

Upton	Weldon (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Walden (OR)	Weller	Wolf
Walsh	Whitfield	Young (AK)
Wamp	Wicker	Young (FL)
Weldon (FL)	Wilson (NM)	

NOES—191

Abercrombie	Green, Al	Neal (MA)
Ackerman	Green, Gene	Oberstar
Allen	Grijalva	Obey
Andrews	Gutierrez	Olver
Baca	Harman	Ortiz
Baird	Hastings (FL)	Owens
Baldwin	Herse	Pallone
Bean	Higgins	Pascrell
Becerra	Hinchee	Pastor
Berkley	Hinojosa	Payne
Berman	Holden	Pelosi
Berry	Holt	Peterson (MN)
Bishop (GA)	Honda	Pomeroy
Bishop (NY)	Hookey	Price (NC)
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Rahall
Boren	Inslee	Rangel
Boswell	Israel	Reyes
Boucher	Jackson (IL)	Ross
Boyd	Jackson-Lee	Rothman
Brady (PA)	(TX)	Roybal-Allard
Brown (OH)	Jefferson	Ruppersberger
Brown, Corrine	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Butterfield	Jones (OH)	Ryan (OH)
Capps	Kanjorski	Sabo
Capuano	Kaptur	Salazar
Cardin	Kennedy (RI)	Sánchez, Linda
Cardoza	Kildee	T.
Carnahan	Kilpatrick (MI)	Sanchez, Loretta
Carson	Kind	Sanders
Case	Kucinich	Schakowsky
Chandler	Langevin	Schiff
Clay	Lantos	Schwartz (PA)
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Scott (GA)
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Conyers	Lee	Serrano
Cooper	Levin	Sherman
Costa	Lipinski	Skelton
Costello	Lofgren, Zoe	Slaughter
Cramer	Lowe	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Lynch	Snyder
Cuellar	Maloney	Solis
Cummings	Markey	Spratt
Davis (AL)	Matheson	Stark
Davis (CA)	Matsui	Tanner
Davis (FL)	McCarthy	Tauscher
Davis (IL)	McCollum (MN)	Taylor (MS)
Davis (TN)	McDermott	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	McIntyre	Tierney
Delahunt	McKinney	Udall (CO)
DeLauro	McNulty	Udall (NM)
Dicks	Meek (FL)	Van Hollen
Dingell	Meeks (NY)	Velázquez
Doyle	Michaud	Visclosky
Edwards	Millender-	Wasserman
Emanuel	McDonald	Schultz
Engel	Miller (NC)	Waters
Eshoo	Miller, George	Watson
Etheridge	Mollohan	Watt
Farr	Moore (KS)	Waxman
Filner	Moore (WI)	Weiner
Ford	Moran (VA)	Wexler
Frank (MA)	Murtha	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Nadler	Wu
Gordon	Napolitano	Wynn

NOT VOTING—14

Castle	Johnson (CT)	Strickland
Doggett	Lewis (GA)	Stupak
Evans	Meehan	Towns
Fattah	Ney	Westmoreland
Green (WI)	Petri	

□ 1300

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas

and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

IRAN FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6198) to hold the current regime in Iran accountable for its threatening behavior and to support a transition to democracy in Iran, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6198

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 "Iran Freedom Support Act".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—CODIFICATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

Sec. 101. Codification of sanctions.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE IRAN AND LIBYA SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996 AND OTHER PROVISIONS RELATED TO INVESTMENT IN IRAN

Sec. 201. Multilateral regime.

Sec. 202. Imposition of sanctions.

Sec. 203. Termination of sanctions.

Sec. 204. Sunset.

Sec. 205. Technical and conforming amendments.

TITLE III—PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY FOR IRAN

Sec. 301. Declaration of policy.

Sec. 302. Assistance to support democracy for Iran.

TITLE IV—POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TO FACILITATE THE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION OF IRAN

Sec. 401. Sense of Congress.

TITLE V—PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Sec. 501. Prevention of money laundering for weapons of mass destruction.

TITLE I—CODIFICATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

SEC. 101. CODIFICATION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) CODIFICATION OF SANCTIONS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, United States sanctions with respect to Iran imposed pursuant to sections 1 and 3 of Executive Order No. 12957, sections 1(e), (1)(g), and (3) of Executive Order No. 12959, and sections 2, 3, and 5 of Executive Order No. 13059 (relating to exports and certain other transactions with Iran) as in effect on January 1, 2006, shall remain in effect. The President may terminate such sanctions, in whole or in part, if the President notifies Congress at least 15 days in advance of such termination. In the event of exigent circumstances, the President may exercise the authority set forth in the preceding sentence without regard to the notification requirement stated therein, except that such notification shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than three working days after such exercise of authority.

(b) NO EFFECT ON OTHER SANCTIONS RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—Nothing in this Act shall affect

any United States sanction, control, or regulation as in effect on January 1, 2006, relating to a determination under section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A)), section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)), or section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)) that the Government of Iran has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE IRAN AND LIBYA SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996 AND OTHER PROVISIONS RELATED TO INVESTMENT IN IRAN

SEC. 201. MULTILATERAL REGIME.

(a) WAIVER.—Section 4(c) of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) WAIVER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, on a case by case basis, waive for a period of not more than six months the application of section 5(a) with respect to a national of a country, if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees at least 30 days before such waiver is to take effect that such waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States.

“(2) SUBSEQUENT RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—If the President determines that, in accordance with paragraph (1), such a waiver is appropriate, the President may, at the conclusion of the period of a waiver under paragraph (1), renew such waiver for subsequent periods of not more than six months each.”.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS.—Section 4 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) INVESTIGATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President should initiate an investigation into the possible imposition of sanctions under section 5(a) against a person upon receipt by the United States of credible information indicating that such person is engaged in investment activity in Iran as described in such section.

“(2) DETERMINATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 180 days after an investigation is initiated in accordance with paragraph (1), the President should determine, pursuant to section 5(a), if a person has engaged in investment activity in Iran as described in such section and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the basis for any such determination.”.

SEC. 202. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES.—Section 5(a) of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended in the heading, by striking “TO IRAN” and inserting “TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF IRAN”.

(b) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO DEVELOPMENT OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OR OTHER MILITARY CAPABILITIES.—Section 5(b) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) MANDATORY SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO DEVELOPMENT OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OR OTHER MILITARY CAPABILITIES.—The President shall impose two or more of the sanctions described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 6 if the President determines that a person has, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, exported, transferred, or otherwise provided to Iran any goods, services, technology, or other items knowing that the provision of such goods, services, technology, or other items would contribute materially to the ability of Iran to—

“(1) acquire or develop chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons or related technologies; or