

course, makes people get really happy and excited about that. So we're bailing out Wall Street first of all. Now there are people that are making a case that the economy was in very bad shape and that we had to drop \$700 billion. We didn't vote for that. But there are people that make the case that, Well, there were these things that were failing.

So we drop all this money into Wall Street. We bail out banks. We bail out insurance companies. And then the bailout fever really gets started, which we predicted would happen if the Federal Government basically opens the kitty to any group that wants to bail out anything, and we start buying out Government Motors—I think it used to be called General Motors before—and Chrysler. So we're doing that. And then we decide, Hey, it would be a great idea if we bailed out college kids who want to get loans. The government's going to take that over. And now the government is in the process of collecting other things that it can own. Of course notably, 17 percent of the free side of the economy which used to be where you worked, Doctor, in health care. So now the government's taking over 17 percent of the U.S. economy in the health care area. They're nibbling and just salivating about taking over the energy business.

So if you're an average guy on the street, and you start connecting the dots—which many people may not. But when you start to think about it, the government's taking over everything. So it's not an odd thing for somebody just taking a look at the headlines and looking back at the last 18 months to say, Holy smokes, what's going on here?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. In fact, it's my understanding that we've nationalized more of our private economy in our country just since the Obama administration took over from the Bush administration—we've nationalized more of our private economy under this administration than Hugo Chavez has in Venezuela, in the whole time the Communist dictator Hugo Chavez has in his country down there in Venezuela.

Mr. AKIN. I know America likes to win, but I don't know that we want to do better than Hugo Chavez. That's not exactly where most Americans want to be going, I don't think.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Well, during the Bush administration, we had the TARP funds, the Troubled Asset Relief Program that the Bush administration promoted. It was actually through his Secretary of the Treasury, Hank Paulson, who came to us and said, The sky is falling, we had to pass a TARP or the economy would crash. I voted against that because I wasn't in favor of bailing out the incompetent Wall Street bankers for their malfeasance. I want to bail out Main Street, small businessmen and -women. I want to bail out the small community banks by getting the Federal regulatory burden

off them so that they can compete in an open marketplace.

I believe very firmly that the free marketplace, unencumbered by government regulation and taxes, is the best way to control quality, quantity, and costs of all goods and services, whether it's banking services or health care, in my business as a medical doctor, or selling tires and gasoline and automobile parts and appliances, like my dad did, or any other good or service. The best way to control it is through an open marketplace unencumbered by taxes and regulations. And the more taxes and regulations we put on business and industry, the higher the price goes, the quality goes down, and we have less of those things for the people who are consuming. And we're going to see that in health care.

Mr. AKIN. Well, I appreciate, gentleman, your perspective on all of these things, and I appreciate you sharing what a lot of your constituents are telling you because it very much reflects what I am hearing when I go home. And the question mark is, Really, what is the game plan of this administration? It seems that one thing you can say, whether it is the Katrina oil spill, whether it is the attempt to try to do the cap-and-tax or cap-and-trade or whatever you want to call it—a government takeover of energy is what I would call it—and whether you want to talk about socialized medicine, whether you want to talk about a whole series of different things, it seems like the pattern is that every single thing the administration does is to try to create an entitlement class, a victim class, a group of people that are totally dependent on the government. And perhaps the worst of all of those things, as you know, Doctor, is the socialized medicine, because if your body is physically dependent on the government to give you your health care, it makes you truly one of these dependent classes. And it seems like the government is trying to turn all of us into a bunch of people totally dependent to the government—in fact, slaves to the government. It reminds me as we start approaching the Fourth of July how it was that the people in this country said, We really don't want the government to be our master. We don't really believe the philosophy that the government should provide everything for everybody. And I think the public is waking up to this.

