

that people would have the right to serve their country and be treated equally regardless of their race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sixty years after Executive Order 9981 was signed and 45 years after the proclamations in this document were implemented, the U.S. military now includes the full spectrum of our great country. More than 1.4 million men and women make up America's active and reserve forces. They can serve with the knowledge that there are laws to ensure that they receive the same rights and liberties that they fought to secure for others.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the 60th anniversary of the initial call to integrate our nation's Armed Forces, we must remember to continue the legacy of eliminating discrimination and bigotry from the institutions that represent our country and make it great. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution and demonstrate our continued commitment to laws that promote liberty, equality and justice in every sector of our society.

# INTRODUCTION OF THE SANCTUARY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2008

**HON. MADELINE Z. BORDALLO**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2008*

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, which was first enacted by the 92nd Congress as Title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-532).

The Nation's first national marine sanctuary was designated in 1975 off the Outer Banks of North Carolina to protect the wreck of a famous Civil War ironclad, the U.S.S. *Monitor*. Since then, 12 other national marine sanctuaries and one national marine monument have been designated. The various sites, ranging from Fagatele Bay in American Samoa to Thunder Bay in Lake Huron, protect deep ocean gardens, near shore coral reefs, whale migration corridors, deep sea canyons, and underwater archeological sites.

These marine sites are managed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and activities like shipping, commercial and recreational fishing, boating, scuba diving, and marine tourism are allowed within such sites where determined to be compatible with resource protection. However, drilling, mining, dredging, dumping waste and removing artifacts are generally prohibited in the sanctuaries and considered to be activities inconsistent with the purposes of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act.

Congress last reauthorized the National Marine Sanctuaries Act in 2000 with the passage of the National Marine Sanctuaries Amendments Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-513). The overall purpose of the legislation enacted in 2000 was to reauthorize the National Marine Sanctuaries Act through fiscal year 2005 and to make substantive changes to the management of existing sanctuaries and the designation of additional marine sanctuaries.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, and Oceans has held two oversight hearings to date in this Congress to receive testimony

from stakeholders regarding reauthorization of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act. The Subcommittee first convened for this purpose at a field hearing in Santa Barbara, California on November 3, 2007, and more recently in Washington, DC on June 18, 2008. It is generally agreed that the national marine sanctuaries are fulfilling statutory set missions to protect nationally significant areas of the marine environment and are collectively serving as a useful model demonstrating ecosystem-based management. However, since Congress last reauthorized the Act several concerns have emerged and have been raised by stakeholders and the Administration. These issues have been examined by the Subcommittee during both of its oversight hearings. The legislation I have introduced today attempts to address many of these issues.

First, over the past decade the science and theory behind the concept of marine protected areas and marine reserves (MPAs) has developed, and the use of MPAs as a management tool is much more prevalent today than it was at the time the National Marine Sanctuaries Act was last reauthorized. Supporters of the concept consider the existing statutory limitation on new sanctuary designations at odds with current thinking and practice, as well as contrary to the purposes of the Act. The bill I have introduced today, the Sanctuary Enhancement Act of 2008, would repeal the limitation on new sanctuary designations and require the Secretary of Commerce to develop a site selection report for potential new sanctuaries.

Second, despite NOAA's best intentions, the agency has been unable to complete management plan reviews for all sanctuaries within the statutorily-required 5-year period, resulting in a virtually never-ending planning cycle. Furthermore, critics question whether the statutory established timeframe allows adequate time for NOAA to properly evaluate the effectiveness of management plans. In order to allow adequate time for quality reviews, under the Sanctuary Enhancement Act the first management plan review timeframe would be expanded from 5 years to 7 years, and the period for subsequent reviews would be expanded to 10 years.

Another area of focus has been on regulating fishing within marine sanctuaries. Section 304(a)(5) of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act formally incorporates Regional Fisheries Management Councils into the process for developing fishing regulations within marine sanctuaries. Various interests believe there continues to be a lack of clarity with respect to such authorities and such lack of clarity has created tensions within some sectors of the fishing community. In an effort to reduce some of that tension, the Sanctuary Enhancement Act would authorize the Secretary to include fishing regulations in the designation documents if the regulations are compatible with the purposes of the sanctuary, the mission of the entire system of sanctuaries and the National Marine Sanctuaries Act. The Sanctuary Enhancement Act also clarifies the role and actions of the Secretary in approving or disapproving draft fishing regulations requested from Regional Fishery Management Councils.

