

subcommittees, there is ample evidence that Iran has a longstanding nuclear collaboration with North Korea. In light of the abundant evidence they will present, what gives the Administration certainty that the Iranians won't at some point during this agreement acquire fissile material beyond what they are allowed to produce for themselves or actual warheads from North Korea?

Why was the Iran-North Korea nuclear collaboration not factored into the Iran nuclear agreement? Surely Secretary Kerry is aware of the Iran-North Korea nuclear linkage. Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Douglas Frantz, previously a high-ranking Kerry Senate aide, wrote a 2003 article about Iran's ties to the North Korean nuclear program. Are we to believe Frantz and Kerry never discussed this issue? He dodged the question at today's committee hearing.

Mr. Speaker, in March 2007, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1747 which, *inter alia*, established an embargo on the export from Iran of all arms and related materials, thereby banning all states and groups from purchasing or receiving arms from Iran. The resolution also called on all states to "exercise vigilance and restraint" in their supply of any items covered by the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms to Iran.

However, reports indicate that Russia is eager to sell massive amounts of military hardware to Iran. How will this shape other regional conflicts in which Iran is currently involved, including Iraq, Syria, and Yemen? After the conventional arms embargo is lifted in just 5 years, what limitations, if any, will there be on Iran's ability to export arms, specifically heavy weapons? Besides Russia, who else will sell weapons to Iran? China?

Moreover, the Administration and its supporters of the Iranian nuclear agreement downplay the possibility of Saudi Arabia, for example, producing a nuclear weapon as part of a Middle East arms race. However, the Saudis are building King Abdullah City for Atomic Renewable Energy to train nuclear scientists and already have greater science and mathematics capacity than Pakistan had when it developed nuclear weapons. Why couldn't and why wouldn't the Saudis join the nuclear arms race when faced with a more nuclear and conventionally armed Iran? Secretary Kerry would have us believe that the Saudis and others in the region would prefer the current agreement to an effort to achieve a more effective one and would agree not to pursue nuclear weapons even though Iran is on the path to develop or acquire its own.

Mr. Speaker, ballistic missiles are a central component of any country's nuclear weapons program as they allow for the quick, accurate delivery of nuclear weapons over long distances. While the agreement calls for Iran to abide by all U.N. Security Council resolutions—including the requirement that "Iran shall not undertake any activity related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons," Iranian Supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei's criticized the call for Iran to end its ballistic missile program, characterizing it as "a stupid, idiotic expectation" and claiming "The Revolutionary Guards should definitely carry out their program and not be satisfied with the present level. They should mass produce."

In an 11th hour concession by the Obama Administration and others, the agreement

"sunsets" U.N. sanctions on Iran's ballistic missile program after 8 years, and also requires that the European Union do the same. U.S. intelligence estimates Iran to have the largest arsenal of ballistic missiles in the Middle East. Congress has heard testimony that "no country that has not aspired to possess nuclear weapons has ever opted to sustain" a costly, long-range missile program. Simply put, countries build ICBMs to deliver nukes.

Under this agreement, the Iranians have stated they are under no obligation to stop developing ballistic missiles. In fact, this agreement would allow them the two things they need to advance their program: money and foreign assistance.

Mr. Speaker, the agreement requires "full implementation" by October 15 of the commitments in the "roadmap" made by Iran to the IAEA in their 2011 agreement, following which the IAEA is to provide its "final assessment on the resolution of all past and present outstanding issues." However, there is no stated penalty if Iran continues to refuse to provide sufficient information to fully answer the IAEA's questions, which Iran cannot do without admitting it had a secret nuclear weapons program.

Iran has repeatedly agreed to answer the IAEA's questions regarding extensive evidence that it had a secret research and development program regarding a nuclear device, including fitting it onto a ballistic missile. All that resulted was the Iranians stonewalling the inspectors.

Is the failure to resolve the possible military dimensions as required by the IAEA a violation of the agreement? Why would Iran provide any information now when there is nothing in the agreement to compel it to do so?

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Saeed Abedini is an American citizen. He was in Iran in 2012, visiting family and building an orphanage, when he was taken prisoner. Twelve years before, he had converted to Christianity and later was involved in the home church movement in Iran. Knowing about his conversion and earlier engagement with home churches, Iranian authorities approved his 2012 trip, approved his orphanage-building, and then imprisoned him. He has been in prison ever since then, and has suffered immensely, from beatings that have caused internal bleeding, death threats, solitary confinement, and more. His wife, Naghme, who is also an American and has been a heroic champion for her husband, and their two young children, have also suffered.