I would be happy to yield you a minute if you'd like, gentleman.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Well, thank you. I appreciate you yielding back. We have got about 2 more minutes left. I just wanted to add something to what you just said about being enslaved. My good friend Star Parker who, by the way, is running for Congress in California, in Los Angeles, whose welfare mom got saved. She accepted Jesus Christ as her own Lord and Savior. She started looking at her lifestyle, and she started trying to break out of that welfare state that she was in and had a

great deal of difficulty. She wrote a book called "Uncle Sam's Plantation" where she described all that. And she's been a great voice against this government largesse—socialism, if you will, because she knows how it destroys families, it destroys communities, it destroys everything. And we are headed in a direction in this country where freedom is being taken away from the American people.

The American people need to stand up and say "no" to the steamroller of socialism and say "yes" to freedom. Let's stop all this government spending. Let's stop all this bigger government and government takeover, and let's put us back on the course of the Constitution with limited government. And that's what the Tea Party movement is all about. I yield back.

Mr. AKIN. I really appreciate you mentioning Star Parker. She is really a fun person. She has a great personality, is a lot of fun. She's cute, and she is very articulate. And she has an amazing story about how the government tried to trap her into all of this welfare stuff and all of the behaviors that would destroy her life. She came out of it through the power of Jesus Christ, started her own business. Now the government gives her trouble. While she is trying to run a business, doing the right thing, the government is taking shots at her. And she says, Whose side are you on, government? You know, when I was doing the wrong stuff, you were encouraging me. When I am doing the right things, you are giving me a hard time. What's the story here?

As I said, I started with a picture of that little green wagon and those two kids. One of them pulling, the other one pushing. The guy looking over his shoulder said, Are you pushing or pulling back there? You know, it just seems like, is the government trying to help us or is it trying to destroy us? And it seems like every decision we have seen is more dependency on Big Government.

Thank you, Doctor. It's a pleasure to join you, and God bless America.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2194, COMPREHENSIVE IRAN SANCTIONS, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND DIVESTMENT ACT OF 2010

Mr. BERMAN (during the Special Order of Mr. AKIN) submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2194) to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by expanding economic sanctions against Iran:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 111-512)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2194), to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by expanding economic sanctions against Iran, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to

recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Sense of Congress regarding the need to impose additional sanctions with respect to Iran.

TITLE I—SANCTIONS

Sec. 101. Definitions.

Sec. 102. Expansion of sanctions under the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.

Sec. 103. Economic sanctions relating to Iran.

Sec. 104. Mandatory sanctions with respect to financial institutions that engage in certain transactions.

Sec. 105. Imposition of sanctions on certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in human rights abuses committed against citizens of Iran or their family members after the June 12, 2009, elections in Iran.

Sec. 106. Prohibition on procurement contracts with persons that export sensitive technology to Iran.

Sec. 107. Harmonization of criminal penalties for violations of sanctions.

Sec. 108. Authority to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions with respect to Iran.

Sec. 109. Increased capacity for efforts to combat unlawful or terrorist financing.

Sec. 110. Reports on investments in the energy sector of Iran.

Sec. 111. Reports on certain activities of foreign export credit agencies and of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Sec. 112. Sense of Congress regarding Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps and its affiliates.

Sec. 113. Sense of Congress regarding Iran and Hezbollah.

Sec. 114. Sense of Congress regarding the imposition of multilateral sanctions with respect to Iran.

Sec. 115. Report on providing compensation for victims of international terrorism.

TITLE II—DIVESTMENT FROM CERTAIN COMPANIES THAT INVEST IN IRAN

Sec. 201. Definitions.

Sec. 202. Authority of State and local governments to divest from certain companies that invest in Iran.

Sec. 203. Safe harbor for changes of investment policies by asset managers.

Sec. 204. Sense of Congress regarding certain ERISA plan investments.

Sec. 205. Technical corrections to Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007.

TITLE III—PREVENTION OF DIVERSION OF CERTAIN GOODS, SERVICES, AND TECHNOLOGIES TO IRAN

Sec. 301. Definitions.

Sec. 302. Identification of countries of concern with respect to the diversion of certain goods, services, and technologies to or through Iran.

Sec. 303. Destinations of Diversion Concern.

Sec. 304. Report on expanding diversion concern system to address the diversion of United States origin goods, services, and technologies to certain countries other than Iran.