Finally, critics contend that the text of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act is misinterpreted and that NOAA's implementation of the Act as a "multiple-use" authority is misguided.

Such critics advocate that the Act be amended to prioritize the protective missions of the sanctuaries and to strengthen the Act in comparison to other laws that authorize activities in the marine environment. To resolve this problem, the Sanctuary Enhancement Act would formally establish a National Marine Sanctuary System and insert a mission statement for the System to "protect, conserve, preserve, restore and recover the biodiversity, ecological integrity, and cultural legacy of the living and nonliving resources within the system for the benefit of present and future generations."

I believe the bill I have introduced today enhances the network of sanctuaries by establishing a unified structure and system for their management and by amending the National Marine Sanctuaries Act to address a variety of concerns raised by stakeholders since its last reauthorization. I am joined today in introducing this bill by Ms. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, a co-chair of the National Marine Sanctuaries Caucus, and ten other colleagues, including Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE of the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans. I invite all of my colleagues to join us in the effort to reauthorize and strengthen this essential marine conservation law. Working together we can strive to leave our children and grandchildren a sanctuary system that can grow as a vibrant, healthy and sound system of marine environments.

HONORING FORMER MAYOR BOB JEHN OF CLOVERDALE, CALIFORNIA

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2008*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, together with my colleague MIKE THOMPSON, I rise today to recognize my good friend, Bob Jehn, who retired from public office on July 4, 2008 after serving 14 years on the city council of Cloverdale, California.

During Mr. Jehn's tenure on the council, he served four times as its mayor. He was also a three-term member of the board of directors on the League of California Cities, past chairman and the longest serving member of the Sonoma County Transportation Authority, past chairman and member of the North Coast Rail Authority and chairman and member of the Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit Authority.

He was the driving force behind the establishment of Cloverdale River Park, a 70-acre public access area along the Russian River, and led the successful effort to secure a permanent conservation easement for 250 acres of hillside overlooking Cloverdale.

His other civic duties included service on the Cloverdale Planning Commission and former chair of the Cloverdale Economic Development Commission. He was an active member of the Cloverdale Rotary Club, the Cloverdale Chamber of Commerce, the Cloverdale Historical Society and the North Coast Association of Health Underwriters. He was honored by his community as volunteer of the year in 1994.

Mr. Jehn and his wife of 30 years, Nancy, moved to California in 1977 and to Cloverdale

in 1990. He is a graduate of the University of Texas and a Navy veteran, serving aboard the USS *Force*, MSO 445, an ocean mine sweeper, from June 1963 through May 1965.

Mr. Jehn plans to devote his time and his energies to his health insurance business and to his family, focusing on and doting on his three grandchildren, Grace, 8, Billy, 6 and Sophia, 3.

Madam Speaker, Bob Jehn, has been an exceptional public servant. He has served the people of Cloverdale and Sonoma County well and it is fitting at this time that we honor him today and wish him well as he enters the next phase of his life.

#### INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 16, 2008*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration of the bill (H.R. 5959) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I support this bipartisan bill, which is designed to strengthen and improve America's intelligence capabilities.

The bill strengthens intelligence by adding funding to enhance human intelligence collection, strengthening research and development in advanced technologies, and improving signals intelligence. Importantly, the bill also includes strong provisions to promote accountability, including prohibiting the use of CIA contractors to interrogate detainees, requiring a report on compliance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, and creating a statutory, Senate-confirmed Inspector General for the entire Intelligence community.

I am disappointed in what the bill doesn't include—a provision included in last year's authorization bill that would have prohibited interrogation techniques not authorized by the Army Field Manual on Interrogation.

Despite White House claims that the United States does not torture prisoners, we continue to learn about Administration actions that seem to condone the use of coercive techniques in questioning prisoners.

Last year, we learned about a classified Justice Department memo from February 2005 allowing waterboarding and other coercive techniques. Then there was the Executive Order signed last year that effectively opened a loophole for the CIA to practice interrogation techniques that go beyond those allowed by the U.S. military.

Reports of destroyed interrogation tapes showing CIA operatives using waterboarding and other "enhanced" techniques are deeply disturbing, and suggest a double standard, whereby these techniques are approved for use by the CIA but not by the Department of Defense and its intelligence agencies. All this points to the need for a common standard for humane and effective interrogation techniques across the government, which is what the provision called for in last year's bill.

Sen. JOHN MCCAIN has called the Army Field Manual techniques "humane and yet effective." In my view, there is no reason why interrogation techniques that work effectively and humanely for our military interrogators cannot also work effectively and humanely for CIA and other intelligence agency interrogators.

