

include Citizen of the Quarter, National Honor Society, academic letter and pins, a drama award, and even Rookie of the Year for volleyball. Starting as a freshman, Irene joined activities such as volleyball, PTSA, choir, theater, JROTC, and peer helpers.

Her positive nature is cherished by her pastor: "As I have heard her speak in front of crowds at youth events and on mission trips to the Dominican Republic, I have heard her encourage many people, both her peers and the adults who work around her. She is a shining example of what teachers, leaders, and bosses want to have their students behave like. In many ways, she shows maturity beyond her years."

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Irene Moore. She is an outstanding member of our community and I wish her the best in her bright future. I am honored to represent her in the United States Congress.

ON THE PASSING OF BRYAN  
JOHNSTON

**HON. DARLENE HOOLEY**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 19, 2008*

Ms. HOOLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Bryan Johnston—a man the capital city's daily newspaper, the Statesman Journal, referred to as "Salem's Mr. Fix-it." Bryan Johnston didn't just fill the needs of Salem, but of the entire state of Oregon as well.

He was, as the Statesman Journal so aptly put it, the "go-to guy": "Need someone to fill in as Willamette University president? Call on Bryan. Need someone to give a commencement address? Call on Bryan. Need someone to run a state agency? Call on Bryan. Need someone to lead a school bond-measure campaign? Call on Bryan. And much, much more."

Bryan's reason for getting up in the morning was to serve others: to raise a family; to love and support a wife; to bring his neighbors together; to achieve results; to help resolve issues and disputes.

Bryan had a deep and unabashed belief in public service.

He deeply believed that education was the key to a bright future. He was co-chair of the Salem Keizer School Construction Bond Steering Committee and the Pass the School Bond Committee. He knew that a family provided the backbone to a youngster's life and so worked for the Family Building Blocks Capital Campaign. He also knew that as a family served to nurture growing kids, so a community could serve to nurture local families. He served on the Salem Community Development Corporation and Chamber of Commerce as well as worked with Marion Polk Legal Aid and the Neighbor-to-Neighbor organization. Last, but certainly not least, Bryan Johnston's faith was important to him as was his service for his faith community.

Bryan knew how to work hard, work effectively, work with humor and work with warmth. He was kind at the right times and witty at other right times.

Mostly, I will remember Bryan for always looking forward and moving forward—no obstacle was too great and no odds were too long.

Bryan's passing comes as he was about to start his "dream job" as president of St. Martin's College outside Tacoma. But he did Oregon's "dream job" all along.

A poem by Hafiz that aptly describes Bryan's generosity:

Even after all this time

The sun never says to the earth,

"You owe me."

Look what happens with a love like that.

It lights up the whole world.

And Bryan lit up our world for his brief time in it—without expecting anything in return. We can all learn from Bryan's example and live to pay the debt forward.

He is survived by his wife of over 29 years, Anne, and their four children, and the thousands of Oregonians whose lives he touched through his service.

REGARDING THE INTRODUCTION  
OF H.R. 6298, TO RESTRICT NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 19, 2008*

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I was proud to join as an original cosponsor of H.R. 6298, restricting nuclear cooperation with Saudi Arabia, authored by Congressman ED MARKEY of Massachusetts and Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN of Florida. However, I do not believe Congress should permanently close the door on nuclear cooperation with any state, even a state that has large petro-carbon and other energy resources, provided that the country make, as part of any agreement providing for nuclear cooperation, permanent commitments that will enhance U.S. nonproliferation goals.

The Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding potential nuclear cooperation could lead to the transfer of nuclear technology from the United States without such commitments on the part of the Saudis, and would otherwise not advance our nonproliferation goals.

The restrictions on nuclear cooperation set forth in H.R. 6298 can be modified by future legislation. Even after enactment, Congress should review any proposal by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for nuclear cooperation which contains unambiguous, permanent, enforceable and verifiable commitments by the Kingdom to prevent proliferation, including especially a binding commitment by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to never develop sensitive aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle.

Nuclear cooperation is an important aspect of commercial relations between countries, and Congress must more effectively exercise its Constitutional authority in this area. The current mechanism for Congressional review of nuclear cooperation agreements laid out in Section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act does not serve us well in that regard. Currently, the Administration may negotiate an agreement and put it into force simply by laying it before the Congress for 90 continuous session days. Congress, if it disapproves of a proposed "123 Agreement" would have to pass a resolution of disapproval, and would have to override a

presumptive veto of such a resolution by a 2/3rds vote.

