on the mainland true democratic institutions; and Russia which passed from authoritarianism into a period of democracy and may be passing right back into authoritarianism. This is not something that a free Iran would tolerate.

Moreover, the regime's support for international terrorism—some have described it as the central banker for international terrorism, supporting terrorist groups all around the world—have helped contribute to the isolation of Iran and the increasing difficulty imposed on the Iranian people. Now, I think that the United States' policy of regime change should be a very active policy. I think the first thing that we need to be clear on is that the United States will not stand in the way of legitimate opposition groups of Iranians who seek regime change in Iran.

As all of you know, in many European countries, the designation of the MEK as a terrorist organization has been lifted. That has not happened in the United States yet. But there are many members of Congress who have pressed Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, to have the State Department reevaluate that designation which after all was