

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