

□ 1030

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE JOHN A. BOEHNER, REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, Republican Leader:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 5, 2007.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, U.S. Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: Pursuant to section 803(a) of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Act (2 U.S.C. 803(a)) I am pleased to appoint Mr. Cliff Akiyama M.A. of California as a Congressional Award Board Member. As a former Gold Medalist, his work on Asian youth gang violence is to be commended.

Mr. Akiyama has expressed interest in serving in this capacity and I am pleased to fulfill his request.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Republican Leader.

IRAN COUNTER-PROLIFERATION
ACT OF 2007

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1400) to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by imposing additional economic sanctions against Iran, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1400

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Iran Counter-Proliferation Act of 2007”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. United States policy toward Iran.

TITLE I—SUPPORT FOR DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS RELATING TO PREVENTING IRAN FROM ACQUIRING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Sec. 101. Support for international diplomatic efforts.
Sec. 102. Peaceful efforts by the United States.

TITLE II—ADDITIONAL BILATERAL SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

Sec. 201. Application to subsidiaries.
Sec. 202. Additional import sanctions against Iran.
Sec. 203. Additional export sanctions against Iran.
Sec. 204. Temporary increase in fee for certain consular services.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO THE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996

Sec. 301. Multilateral regime.
Sec. 302. Mandatory sanctions.
Sec. 303. Authority to impose sanctions on principal executive officers.
Sec. 304. United States efforts to prevent investment.
Sec. 305. Clarification and expansion of definitions.
Sec. 306. Removal of waiver authority.

Sec. 307. Clarification of authority.
Sec. 308. Applicability of certain amendments.

TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL MEASURES

Sec. 401. Additions to terrorism and other lists.
Sec. 402. Increased capacity for efforts to combat unlawful or terrorist financing.
Sec. 403. Exchange programs with the people of Iran.
Sec. 404. Reducing contributions to the World Bank.
Sec. 405. Restrictions on nuclear cooperation with countries assisting the nuclear program of Iran.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Termination.

SEC. 2. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD IRAN.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The prospect of the Islamic Republic of Iran achieving nuclear arms represents a grave threat to the United States and its allies in the Middle East, Europe, and globally.

(2) The nature of this threat is manifold, ranging from the vastly enhanced political influence extremist Iran would wield in its region, including the ability to intimidate its neighbors, to, at its most nightmarish, the prospect that Iran would attack its neighbors and others with nuclear arms. This concern is illustrated by the statement of Hashemi Rafsanjani, former president of Iran and currently a prominent member of two of Iran’s most important decision-making bodies, of December 14, 2001, when he said that it “is not irrational to contemplate” the use of nuclear weapons.

(3) The theological nature of the Iranian regime creates a special urgency in addressing Iran’s efforts to acquire nuclear weapons.

(4) Iranian regime leaders have persistently denied Israel’s right to exist. Current President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has called for Israel to be “wiped off the map” and the Government of Iran has displayed inflammatory symbols that express similar intent.

(5) The nature of the Iranian threat makes it critical that the United States and its allies do everything possible—diplomatically, politically, and economically—to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear-arms capability and persuade the Iranian regime to halt its quest for nuclear arms.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) Iranian President Ahmadinejad’s persistent denials of the Holocaust and his repeated assertions that Israel should be “wiped off the map” may constitute a violation of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and should be brought before an appropriate international tribunal for the purpose of declaring Iran in breach of the Genocide Convention;

(2) the United States should increase use of its important role in the international financial sector to isolate Iran;

(3) Iran should be barred from entering the World Trade Organization (WTO) until all issues related to its nuclear program are resolved;

(4) all future free trade agreements entered into by the United States should be conditioned on the requirement that the parties to such agreements pledge not to invest and not to allow companies based in its territory or controlled by its citizens to invest in Iran’s energy sector or otherwise to make significant investment in Iran;

(5) United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1737 (December 23, 2006) and 1747 (March 24, 2007), which were passed unanimously and mandate an immediate and un-

conditional suspension of Iran’s nuclear enrichment program, represent a critical gain in the worldwide campaign to prevent Iran’s acquisition of nuclear arms and should be fully respected by all nations;

(6) the United Nations Security Council should take further measures beyond Resolutions 1737 and 1747 to tighten sanctions on Iran, including preventing new investment in Iran’s energy sector, as long as Iran fails to comply with the international community’s demand to halt its nuclear enrichment campaign;

(7) the United States should encourage foreign governments to direct state-owned entities to cease all investment in Iran’s energy sector and all exports of refined petroleum products to Iran and to persuade, and, where possible, require private entities based in their territories to cease all investment in Iran’s energy sector and all exports of refined petroleum products to Iran;

(8) moderate Arab states have a vital and perhaps existential interest in preventing Iran from acquiring nuclear arms, and therefore such states, particularly those with large oil deposits, should use their economic leverage to dissuade other nations, including the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China, from assisting Iran’s nuclear program directly or indirectly and to persuade other nations, including Russia and China, to be more forthcoming in supporting United Nations Security Council efforts to halt Iran’s nuclear program;

(9) the United States should take all possible measures to discourage and, if possible, prevent foreign banks from providing export credits to foreign entities seeking to invest in the Iranian energy sector;

(10) the United States should oppose any further activity by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with respect to Iran, or the adoption of a new Country Assistance Strategy for Iran, including by seeking the cooperation of other countries;

(11) the United States should extend its program of discouraging foreign banks from accepting Iranian state banks as clients;

(12) the United States should prohibit all Iranian state banks from using the United States banking system;

(13) State and local government pension plans should divest themselves of all non-United States companies investing more than \$20,000,000 in Iran’s energy sector;

(14) the United States should designate the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, which purveys terrorism throughout the Middle East and plays an important role in the Iranian economy, as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, place the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps on the list of specially designated global terrorists, and place the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps on the list of weapons of mass destruction proliferators and their supporters;

(15) United States concerns regarding Iran are strictly the result of actions of the Government of Iran; and

(16) the American people have feelings of friendship for the Iranian people, regret that developments of recent decades have created impediments to that friendship, and hold the Iranian people, their culture, and their ancient and rich history in the highest esteem.

TITLE I—SUPPORT FOR DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS RELATING TO PREVENTING IRAN FROM ACQUIRING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

SEC. 101. SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should use diplomatic and economic means to resolve the Iranian nuclear problem;