Sec. 305. Enforcement authority.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. General provisions.

Sec. 402. Determination of budgetary effects.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The illicit nuclear activities of the Government of Iran, combined with its development of unconventional weapons and ballistic missiles and its support for international terrorism, represent a threat to the security of the United States, its strong ally Israel, and other allies of the United States around the world.

(2) The United States and other responsible countries have a vital interest in working together to prevent the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

(3) The International Atomic Energy Agency has repeatedly called attention to Iran's illicit nuclear activities and, as a result, the United Nations Security Council has adopted a range of sanctions designed to encourage the Government of Iran to suspend those activities and comply with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970 (commonly known as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty”).

(4) The serious and urgent nature of the threat from Iran demands that the United States work together with its allies to do everything possible—diplomatically, politically, and economically—to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

(5) The United States and its major European allies, including the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, have advocated that sanctions be strengthened should international diplomatic efforts fail to achieve verifiable suspension of Iran's uranium enrichment program and an end to its nuclear weapons program and other illicit nuclear activities.

(6) The Government of Iran continues to engage in serious, systematic, and ongoing violations of human rights, including suppression of freedom of expression and religious freedom, illegitimately prolonged detention, torture, and executions. Such violations have increased in the aftermath of the fraudulent presidential election in Iran on June 12, 2009.

(7) The Government of Iran has been unresponsive to President Obama's unprecedented and serious efforts at engagement, revealing that the Government of Iran is not interested in a diplomatic resolution, as made clear, for example, by the following:

(A) Iran's apparent rejection of the Tehran Research Reactor plan, generously offered by the United States and its partners, of potentially great benefit to the people of Iran, and endorsed by Iran's own negotiators in October 2009.

(B) Iran's ongoing clandestine nuclear program, as evidenced by its work on the secret uranium enrichment facility at Qom, its subsequent refusal to cooperate fully with inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency, and its announcement that it would build 10 new uranium enrichment facilities.

(C) Iran's official notification to the International Atomic Energy Agency that it would enrich uranium to the 20 percent level, followed soon thereafter by its providing to that Agency a laboratory result showing that Iran had indeed enriched some uranium to 19.8 percent.

(D) A February 18, 2010, report by the International Atomic Energy Agency expressing “concerns about the possible existence in Iran of past or current undisclosed activities related to the development of a nuclear payload for a missile. These alleged activities consist of a number

of projects and sub-projects, covering nuclear and missile related aspects, run by military-related organizations.”

(E) A May 31, 2010, report by the International Atomic Energy Agency expressing continuing strong concerns about Iran's lack of cooperation with the Agency's verification efforts and Iran's ongoing enrichment activities, which are contrary to the longstanding demands of the Agency and the United Nations Security Council.

(F) Iran's announcement in April 2010 that it had developed a new, faster generation of centrifuges for enriching uranium.

(G) Iran's ongoing arms exports to, and support for, terrorists in direct contravention of United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(H) Iran's July 31, 2009, arrest of 3 young citizens of the United States on spying charges.

(8) There is an increasing interest by State governments, local governments, educational institutions, and private institutions, business firms, and other investors to disassociate themselves from companies that conduct business activities in the energy sector of Iran, since such business activities may directly or indirectly support the efforts of the Government of Iran to achieve a nuclear weapons capability.

(9) Black market proliferation networks continue to flourish in the Middle East, allowing countries like Iran to gain access to sensitive dual-use technologies.

(10) Economic sanctions imposed pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by this Act, and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and other authorities available to the United States to impose economic sanctions to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons, are necessary to protect the essential security interests of the United States.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE NEED TO IMPOSE ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) international diplomatic efforts to address Iran's illicit nuclear efforts and support for international terrorism are more likely to be effective if strong additional sanctions are imposed on the Government of Iran;

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

(3) the revelation in September 2009 that Iran is developing a secret uranium enrichment site on a base of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps near Qom, which appears to have no civilian application, highlights the urgency that Iran—

(A) disclose the full nature of its nuclear program, including any other secret locations; and

