

possible application of State law to on-reservation water leases. Committee staff worked together to amend H.R. 1461 to clarify that the tribe's authorities are limited to off-reservation water leases. The tribe can now be assured that State law will never apply to on-reservation water leases, pursuant to H.R. 1461.

Mr. Speaker, we support H.R. 1461, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1420

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Could I inquire if my colleague has any other speakers?

Mr. GRIJALVA. No, I don't, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, this is one of those bills where the minority and the majority have worked with the tribe to clarify. This applies to off-reservation water, their leasing authority. If the tribe still stays in place, it's intact. It's a technical amendment that has been cleared by all interested parties and moves us forward.

I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1461, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ALLOWING PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE TO DETERMINE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3319) to allow the Pascua Yaqui Tribe to determine the requirements for membership in that tribe, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3319

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP DETERMINED BY TRIBE.

*Section 3 of Public Law 95-375 (25 U.S.C. 1300f-2) is amended to read as follows:*

*"SEC. 3. For the purposes of section 1 of this Act, membership of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe shall consist of any United States citizen of Pascua Yaqui blood enrolled by the tribe."*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise

and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, since I doubt very seriously if I can get through any kind of statement and say "Pascua Yaqui" Tribe accurately, it would be my intent, if I could, to yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona to explain his bill. It's a good bill, we support it, and he can say it properly.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I appreciate Chairman BISHOP's indulgence at this point.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3319, a bill that would authorize the Pascua Yaqui Tribe to set its own membership criteria by replacing congressionally mandated criteria that artificially limited enrollment to certain Yaqui people based on application deadlines and other requirements that do not reflect tribal input.

H.R. 3319 reflects the modern congressional policy of allowing federally recognized tribes to set their own membership criteria. The bill eliminates current membership requirements imposed by statute and replaces them with a requirement that members possess any degree of Indian blood as determined by the tribe. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe, like all federally recognized tribes, has the inherent right to determine its own membership without restrictions imposed by the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 3319, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the House actually passed a bill similar to this on tribal membership that recognized a tribe in Texas last year, so there is precedent for this event. I would therefore have no objection to the passing of this resolution today and urge Members' support of it.

With that, I yield back all the remainder of the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3319, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HONORING THE FOUR UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVANTS WHO DIED IN LIBYA

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 786) honoring the four United States public servants who died in Libya and condemning the

attacks on United States diplomatic facilities in Libya, Egypt, and Yemen.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 786

Whereas, on September 11, 2012, terrorists attacked the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya, killing four United States citizens, including the United States Ambassador to Libya, John Christopher Stevens, Foreign Service Information Management Officer Sean Smith, and security officers Tyrone S. Woods and Glen A. Doherty, and injured other United States citizens;

Whereas, on September 11, 2012, violent protesters stormed the United States embassy in Cairo, Egypt, committing acts of vandalism and violence and endangering the welfare of United States diplomats;

Whereas, on September 13, 2012, violent protesters were repelled from an attempt to storm the United States embassy in Sana'a, Yemen;

Whereas Ambassador Stevens was a champion of the Libyan people's efforts to remove Muammar Qaddafi from power, and served as Special Envoy to the Libyan Transitional National Council in Benghazi during the 2011 Libyan revolution;

Whereas, on a daily basis, United States diplomats, military personnel, foreign service nationals and locally employed staff, and other public servants make professional and personal sacrifices to faithfully serve the United States and its people to advance the ideals of freedom, democracy, and human dignity around the globe;

Whereas many United States diplomatic facilities remain threatened by terrorist attacks or violent protests in the wake of these attacks; and

Whereas Article 22 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations obligates host governments to "take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the [diplomatic] mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity." Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the selfless commitment to United States national security and to Libya's hard-won, transitional democracy by the brave United States citizens who lost their lives in the unjustified attack on the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to the families and loved ones of those United States public servants killed in Benghazi, Libya;

(3) condemns in the strongest possible terms the terrorists who planned and conducted the attack on the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya, and those who vandalized the United States embassies in Cairo, Egypt, and Sana'a, Yemen;

(4) expresses profound concern about the security situation in Libya, Egypt, and Yemen, and with the continuing threat posed to the region and United States interests by extremists and terrorists;

(5) appreciates the actions of those who sought to protect the United States diplomats and diplomatic facilities;

(6) reaffirms that nothing can justify terrorism or attacks on innocent civilians and diplomatic personnel;

(7) calls upon all governments to continue to work closely with the United States Department of State to ensure security of diplomatic facilities throughout their countries, to secure their borders, and to aggressively combat terrorists and extremists who operate within their sovereign territory;

(8) calls upon the Governments of Libya, Egypt, and Yemen, in full cooperation with the United States Government, to investigate and bring to justice the perpetrators of these attacks; and

(9) reiterates the United States commitment to promoting its core values, including support for democracy, universal human rights, individual and religious freedom, and respect for human dignity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material into the RECORD on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank Speaker BOEHNER, Leader CANTOR, Leader PELOSI, and Mr. HOYER for spearheading this critical resolution about the recent terrorist attacks.