Mr. Chairman, I urge passage of this legislation, though I hope that the provision prohibiting interrogation techniques not authorized by the Army Field Manual on Interrogation is included in the conference report. I believe it sends a message that the United States believes no part of its government is above the law, and that no interrogation method is acceptable that could not also be used on Americans in enemy custody.

#### IN REMEMBRANCE OF STEPHEN MULLOY

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2008*

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Stephen Mulloy, who dedicated his life to serving as a community organizer on behalf of Irish-Americans in the Greater Cleveland Area.

Stephen Mulloy was born in Keel, County Mayo, Ireland and immigrated to Cleveland in 1954. Just a few short weeks after settling into his new home in Cleveland, he became active in numerous Irish-American community organizations in which he would remain active for over fifty years. His participation, dedication, and leadership made him an invaluable member not only to the Irish-American community, but also to the Greater Cleveland community. Many in the Greater Cleveland Community were familiar with Mr. Mulloy as it was his voice that kicked off the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade in downtown Cleveland. Each year he beautifully sang both the Irish and U.S. national anthems, and in 2007, he served as the grand marshal of the Parade.

Mr. Mulloy was a member of several organizations including the West Side Irish-American Club, in which he served four one-year terms as President; the United Irish Societies, the Cleveland branch of the Irish National Caucus, and the St. Jarlath Gaelic Football Club, which he also played with for several years. He also was the founding member of the Mayo Society of Cleveland and served as past officer of the Irish Northern Aid organization. In addition to singing the national anthems at Cleveland's annual St. Patrick's Day Parade, he was a renowned bag pipe player in the Shamrock Pipe Band. Mr. Mulloy also arranged several tours to Ireland for a local theatrical company, the Cleveland Irish Players and once in 2004, organized and led a trip for Mayor Jane Campbell and several Clevelanders to Achill Island.

Mr. Mulloy's leadership and personable demeanor allowed him to connect with many of Cleveland's diverse communities and he was recognized several times for his dedication and work in the Greater Cleveland Community. Earlier this year, he was the recipient of the Mayo Society of Cleveland Man of the Year Award. In 2000 he was honored with the Man of the Year Award by the first group he joined after immigrating from Ireland, the West Side Irish-American Club.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in celebrating the life of Stephen Mulloy, who dedicated his life to serving his family and his community.

#### HONORING FORMER MAYOR BOB JEHN OF CLOVERDALE, CALI- FORNIA

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2008*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, together with my colleague LYNN WOOLSEY, I rise today to recognize my good friend, Bob Jehn, who retired from public office on July 4, 2008 after serving 14 years on the city council of Cloverdale, California.

During Mr. Jehn's tenure on the council, he served four times as its mayor. He was also a three-term member of the board of directors on the League of California Cities, past chairman and the longest serving member of the Sonoma County Transportation Authority, past chairman and member of the North Coast Rail Authority and Chairman and member of the Sonoma-Marine Area Rail Transit Authority.

He was the driving force behind the establishment of Cloverdale River Park, a 70-acre public access area along the Russian River, and led the successful effort to secure a permanent conservation easement for 250 acres of hillside overlooking Cloverdale.

His other civic duties included service on the Cloverdale Planning Commission and former Chair of the Cloverdale Economic Development Commission. He was an active member of the Cloverdale Rotary Club, the Cloverdale Chamber of Commerce, the Cloverdale Historical Society and the North Coast Association of Health Underwriters. He was honored by his community as volunteer of the year in 1994.

Mr. Jehn and his wife of 30 years, Nancy, moved to California in 1977 and to Cloverdale in 1990. He is a graduate of the University of Texas and a Navy veteran, serving aboard the USS *Force*, MSO 445, an ocean mine sweeper, from June 1963 through May 1965.

Mr. Jehn plans to devote his time and his energies to his health insurance business and to his family, focusing on and doting on his three grandchildren, Grace, 8, Billy, 6 and Sophia, 3.

Madam Speaker, Bob Jehn, has been an exceptional public servant. He has served the people of Cloverdale and Sonoma County well and it is fitting at this time that we honor him today and wish him well as he enters the next phase of his life.

#### RIGHTING THE INJUSTICE AT FORT LAWTON

**HON. DAVID G. REICHERT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 17, 2008*

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a military ceremony taking place in Seattle, Washington, from July 24–26. This ceremony will finally mark the official end to an injustice thrust upon 28 members of an African American unit at Seattle's Fort Lawton in 1944.