I and many other Members of Congress have been advocating on behalf of Pastor Abedini and the other Americans unjustly held in Iran: Amir Hekmati, Jason Rezaian, and Robert Levinson. After our constant appeals for action to secure their release, Secretary Kerry said today that the Administration is now focusing on their release. We shall see what happens.

Congress should vote down the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, reinstate comprehensive, robust sanctions and direct the executive branch to resume the struggle to craft an enforceable accord to ensure no nuclear weapons capability for Iran—ever. Congress did this with the SALT 1, SALT II and the Chemical Weapons Convention and ended up with stronger accords. Why not do so once again?

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL RICK HARNEY, JR. ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 2015

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Colonel Rick Harney, Jr. on the occasion of his retirement from the United States Army. Throughout his 37 year career, Col. Harney has selflessly served our country and community; namely, during the time he spent as Director of the United States Army Heritage and Education Center (USAHEC) at the Carlisle Barracks, which I am honored to represent. USAHEC is a tremendous institution within my congressional district charged with educating members of our Armed Forces and honoring soldiers—past and present.

Col. Harney enlisted in the Army in August of 1978. In 1987, after matriculating from the United States Officer Candidate School in Fort Benning, Georgia as a Distinguished Military Graduate, he received his commission as a Field Artillery Lieutenant. He has undertaken many notable assignments, including Assistant Commandant and Chief at the United States Army Quartermaster School in Fort Lee, Virginia, and Commander of the Defense Distribution Center at the Anniston Army Depot in Alabama. Such roles have enabled Col. Harney to positively influence his colleagues, as well as the future strategic leaders of our military.

A Magna Cum Laude graduate from Hawaii Pacific University with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, he also holds an impressive number of advanced degrees, including a Master of Business Administration from Webster University, a Master of Military Arts and Science from the United States Army Command and General Staff College, and a Master of Strategic Studies from the Air War College. In addition to his academic success, Col. Harney has received an extensive amount of awards and decorations. These include the Legion of Merit, Defense Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Meritorious Service Medal with Silver Oak Leaf Cluster, Joint Service Achievement Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Achievement Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters, Joint Meritorious Unit Award with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Superior Unit Award, Master Parachutist Badge, Air Assault Badge, and Parachute Rigger Badge. Such accolades are indicative of the high caliber of his dedicated service to our nation.

On July 7th, 2014, Col. Harney assumed duties as the Director of the USAHEC at the Carlisle Barracks in my congressional district. As an instructor and educator, Col. Harney has significantly improved the experiences of his fellow instructors and students. The initiatives and programs he has implemented have shaped the lives of the future leaders of our military, and have enhanced the effectiveness of the United States Army War College. Even though he will no longer be present at USAHEC on a day-to-day basis, his legacy will inevitably carry on.

Mr. Speaker, I am humbled to congratulate Col. Harney on the culmination of a distinguished, 37-year career in the United States

Army. I hope that he will celebrate the occasion in the company of his wife, Leslie, his children, Dominick, Aerin, Marc, and Ashley, and his grandchildren, Izumi, Eugene, Marc, Marvelo, Mecca, Ayrielle, and Ash'kelon. I wish him all the best in this next chapter of his life.

RECOGNIZING THE DEDICATED
SERVICE OF CAPTAIN STEPHEN
F. WILLIAMSON

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 2015

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedicated service of Captain Stephen F. Williamson. CAPT Williamson has served as the 48th Commanding Officer of Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility at Naval Base Kitsap.

Since June of 2012, his steadfast leadership has helped guide the civil servants and sailors at PSNS & IMF through periods of tumult and uncertainty, unprecedented growth, and continued strife around the world. In addition, his positive influence has gone well beyond the fences of Naval Base Kitsap and into the surrounding communities of the Kitsap Peninsula.

Prior to assuming the role of Commanding Officer at PSNS & IMF, CAPT Williamson served as Business & Operations Officer, Production Resource Officer, and Operations Officer within the Command. Using experience from these roles, his stellar educational background, and multiple waterfront maintenance and surface warfare tours, CAPT Williamson was well-prepared to take on the challenges that the PSNS & IMF Command can present to its Commanding Officer.

To meet challenging expectations to maintain the fleet and support changing deployment schedules, CAPT Williamson made great strides in growing civilian employment at PSNS & IMF to meet readiness standards and help replace an aging workforce. In addition to hiring thousands of new employees, CAPT Williamson has built on the strong tradition of the PSNS & IMF Apprenticeship Program to help grow the necessary expertise and future civilian leaders at the Shipyard.