There is no reason for us to impose on Congress the requirement to achieve a supermajority in order to prevail in a dispute with the Executive Branch on an issue where Congress clearly has the Constitutional prerogative, namely international commerce (see Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3). I look forward to efforts to overhaul the Atomic Energy Act to require affirmative approval by Congress before a nuclear cooperation agreement can enter into force.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND  
SPACE ADMINISTRATION AU-  
THORIZATION ACT OF 2008

SPEECH OF

**HON. GENE GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 12, 2008*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6063) to authorize the programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendment to H.R. 6063 submitted by my good friend from Texas, Congressman NICK LAMPSON.

The Lampson amendment will enable NASA to meet its energy needs by clarifying language set forth in Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

Section 526 prohibits Federal agencies from purchasing alternative or synthetic fuels for mobility-related use other than for research or testing, unless the purchase contract specifies that the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions are less than that of conventional petroleum-based fuels.

The Lampson amendment will enable NASA to continue to contract for generally available fuels as long as the fuel is not predominately made from non-conventional sources. Without the certainty of this amendment, NASA may not have been able to procure fuels that may have been mixed with Canadian oil sands, no matter how small the mixture.

North American oil sands are vital to United States oil supplies. Oil sands represent approximately 5 percent of the total U.S. oil supply and are mixed in with fuel derived from other sources.

With the price of energy skyrocketing, our nation needs to diversify our fuel supplies, not restrict them. America should also encourage increased supplies of North American energy and decrease our dependence on oil from hostile countries.

I applaud Congressman LAMPSON's amendment and urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support it. Thank you.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NON-  
NATIVE WILDLIFE INVASION  
PREVENTION ACT

**HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 19, 2008*

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to protect the United

States from harm caused by invasive species. The bill, entitled the "Nonnative Wildlife Invasion Prevention Act," constitutes a proactive approach to combating invasive wildlife species by preventing their entry at the border.

Currently there is no federal law prohibiting the importation of invasive species into the United States. Yet, nonnative plants and animals are known by scientists to have been introduced into ecosystems in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories. Invasive, nonnative species can harm the economy, human health, and the health of other animal species. Such harm ranges, for example, from depreciating farmland property values to the spreading of disease and loss of irrigation water. Additionally, collapse of buildings; competition with native animals; sport, game, and endangered species losses; habitat alteration; and other ecosystem disturbances; have resulted from the introduction of invasive species.

Scientists and economists estimate the cost of damages caused by invasive species in the United States to amount to over \$123 billion annually. The risks associated with the introduction and establishment of invasive species, and the costs of mitigation, will continue to rise concomitantly with the expansion of trade and increased speed and frequency of travel. The sheer volume of cargo shipped and exchanged worldwide continues to increase, and many communities across the United States are experiencing growth in tourism and in their visitor industries. These factors are reason alone to develop protocols and a system for assessing the risk of all nonnative wildlife species that could be imported or introduced into the United States.

Preventing the introduction of invasive species is a significant challenge and priority for many communities across the country, including my district, Guam. Invasive species, for example, threaten the biodiversity and the ecology of the Florida Everglades, the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, and the Great Lakes, among other national environmental treasures in our country. On Guam, the brown tree snake has caused the extirpation of many native, endemic forest birds and lizards. The coqui tree frog and the coconut rhinoceros beetle are the latest species to have entered Guam. Although the brown tree snake was accidentally introduced through cargo shipments several decades ago, intentional introduction of invasive species today is something that can and should be controlled. The bill introduced today would protect citizens, the economy, and the environment from imported wildlife species that have the known potential to and that would likely harm our interests in the United States.

Absent a comprehensive federal law addressing the importation of nonnative species, the only protection provided by the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981. This law authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate wildlife species considered "injurious" to humans and prohibit importation of such species into the country. The process, however, to designate a species as injurious can take four years on average, at which point in most cases harm has already been caused and realized.