(B) provide the International Atomic Energy Agency unfettered access to its facilities pursuant to Iran's legal obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970 (commonly known as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty”) and Iran's safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(4) because of the involvement of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps in Iran's nuclear program, international terrorism, and domestic human rights abuses, the President should impose the full range of applicable sanctions on—

(A) any individual or entity that is an agent, alias, front, instrumentality, representative, official, or affiliate of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps; and

(B) any individual or entity that has conducted any commercial transaction or financial transaction with an individual or entity described in subparagraph (A);

(5) additional measures should be adopted by the United States to prevent the diversion of sensitive dual-use technologies to Iran;

(6) the President should—

(A) continue to urge the Government of Iran to respect the internationally recognized human rights and religious freedoms of its citizens;

(B) identify the officials of the Government of Iran and other individuals who are responsible for continuing and severe violations of human rights and religious freedom in Iran; and

(C) take appropriate measures to respond to such violations, including by—

(i) prohibiting officials and other individuals the President identifies as being responsible for such violations from entry into the United States; and

(ii) freezing the assets of the officials and other individuals described in clause (i);

(7) additional funding should be provided to the Secretary of State to document, collect, and disseminate information about human rights abuses in Iran, including serious abuses that have taken place since the presidential election in Iran on June 12, 2009;

(8) with respect to nongovernmental organizations based in the United States—

(A) many of such organizations are essential to promoting human rights and humanitarian goals around the world;

(B) it is in the national interest of the United States to allow responsible nongovernmental organizations based in the United States to establish and carry out operations in Iran to promote civil society and foster humanitarian goodwill among the people of Iran; and

(C) the United States should ensure that the organizations described in subparagraph (B) are not unnecessarily hindered from working in Iran to provide humanitarian, human rights, and people-to-people assistance, as appropriate, to the people of Iran;

(9) the United States should not issue a license pursuant to an agreement for cooperation (as defined in section 11 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014(b))) for the export of nuclear material, facilities, components, or other goods, services, or technology that are or would be subject to such an agreement to a country that is providing similar nuclear material, facilities, components, or other goods, services, or technology to another country that is not in full compliance with its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, including its obligations under the safeguards agreement between that country and the International Atomic Energy Agency, unless the President determines that the provision of such similar nuclear material, facilities, components, or other goods, services, or technology to such other country does not undermine the nonproliferation policies and objectives of the United States; and

(10) the people of the United States—

(A) have feelings of friendship for the people of Iran;

(B) regret that developments in recent decades have created impediments to that friendship; and

(C) hold the people of Iran, their culture, and their ancient and rich history in the highest esteem.

TITLE I—SANCTIONS

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.**—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note), as amended by section 102 of this Act.

(3) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term “executive agency” has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403).

(4) **FAMILY MEMBER.**—The term “family member” means, with respect to an individual, a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandchild, or grandparent of the individual.

(5) **IRANIAN DIPLOMATS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY OR QUASI-**

GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS OF IRAN.—The term “Iranian diplomat or representative of another government or military or quasi-governmental institution of Iran” means any of the Iranian diplomats and representatives of other government and military or quasi-governmental institutions of Iran (as that term is defined in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note)).

(6) **KNOWINGLY.**—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(7) **MEDICAL DEVICE.**—The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(8) **MEDICINE.**—The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(9) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(10) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen or resident of the United States or a national of the United States (as defined in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)); and

(B) an entity that is organized under the laws of the United States or any State.

SEC. 102. EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS UNDER THE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) **SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF IRAN, PRODUCTION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN IRAN, AND EXPORTATION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO IRAN.**—

“(1) **DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF IRAN.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose 3 or more of the sanctions described in section 6(a) with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date of the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010—

“(i) makes an investment described in subparagraph (B) of \$20,000,000 or more; or

“(ii) makes a combination of investments described in subparagraph (B) in a 12-month period if each such investment is of at least \$5,000,000 and such investments equal or exceed \$20,000,000 in the aggregate.

“(B) **INVESTMENT DESCRIBED.**—An investment described in this subparagraph is an investment that directly and significantly contributes to the enhancement of Iran’s ability to develop petroleum resources.