Outside of the deployments and work schedules, CAPT Williamson was forced to deal with a number of external factors that put his true leadership skills on display. Congressional dysfunction and budget uncertainty during his tenure as PSNS & IMF Commander forced CAPT Williamson to make difficult decisions in times of uncertainty. Regardless of what needed to be done, CAPT Williamson proved to be an open and effective communicator to the entire Command and ultimately put the needs of our Service Members and the Country first.

Mr. Speaker, CAPT Stephen F. Williamson's leadership was not only exhibited within the gates of PSNS & IMF, but outside of the fence line in communities like Bremerton, Silverdale, and Port Orchard. CAPT Williamson was a regular participant in community events like Armed Forces Day and Whaling Days and rarely missed an opportunity to join a fun-run or service oriented 5K Race. He invested his time in building strong relationships with local service clubs and support organizations like

the Bremerton-Olympic Peninsula Navy League and the Puget Sound Naval Bases Association.

On behalf of the residents of the 6th Congressional District of Washington State I stand today, proudly, to honor the service of CAPT Stephen F. Williamson as Commanding Officer of Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility. His recent nomination for the rank of Rear Admiral by President Obama is well-deserved and represents his impact on this community and our Country. Mr. Speaker, I humbly offer Admiral-Select Williamson and his family my sincere gratitude, and wish them fair winds and following seas.

HONORING THE KIWANIS CLUB OF
THOUSAND OAKS

HON. JULIA BROWNLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 2015

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Kiwanis Club of Thousand Oaks on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

The Kiwanis Club of Thousand Oaks was founded in 1965 and is part of Kiwanis International, a global organization of steadfast volunteers dedicated to improving the world one child and one community at a time. For five decades, the ever-expanding Kiwanis Club of Thousand Oaks has served countless children and has held true to its mission of public service. It is through this service to community that the Kiwanis Club continues to make the Conejo Valley a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

Over the last half century, the organization has made a concerted effort to encourage members of the community of all ages to volunteer. With over 100 members across the Conejo Valley region, the Kiwanis Club of Thousand Oaks has quickly become an impressive success and annually dedicates thousands of volunteer hours to its cause.

In addition to its invaluable service to the community, the club provides support for several youth leadership programs such as KEY Clubs in local high schools and service learning organizations at both Pepperdine University and California Lutheran University. Furthermore, the Kiwanis Club has also focused on the Eliminate Project, an international program that works to end maternal and neonatal tetanus.

For its exceptional work towards building a better community and world, I am honored to recognize the Kiwanis Club of Thousand Oaks for 50 years of service. It is with sincere gratitude that I congratulate the organization on reaching this historic and momentous milestone.

SECURING EXPEDITED SCREENING
ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2015

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Homeland Security Com-

mittee, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2127, the "Securing Expedited Screening Act."

I support this bipartisan legislation because it addresses a major issue with the implementation of security measures and the impact of those measures on the traveling public while in our nation's airports.

I want to thank my colleague, Congressman BENNIE THOMPSON of Mississippi for introducing this thoughtful and necessary legislation that will assist the Transportation Security Administration and the public.

The "Securing Expedited Screening Act" will allow the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to expedite security screening of passengers who participate in this program and allow the security agency to focus its resources on screening individuals who may need more extensive screening.

This legislation limits the categories of airline passengers who may receive expedited airport screening by the TSA, allowing such screening only for passengers who are members of a TSA trusted traveler program such as PreCheck.

This legislation will also include individuals who are a part of the United States Military.

The TSA may also provide expedited screenings to passengers who are 75 years of age or older; or 12 years of age and younger if their parent or guardian is a participant in the PreCheck program.

This legislation also allows for the TSA to have the freedom to determine if there is another group of individuals who may be included in the PreCheck program.

Though the TSA must allow for Congress to provide an individual assessment to include new groups into the program.

Trusted programs like PreCheck that allow for the TSA officers to remain vigilant of potential threats.

With the recent news of the low pass rate of the TSA in the news, this legislation assists those officers in focusing on those individuals who were not prechecked before they attempt to enter the airport terminals.

Mr. Speaker, this is why I join with my colleagues in working to strengthen the programs that assist the TSA in protecting our commercial airports throughout this country.

I urge all of colleagues in the House to support H.R. 2127 "Securing Expedited Screening Act."

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND JERRY PEAK
WILDERNESS ADDITIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 2015

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my disappointment that yesterday the House approved H.R. 1138, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and Jerry Peak Wilderness Additions Act, by voice vote.

Throughout my career in Congress, I have strongly supported protection of America's wilderness, and applaud efforts to bring new lands into the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, provisions of this bill that will divide large tracts of roadless National