

our financial system is already protected by our primary sanctions on Iran. In other words, this bill does nothing to protect the U.S. financial system or to promote our national security. In fact, it does the opposite.

We have said all of this, which I have just reiterated, but let me make my final and closing statement.

Why are you wasting your time? Even if, by some stroke of magic, you could get this through the Senate and send it to the President of the United States, he is going to veto it. They know it. Everyone knows it. Why are we doing this?

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Part of the problem here is that money laundering in Iran has been proven to be tied to their efforts to support international terrorism. The unfortunate case here is what we are debating. Remember, we were originally assured, yes, we can push back on issues like their ballistic missile program, that we can push back on their support for terrorism or on their abject destruction of the human rights of the people inside Iran. We can put pressure on those fronts.

We have somehow reached the point at which, despite the testimony of the administration that we were going to be pushing back, the administration feels that any steps we take to assert a position on these fronts is injurious to the relationship with Iran or, in some way, undermines the JCPOA. In terms of Iran, the entire country is designated by our Treasury Department as a jurisdiction of primary money laundering concern, and not just by our country and not just by our Treasury, but by the international system that looks at these financial systems. They have determined the same with respect to Iran.

Secretary of State Kerry and his colleagues in the administration are in the midst of a campaign to reassure foreign firms that Iran is open for business. All right. We can trade with Iran, but it is an additional step beyond that to say that Iran is going to have the right to access U.S. dollars. Other administration officials, by the way, go so far as to say that Iranian economic growth is in our national security interest.

I don't think it is in our national security interest. Frankly, if people are going to trade with Iran, they can do it without the use of U.S. dollars.

It is a tough case to make in terms of this, in some way, being in our national interest when you consider that Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps has been labeled—what?—by the U.S. Treasury Department as being the “most powerful economic actor” in the country, the IRGC. That is the same entity that is developing these ballistic missiles and that is supporting terror throughout the region. It is a terrorist IRGC by our own labeling here in the United States.

That should be enough to put the brakes on the administration's plans to get Iran out from under restrictions that prohibit trade with Iran in dollars. You can trade, but you can't trade in dollars, okay?

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The pervasive influence of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps throughout Iran's economy means that extreme due diligence will be necessary to ensure that foreign companies and foreign banks are not complicit in Iran's terror finance or the range of other illicit financial activities in which Iranian entities regularly engage. That is why this legislation protects the integrity of the U.S. dollar from Iranian illicit finance by codifying existing restrictions, clarifying restrictions on foreign financial institutions involved in dollarization, and, again, links determination of these measures to the end of Iranian support of terrorists. Easy enough for Iran to solve the problem; just quit supporting terrorism.

I urge all Members to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 819, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the order of the House of today, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to S. 764; and passage of H.R. 5631.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on adopting the motion to concur in the

Senate amendment to the House amendment to the bill (S. 764) to reauthorize and amend the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to concur.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 306, nays 117, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 466]

YEAS—306

Abraham	Duffy	Kirkpatrick
Adams	Duncan (SC)	Kline
Aderholt	Edwards	Knight
Aguilar	Ellmers (NC)	Labrador
Allen	Emmer (MN)	LaHood
Amodei	Engel	LaMalfa
Ashford	Farenthold	Lamborn
Babin	Fincher	Lance
Barletta	Fitzpatrick	Latta
Barr	Fleischmann	Lawrence
Barton	Fleming	Lewis
Beatty	Flores	Lipinski
Benishek	Forbes	LoBiondo
Bera	Fortenberry	Loeb
Bilirakis	Foster	Long
Bishop (GA)	Fox	Loudermilk
Bishop (MI)	Frelinghuysen	Love
Blum	Fudge	Lucas
Bost	Gallego	Luetkemeyer
Boustany	Garamendi	Lujan Grisham
Boyle, Brendan	Garrett	(NM)
F.	Gibbs	Lummis
Brady (PA)	Gohmert	Lynch
Brady (TX)	Gosar	MacArthur
Brooks (IN)	Gowdy	Matsui
Brown (FL)	Graham	McCarthy
Brownley (CA)	Granger	McCaul
Bucshon	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Bustos	Graves (LA)	McCollum
Butterfield	Graves (MO)	McHenry
Byrne	Green, Al	McKinley
Calvert	Green, Gene	McMorris
Cárdenas	Griffith	Rodgers
Carney	Grothman	McSally
Carson (IN)	Guinta	Meadows
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	Meehan
Carter (TX)	Hanna	Meeks
Cartwright	Hardy	Mica
Castor (FL)	Harper	Miller (FL)
Castro (TX)	Harris	Miller (MI)
Chabot	Hartzler	Moolenaar
Chaffetz	Herrera Beutler	Moulton
Clawson (FL)	Hice, Jody B.	Mullin
Clay	Hill	Mulvaney
Cleaver	Hinojosa	Murphy (FL)
Clyburn	Holding	Murphy (PA)
Cole	Hoyer	Napolitano
Collins (GA)	Hudson	Newhouse
Collins (NY)	Huelskamp	Noem
Comstock	Huizenga (MI)	Nolan
Conaway	Hultgren	Norcross
Connolly	Hunter	Nugent
Cook	Hurd (TX)	Nunes
Cooper	Hurt (VA)	O'Rourke
Costa	Issa	Olson
Costello (PA)	Jackson Lee	Palazzo
Cramer	Jeffries	Pascarell
Crawford	Jenkins (KS)	Paulsen
Crenshaw	Jenkins (WV)	Payne
Cuellar	Johnson (GA)	Perry
Curbelo (FL)	Johnson (OH)	Peters
Davidson	Johnson, E. B.	Peterson
Davis (CA)	Johnson, Sam	Pittenger
Davis, Danny	Jolly	Pitts
Davis, Rodney	Jordan	Pompeo
Delaney	Joyce	Price, Tom
DelBene	Kaptur	Quigley
Denham	Katko	Rangel
Dent	Keating	Ratcliffe
DesJarlais	Kelly (IL)	Reed
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (MS)	Reichert
Dingell	Kelly (PA)	Renacci
Doggett	Kennedy	Ribble
Dold	Kildee	Rice (NY)
Donovan	Kind	Rice (SC)
Doyle, Michael	King (IA)	Richmond
F.	King (NY)	Rigell
Duckworth	Kinzinger (IL)	Roby