“(2) **PRODUCTION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose 3 or more of the sanctions described in section 6(a) with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date of the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, sells, leases, or provides to Iran goods, services, technology, information, or support described in subparagraph (B)—

“(i) any of which has a fair market value of \$1,000,000 or more; or

“(ii) that, during a 12-month period, have an aggregate fair market value of \$5,000,000 or more.

“(B) **GOODS, SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY, INFORMATION, OR SUPPORT DESCRIBED.**—Goods, services, technology, information, or support described in this subparagraph are goods, services, technology, information, or support that could directly and significantly facilitate the maintenance or expansion of Iran’s domestic production of refined petroleum products, including any direct and significant assistance with respect to the construction, modernization, or repair of petroleum refineries.

“(3) **EXPORTATION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO IRAN.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose 3 or more of the sanctions described in section 6(a) with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date of the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010—

“(i) sells or provides to Iran refined petroleum products—

“(I) that have a fair market value of \$1,000,000 or more; or

“(II) that, during a 12-month period, have an aggregate fair market value of \$5,000,000 or more; or

“(ii) sells, leases, or provides to Iran goods, services, technology, information, or support described in subparagraph (B)—

“(I) any of which has a fair market value of \$1,000,000 or more; or

“(II) that, during a 12-month period, have an aggregate fair market value of \$5,000,000 or more.

“(B) **GOODS, SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY, INFORMATION, OR SUPPORT DESCRIBED.**—Goods, services, technology, information, or support described in this subparagraph are goods, services, technology, information, or support that could directly and significantly contribute to the enhancement of Iran’s ability to import refined petroleum products, including—

“(i) except as provided in subparagraph (C), underwriting or entering into a contract to provide insurance or reinsurance for the sale, lease, or provision of such goods, services, technology, information, or support;

“(ii) financing or brokering such sale, lease, or provision; or

“(iii) providing ships or shipping services to deliver refined petroleum products to Iran.

“(C) **EXCEPTION FOR UNDERWRITERS AND INSURANCE PROVIDERS EXERCISING DUE DILIGENCE.**—The President may not impose sanctions under this paragraph with respect to a person that provides underwriting services or insurance or reinsurance if the President determines that the person has exercised due diligence in establishing and enforcing official policies, procedures, and controls to ensure that the person does not underwrite or enter into a contract to provide insurance or reinsurance for the sale, lease, or provision of goods, services, technology, information, or support described in subparagraph (B).”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(B) by striking “The President shall impose” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall impose”; and

(C) in paragraph (1), as redesignated by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, by striking “two or more” and all that follows through “of this Act” and inserting “3 or more of the sanctions described in section 6(a) if the President determines that a person has, on or after the date of the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **ADDITIONAL MANDATORY SANCTIONS RELATING TO TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY.**—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), in any case in which a person is subject to sanctions under paragraph (1) because of an activity described in that paragraph that relates to the acquisition or development of nuclear weapons or related technology or of missiles or advanced conventional weapons that are designed or modified to deliver a nuclear weapon, no license may be issued for the export, and no approval may be given for the transfer or retransfer, directly or indirectly, to the country the government of which has primary jurisdiction over the person, of any nuclear material, facilities, components, or other goods, services, or technology that are or would be subject to an agreement for cooperation between the United States and that government.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The sanctions described in subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to a country the government of which has primary jurisdiction over a person that engages in an activity described in that subparagraph if the President determines and notifies the appropriate congressional committees that the government of the country—

“(i) does not know or have reason to know about the activity; or

“(ii) has taken, or is taking, all reasonable steps necessary to prevent a recurrence of the activity and to penalize the person for the activity.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL APPROVAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the President may, on a case-by-case basis, approve the issuance of a license for the export, or approve the transfer or retransfer, of any nuclear material, facilities, components, or other goods, services, or technology that are or would be subject to an agreement for cooperation, to a person in a country to which subparagraph (A) applies (other than a person that is subject to the sanctions under paragraph (1)) if the President—

“(i) determines that such approval is vital to the national security interests of the United States; and

“(ii) not later than 15 days before issuing such license or approving such transfer or retransfer, submits to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate the justification for approving such license, transfer, or retransfer.