Our thoughts and our prayers are with the families of Ambassador Christopher Stevens, Sean Smith, Tyrone Woods, and Glenn Doherty, and all of those injured in the attack. Our condolences must also go out to the entire U.S. diplomatic corps.

On the 11th anniversary of the attacks of September 11, 2001, radical Islamists attacked the United States mission in Benghazi, and our Ambassador and three other State Department personnel were murdered. Concurrently, in Cairo, our Embassy was assaulted by a mob of extremists who breached its walls and desecrated our American flag.

Since that fateful day, Mr. Speaker, we have witnessed a dramatic escalation of anti-American protests and actions throughout the region, from assaulting the Embassy in Tunis to the attack on peacekeepers in the Sinai.

The premise that the violence and the protests are solely based on that obscure, hateful video is patently false. Rather, it is symptomatic of a broader effort by our enemies in the region to foment hatred of the U.S. Yet the hesitation on the part of this administration and the schizophrenia in response to this latest crisis is a cause for concern.

The U.S. has nothing for which to apologize, including the exercise of freedom of expression. Surrendering our principles before an unruly mob or violent extremists will only embolden the likes of al Qaeda and reinforce the notion that more attacks against the United States will change core American policies and American principles.

The perpetrators of the attacks must be held accountable by our allies in the

region, and the administration must take the lead. There is no excuse whatsoever for attacking diplomatic missions and murdering diplomats. The administration must place the governments on notice that their conduct during this crisis will determine the nature of our relations moving forward.

The Libyan and Yemeni Governments have both apologized for and strongly condemned the attacks on U.S. diplomatic posts in their host countries. They have been fully cooperating with us. By contrast, the Egyptian Government took over a day to issue a weak statement discouraging violence against foreign embassies, but it was, alas, too little, too late.

This cannot happen again, and Congress will be closely monitoring the ongoing protests and reassessing our assistance packages and our approaches based on the responses of the governments to assaults on our embassies and our institutions.

The lack of a firm response will undermine our U.S. interests in the region. We must clearly articulate and implement a policy that rewards our allies, encourages moderate forces within the region, and punishes our enemies.

At this critical moment, Mr. Speaker, the United States must reaffirm support for our friends and allies and clearly differentiate them from our enemies.

□ 1430

The United States must continue to stand up for American values and stand with the voices of moderation.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of this resolution honoring Ambassador Chris Stevens, Sean Smith, Glen Doherty, and Tyrone Woods, four patriotic Americans who lost their lives in a cowardly and despicable attack on the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya.

On a daily basis, the men and women of the State Department assume great risks in dangerous locations all over the world. They conduct diplomacy, promote democracy, build civil society, educate, mediate, negotiate, and defend U.S. interests worldwide. They are the face of America abroad; and our country is safer, freer, and more prosperous because of what they do.

Ambassador Stevens was one of our best and brightest—and most courageous. He had served in Israel, Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia; but Libya became the centerpiece and defining mission of his career. He was on the ground in Benghazi leading U.S. diplomatic efforts from the earliest days of the revolution. He worked tirelessly on behalf of U.S.-Libyan relations and the well-being of U.S. citizens living in Libya. I am particularly angry that this sickening attack occurred in a country that the U.S., with Chris Ste-

vens in the lead, did so much to liberate.

Ambassador Stevens will be missed for his knowledge of the Middle East, his exemplary commitment to service, his warming and welcoming personality, and his basic human decency.

Sean Smith, a Foreign Service information officer, was a father and 10-year veteran of the U.S. State Department. Prior to arriving in Benghazi, he served in Brussels, Baghdad, Victoria, Montreal, and The Hague.

Glen Doherty was a former Navy SEAL from Boston. He was killed while serving on the Ambassador's security detail and helping to evacuate the wounded.

Tyrone Woods spent two decades as a SEAL, was a father of three, and had worked protecting diplomats in dangerous posts for the past 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, our thoughts and prayers are with the families of all the dedicated public servants whose lives were lost.