The Nonnative Wildlife Invasion Prevention Act authorizes the establishment by regulation of a risk assessment process to control the importation of wildlife species. The bill adopts

a preventative approach by requiring the Secretary of the Interior to develop with public notice and public input a "green list" of species allowed to be imported and a "black list" preventing invasive species from entering the country. Prior to approving a species to be imported, the Secretary must evaluate its potential risk to humans, other animal species, and environmental health. Any imports of "black list" species will be subject to penalties under the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981. The Secretary, however, may permit importation of an animal of such other prohibited species for educational, scientific research, or accredited zoological or aquarium display purposes. Finally, import fees will be collected to cover the costs of the risk assessment process.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to advance this legislation and to strengthen the abilities of the federal government to more effectively manage and prevent the introduction and establishment of nonnative wildlife species.

#### HONORING CAROL ROEVER

#### HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2008

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Carol Roever of St. Joseph, Missouri. Carol is active in the community through work and in her spare time and she has been chosen to receive the YWCA Woman of Excellence Award for Women in the Workplace.

As an Associate Professor at MWSU, Carol Roever sets high expectations for her students and supports them to achieve these goals. Her students have won awards in national contests and have been selected to present their research at international conferences in the U.S., Finland, Denmark, Germany and Italy. Developing a course to introduce students to international business, Carol has taken more than 135 students to seven countries to participate in business seminars, learn from corporate leaders, and experience cultural differences.

Beyond the classroom, Carol has directed the Department of Business internship program for a number of years, placing over 500 students in internships across the U.S. In addition, over the last seven years, Carol has presented 13 papers at regional, national and international conferences. She recently spent a semester as a visiting professor at Yeditepe University in Istanbul, Turkey. In 2006, she was selected as Chairperson for the Department of Business at MWSU. Her dedication to her students and her outstanding teaching have earned her national recognition from professional organizations. She has also received awards from MWSU that acknowledge the quality and significance of her work. Carol is an active volunteer in St. Joseph, having served on Heartland Health boards for more than 12 years, with two years as Medical Center Board President. This year she presented three communication workshops for women in the YWCA shelter.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Carol Roever. She has made an amazing impact on countless individuals in the community. I am honored to represent her in the United States Congress.

#### IRAN AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

#### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2008

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Madam Speaker, it's clear that those leading the government of Iran are not friends of the United States or of our friends, including Israel. It would be folly to think otherwise.

So, we are right to be concerned about the possibility that Iran could obtain nuclear weapons, and we should take seriously the report from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that the possibility of their developing them is "a matter of serious concern."

But I think a recent editorial in the Colorado Springs Gazette was right to remind us that while Iran's actions "cannot help but arouse suspicion . . . This is hardly a reason to resume rattling sabers, as some Americans seem to desire" and that in fact "it may be a reason to take steps toward more direct talks with the theocratic regime."

Because I think its points deserve consideration, I am attaching the complete editorial for the information of our colleagues:

[From the Gazette, Colorado Springs, June 5, 2008]

#### AN OPENING FOR IRAN TALKS?

The latest report from the International Atomic Energy Agency indicates that while there is still no solid evidence that Iran is actively developing nuclear weapons, the possibility is still "a matter of serious concern." Iran is still playing cat-and-mouse with the IAEA in ways that cannot help but arouse suspicion.

This is hardly a reason to resume rattling sabers, as some Americans seem to desire. Indeed, it may be a reason to take steps toward more direct talks with the theocratic regime.

The fact that a rival to loose-lipped Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was overwhelmingly elected as speaker of the Iranian parliament suggests that it might be a good time to take preliminary steps toward resuming the official contact between Iran and the United States. Ali Larijani, who has been critical of Ahmadinejad because of persistent inflation and other economic problems, won by a vote of 323-31.

It is unthinkable that Larijani rolled up this majority without backing from Iran's supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Khamenei, and the mullahs who really run the country. Most analysts interpret his victory as a signal that the mullahs are rethinking their support of Ahmadinejad.

If the United States is to remain involved in the region, it is wise to recognize that while Iran poses no direct threat to the United States, it is an important regional power. In such situations, as the Godfather understood, it is important to keep your friends close and your enemies closer.

#### A TRIBUTE TO SAM EVANS

#### HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2008

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor a great Philadelphian and a great American, the late Sam Evans.

He had firsthand experience as a victim of oppression. His mother was born before abolition, and he witnessed five lynchings before