“(D) CONSTRUCTION.—The restrictions in subparagraph (A) shall apply in addition to all other applicable procedures, requirements, and restrictions contained in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and other related laws.

“(E) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘agreement for cooperation’ has the meaning given that term in section 11 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014(b)).

“(F) APPLICABILITY.—The sanctions under subparagraph (A) shall apply only in a case in which a person is subject to sanctions under paragraph (1) because of an activity described in that paragraph in which the person engages on or after the date of the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(b)” each place it appears and inserting “(b)(1)”;

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) any person that—

“(A) is a successor entity to the person referred to in paragraph (1);

“(B) owns or controls the person referred to in paragraph (1), if the person that owns or controls the person referred to in paragraph (1) had actual knowledge or should have known that the person referred to in paragraph (1) engaged in the activities referred to in that paragraph; or

“(C) is owned or controlled by, or under common ownership or control with, the person referred to in paragraph (1), if the person owned or controlled by, or under common ownership or

control with (as the case may be), the person referred to in paragraph (1) knowingly engaged in the activities referred to in that paragraph.”; and

(4) in subsection (f)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “(b)” and inserting “(b)(1)”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “section 301(b)(1) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2511(b)(1))” and inserting “section 301(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2511(b))”.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.—Section 6 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking “The sanctions to be imposed” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions to be imposed”;

(2) in subsection (a), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (9); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the sanctioned person has any interest.

“(7) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the sanctioned person.

“(8) PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any person from—

“(A) acquiring, holding, withholding, using, transferring, withdrawing, transporting, importing, or exporting any property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and with respect to which the sanctioned person has any interest;

“(B) dealing in or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to such property; or

“(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ADDITIONAL MEASURE RELATING TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—

“(1) MODIFICATION OF FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, the Federal Acquisition Regulation issued pursuant to section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421) shall be revised to require a certification from each person that is a prospective contractor that the person, and any person owned or controlled by the person, does not engage in any activity for which sanctions may be imposed under section 5.

“(2) REMEDIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the head of an executive agency determines that a person has submitted a false certification under paragraph (1) on or after the date on which the revision of the Federal Acquisition Regulation required by this subsection becomes effective, the head of that executive agency shall terminate a contract with such person or debar or suspend such person from eligibility for Federal contracts for a period of not more than 3 years. Any such debarment or suspension shall be subject to the procedures that apply to debarment and suspension under the Federal Acquisition Regulation under subpart 9.4 of part 9 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(B) INCLUSION ON LIST OF PARTIES EXCLUDED FROM FEDERAL PROCUREMENT AND NONPROCUREMENT PROGRAMS.—The Administrator of General Services shall include on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Non-

procurement Programs maintained by the Administrator under part 9 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation issued pursuant to section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421) each person that is debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment or suspension by the head of an executive agency on the basis of a determination of a false certification under subparagraph (A).

“(3) CLARIFICATION REGARDING CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—The remedies set forth in paragraph (2) shall not apply with respect to the procurement of eligible products, as defined in section 308(4) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2518(4)), of any foreign country or instrumentality designated under section 301(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2511(b)).

“(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This subsection shall not be construed to limit the use of other remedies available to the head of an executive agency or any other official of the Federal Government on the basis of a determination of a false certification under paragraph (1).

“(5) WAIVERS.—The President may on a case-by-case basis waive the requirement that a person make a certification under paragraph (1) if the President determines and certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so.

“(6) EXECUTIVE AGENCY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘executive agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403).

“(7) APPLICABILITY.—The revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulation required under paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to contracts for which solicitations are issued on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010.”.