Libya owes the American people a full investigation of this incident, in complete cooperation with U.S. authorities. The killers must be found and brought to justice. I stand by ready to assist in any way I can.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. I certainly join with my colleagues in mourning the passing, under tragic circumstances, of Ambassador Stevens, as well as the deaths of Sean Smith and security officers Tyrone Woods and Glen Doherty, as well as all those who were injured. I think that all of us can agree that what happened to Ambassador Stevens and the rest of the diplomatic staff should concern everyone, concern all Americans. These attacks were wrong, and it's appropriate that we honor Ambassador Stevens.

The resolution, as I read it, is not complete, though, because this discussion that we're having here on the floor is missing some elements; and I'd like to bring them forward right now.

We have to ask the question: Why was that consulate in Benghazi, Libya, so lightly defended to begin with? Did anyone know that Benghazi was still a flash point? I mean, we overthrew the government. Did anyone know that when the government fell, al Qaeda's flag was flying over Benghazi? Did anyone know about al Qaeda's presence in Libya that came after the war? That would have been a constant factor to be mindful of with respect to protecting those who serve. Why wasn't more care given to protect U.S. personnel?

The other thing is, there were warnings in diplomatic circles, specifically with respect to Libya, because of the ferment that has been going on in the broader Muslim world. These are concerns that should be discussed by the

Congress. It doesn't take away anything from the sacrifice that was given, but we have to ask some questions here.

We also have to be aware that U.S. policy in Libya is murky at best and a huge mistake at worst. We had debates on this floor about Libya, and we know that Congress was not consulted. The current issue of *Vanity Fair* is worth the attention of every Member of Congress because it made it abundantly clear on what is a prime constitutional responsibility of Congress. Article I, section 8, the power to declare war, was essentially usurped by the administration. This is not a small matter. Would we have been in Libya if Congress had had an upfront vote immediately?

Two days ago, we celebrated Constitution Day. Are we celebrating the Constitution every day or just one day? There are consequences for not following the Constitution; there are consequences for our citizens here at home and citizens abroad. This needs to be brought up in the context of this debate.

We cannot pretend that United States policy—which often lacks congressional involvement—with drones flying over Yemen and Somalia and Pakistan and Afghanistan and innocents killed, that there's not going to be blow-back or a backlash. It is wrong for any of our people to have their lives on the line where they lose their lives. It's awful.

I stand here today in support of this resolution only because I want to be on record as joining my colleagues on this matter of making sure that we pay tribute to those whose lives were put on the line for this country. But let me tell you, we cannot ignore the deeper questions here: Why wasn't that consulate well defended? We cannot ignore the question: Why wasn't Congress consulted on the decision to go to war against Libya? There are consequences for these things.

The whole country should mourn Ambassador Stevens' death and the deaths of all of those who proudly serve this country who were taken in this fit of outrage that swept across Libya, but we need to remember a few other things too about how we got there and why those people who put their lives on the line to serve, why their lives were put in jeopardy.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased to yield 1 minute to our esteemed majority leader, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentlelady for her leadership in bringing this resolution forward.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution to condemn the violence against our diplomatic missions in Libya, Egypt, Yemen, and elsewhere.

We acknowledge and honor the personal sacrifice of the brave Americans who gave their lives in service to our Nation. U.S. Ambassador Chris Stevens, Foreign Service Information Management Officer Sean Smith, and

Security Officers Tyrone Woods and Glen Doherty tragically lost their lives far from home in Benghazi, Libya, where they were promoting American interests and helping the Libyan people secure the hard-fought gains of the revolution. These heroes died upholding the liberty, democracy, and moderation we value as a Nation.

In the wake of their deaths and the ongoing protests and violence, Americans want to know what our strategy is for protecting our diplomats, our interests, and our values in a region that is undergoing a profound—and unfortunately sometimes violent—political transformation.

□ 1440

Americans are rightly worried about the anti-Americanism and Islamic extremism that has reared its head. I share the concern that Americans have about the situation in the Middle East, and I believe the President should explain his strategy for navigating the uncertain waters before us.

But I know that one policy we must not pursue is to turn our back on this troubled region. Withdrawing from the region would embolden the extremists and justify Osama bin Laden's strategy, leaving the moderates who share our values and who desire democracy to combat the forces of violence alone.

We are not alone in this fight. From Morocco to Indonesia, there are brave Muslims who oppose violence, who desire good relations with the United States, who respect religious freedom, and who risk their lives by preaching tolerance and moderation. We should redouble our efforts to stand with these Muslims who seek to protect a great religion from being subverted by extremists.

We should not abandon Libya because terrorists seek to undermine a government that is making progress towards establishing a democracy and that is joining the fight against terrorism.

Egypt's democratic revolution is unfinished, and much work remains to ensure that its first election is not its last. We should work with Egypt's leaders to help them build a democracy that respects individual rights, women, and religious freedom while being clear that we will not tolerate policies that give any ground to terrorists or undermine our security or that of our ally Israel.

American assistance is not an entitlement, and Congress expects Egypt's new leaders to respect the parameters and conditions of our generous aid.

America must not abandon its partners, just as we should not apologize for our perceived sins. We must demonstrate leadership. We should lead a coalition against the radical mullahs in Iran who foment instability and support extremists throughout the region. America should combat Iran's support for terrorism and thwart its aspirations for nuclear weapons.

America should be leading an international effort to bring overwhelming

pressure on the Assad regime in Syria to end, once and for all, its state sponsorship of terrorism and to bring about a new government in Syria before that society fractures beyond repair.

Mr. Speaker, America has long been a force for good and stability in the Middle East. When we have retreated in the past from playing this role, we have paid dearly. Withdrawing from Lebanon in the 1980s ceded that country to Syria and Hezbollah. Failing to respond to al Qaeda's attacks in the 1990s led Osama bin Laden to believe he could attack the American homeland.

The extremists in the region believe today, as bin Laden believed then, that we do not have the stomach to defend our friends and our interests, that we will abandon the Middle East. We must prove them wrong by responding to this challenge with purpose and strength. We must stand with our friends and hold our enemies to account.

Mr. ENGEL. I have no further speakers. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to reinforce a few points. First, our thoughts and our prayers are with the families of the American diplomats murdered in Libya as we stand with them in this difficult time.

Secondly, there is no excuse whatsoever for attacking diplomatic missions and murdering diplomats.

Third, the U.S. has nothing for which to apologize. Let us not apologize for the exercise of freedom of expression. The perpetrators of these attacks must be held accountable.

Finally, the United States Congress will be reassessing our assistance packages based on the responses of the various affected governments to assaults on our embassies and our institutions. Nothing can justify the terrorist attacks carried out against our fellow Americans, our diplomatic posts, and our U.S. interests around the world.

The Americans killed were committed to helping the Libyan people, committed to help them secure a better, more stable, more peaceful future. Yet, radicals, the radicals who seek to hijack such freedom, security, and prosperity from the people of the Middle East and in North Africa, those who deny their own people basic human rights and universal freedoms, answered our dedication and our commitment of these courageous Americans by burning our mission and killing our diplomats.

So let us be clear: no apologies are needed. Nothing justifies these violent actions.

And to the people throughout the Middle East, North Africa, and throughout the world who are oppressed, the United States and our personnel overseas stand with you. We stand for freedom, despite the threats from extremist elements.

With that, Mr. Speaker I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank you and the other members of our House leadership for introducing this important, bi-partisan resolution.

Tragically, our country will now be commemorating not only the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, but also the attacks on the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya, that occurred on the same date last week.

The four U.S. citizens who lost their lives, especially Ambassador John Christopher Stevens, and those who were injured in this unjustified act of violence demonstrated an extraordinary commitment to our country's national security and Libya's democracy. I would like to convey my heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims.

I also want to express my ongoing support and gratitude for all the Foreign Service men and women who are promoting American values and interests abroad. It is on occasions such as this that we are reminded of the many sacrifices that they make in service to our country. In addition to living in foreign lands away from their families and adapting to new cultures and languages, many of them daily face the possible ultimate sacrifice of their lives. The violence that occurred last week at our diplomatic missions in several countries must renew our national commitment to doing our best to ensure their safety.

Mr. Speaker, there is no justification for the recent attacks on U.S. diplomatic missions and the taking of innocent American lives in Benghazi. All governments must take appropriate measures to ensure the security of U.S. diplomatic facilities within their borders, and to end these acts of terrorism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 786.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## COUNTERING IRAN IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ACT OF 2012

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3783) to provide for a comprehensive strategy to counter Iran's growing presence and hostile activity in the Western Hemisphere, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3783

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Countering Iran in the Western Hemisphere Act of 2012".

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has vital political, economic, and security interests in the Western Hemisphere.

(2) Iran is pursuing cooperation with Latin American countries by signing economic and security agreements in order to create a network of diplomatic and economic relationships to lessen the blow of international sanctions and oppose Western attempts to constrict its ambitions.

(3) According to the Department of State, Hezbollah, with Iran as its state sponsor, is considered the "most technically capable terrorist group in the world" with "thousands of supporters, several thousand members, and a few hundred terrorist operatives," and officials from the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Qods Force have been working in concert with Hezbollah for many years.

(4) The IRGC's Qods Force has a long history of supporting Hezbollah's military, paramilitary, and terrorist activities, providing it with guidance, funding, weapons, intelligence, and logistical support, and in 2007, the Department of the Treasury placed sanctions on the IRGC and its Qods Force for their support of terrorism and proliferation activities.

(5) The IRGC's Qods Force stations operatives in foreign embassies, charities, and religious and cultural institutions to foster relationships, often building on existing socioeconomic ties with the well established Shia Diaspora, and recent years have witnessed an increased presence in Latin America.

(6) According to the Department of Defense, the IRGC and its Qods Force played a significant role in some of the deadliest terrorist attacks of the past two decades, including the 1994 attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, by generally directing or supporting the groups that actually executed the attacks.

(7) Reports of Iranian intelligence agents being implicated in Hezbollah-linked activities since the early 1990s suggest direct Iranian government support of Hezbollah activities in the Tri-Border Area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay, and in the past decade, Iran has dramatically increased its diplomatic missions to Venezuela, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Argentina, and Brazil. Iran has built 17 cultural centers in Latin America, and it currently maintains 11 embassies, up from 6 in 2005.

(8) Hezbollah and other Iranian proxies with a presence in Latin America have raised revenues through illicit activities, including drug and arms trafficking, counterfeiting, money laundering, forging travel documents, pirating software and music, and providing haven and assistance to other terrorists transiting the region.

(9) Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Venezuela expressed their intention to assist Iran in evading sanctions by signing a statement supporting Iran's nuclear activities and announcing at a 2010 joint press conference in Tehran their determination to "continue and expand their economic ties to Iran" with confidence that "Iran can give a crushing response to the threats and sanctions imposed by the West and imperialism".

(10) The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration concluded in 2008 that almost one-half of the foreign terrorist organizations in the world are linked to narcotics trade and trafficking, including Hezbollah and Hamas.

(11) In October 2011, the United States charged two men, Manssor Arbabsiar, a United States citizen holding both Iranian and United States passports, and Gholam Shakuri, an Iran-based member of Iran's IRGC Qods Force, with conspiracy to murder a foreign official using explosives in an act of terrorism. Arbabsiar traveled to Mexico with the express intent to hire "someone in the narcotics business" to carry out the assassination of the Saudi Arabian Ambas-

sador in the United States. While in the end, he only engaged a U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency informant posing as an associate of a drug trafficking cartel, Arbabsiar believed that he was working with a member of a Mexican drug trafficking organization and sought to send money to this individual in installments and not in a single transfer.

(12) In February 2011, actions by the Department of the Treasury effectively shut down the Lebanese Canadian Bank. Subsequent actions by the United States Government in connection with the investigation into Lebanese Canadian Bank resulted in the indictment in December 2011 of Ayman Joumaa, an individual of Lebanese nationality, with citizenship in Lebanon and Colombia, and with ties to Hezbollah, for trafficking cocaine to the Los Zetas drug trafficking organization in Mexico City for sale in the United States and for laundering the proceeds.

### SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States to use a comprehensive government-wide strategy to counter Iran's growing hostile presence and activity in the Western Hemisphere by working together with United States allies and partners in the region to mutually deter threats to United States interests by the Government of Iran, the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), the IRGC's Qods Force, and Hezbollah.

### SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—The term "Western Hemisphere" means the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, South America, and Central America.

(2) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "relevant congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

### SEC. 5. REQUIREMENT OF A STRATEGY TO ADDRESS IRAN'S GROWING HOSTILE PRESENCE AND ACTIVITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall conduct an assessment of the threats posed to the United States by Iran's growing presence and activity in the Western Hemisphere and submit to the relevant congressional committees the results of the assessment and a strategy to address Iran's growing hostile presence and activity in the Western Hemisphere.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy described in subsection (a) should include—

(1) a description of the presence, activities, and operations of Iran, the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), its Qods Force, Hezbollah, and other terrorist organizations linked to Iran that may be present in the Western Hemisphere, including information about their leaders, objectives, and areas of influence and information on their financial networks, trafficking activities, and safe havens;

(2) a description of the terrain, population, ports, foreign firms, airports, borders, media outlets, financial centers, foreign embassies, charities, religious and cultural centers, and income-generating activities in the Western Hemisphere utilized by Iran, the IRGC, its Qods Force, Hezbollah, and other terrorist organizations linked to Iran that may be present in the Western Hemisphere;

(3) a description of the relationship of Iran, the IRGC, its Qods Force, and Hezbollah with transnational criminal organizations linked to Iran and other terrorist organizations in