(c) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.—Section 9 of such Act is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “(5b)” each place it appears and inserting “(5b)(1)”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “section 5(a) or (b)” each place it appears and inserting “section 5(a) or 5(b)(1)”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “important to the national interest” and inserting “necessary to the national interest”;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) an estimate of the significance of the conduct of the person in contributing to the ability of Iran to, as the case may be—

“(i) develop petroleum resources, produce refined petroleum products, or import refined petroleum products; or

“(ii) acquire or develop—

“(I) chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons or related technologies; or

“(II) destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons; and”.

(d) REPORTS ON GLOBAL TRADE RELATING TO IRAN.—Section 10 of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) REPORTS ON GLOBAL TRADE RELATING TO IRAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, with respect to the most recent 12-month period for which data are available, on the dollar value amount of trade, including in the energy sector, between Iran and each country maintaining membership in the Group of 20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.”.

(e) EXTENSION OF IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996.—Section 13(b) of such Act is amended by striking “December 31, 2011” and inserting “December 31, 2016”.

(f) CLARIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF DEFINITIONS.—Section 14 of such Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and the Committee on International Relations” and inserting “the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs”;

(2) in paragraph (9), in the flush text following subparagraph (C), by striking “The term ‘investment’ does not include” and all that follows through “technology.”;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (12), (13), (14), (15), and (16) as paragraphs (13), (14), (15), (17), and (18), respectively;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (11) the following:

“(12) KNOWINGLY.—The term ‘knowingly’, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.”;

(5) in paragraph (14), as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and moving such clauses, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(B) by striking “The term ‘person’ means—” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘person’ means—”;

(C) in subparagraph (A), as redesignated by this paragraph—

(i) in clause (ii), by inserting “financial institution, insurer, underwriter, guarantor, and any other business organization,” after “trust.”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “subparagraph (B)” and inserting “clause (ii)”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) APPLICATION TO GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—The term ‘person’ does not include a government or governmental entity that is not operating as a business enterprise.”;

(6) in paragraph (15), as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection, by striking “petroleum and natural gas resources” and inserting “petroleum, refined petroleum products, oil or liquefied natural gas, natural gas resources, oil or liquefied natural gas tankers, and products used to construct or maintain pipelines used to transport oil or liquefied natural gas”;

(7) by inserting after paragraph (15), as so redesignated, the following:

“(16) REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—The term ‘refined petroleum products’ means diesel, gasoline, jet fuel (including naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuel), and aviation gasoline.”.

(g) WAIVER FOR CERTAIN PERSONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES; MANDATORY INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING; CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 4 of such Act is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “(in addition to that provided in subsection (d))”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “The President may” and inserting the following:

“(A) GENERAL WAIVER.—The President may”;

and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) WAIVER WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS IN COUNTRIES THAT COOPERATE IN MULTILATERAL EFFORTS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.—The President may, on a case by case basis, waive for a period of not more than 12 months the application of section 5(a) with respect to a person if the President, at least 30 days before the waiver is to take effect—

“(i) certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

“(I) the government with primary jurisdiction over the person is closely cooperating with the United States in multilateral efforts to prevent Iran from—

“(aa) acquiring or developing chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons or related technologies; or

“(bb) acquiring or developing destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons; and

“(II) such a waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States; and

“(ii) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report identifying—

“(I) the person with respect to which the President waives the application of sanctions; and

“(II) the actions taken by the government described in clause (i)(I) to cooperate in multilateral efforts described in that clause.”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) SUBSEQUENT RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—At the conclusion of the period of a waiver under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), the President may renew the waiver—

“(A) if the President determines, in accordance with subparagraph (A) or (B) of that paragraph (as the case may be), that the waiver is appropriate; and

“(B)(i) in the case of a waiver under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), for subsequent periods of not more than six months each; and

“(ii) in the case of a waiver under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), for subsequent periods of not more than 12 months each.”;

(3) by striking subsection (d);

(4) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(5) in subsection (e), as redesignated by paragraph (4) of this subsection—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “should initiate” and inserting “shall initiate”;

(ii) by striking “investment activity in Iran as” and inserting “an activity”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “should determine” and inserting “shall (unless paragraph (3) applies) determine”;

(ii) by striking “investment activity in Iran as” and inserting “an activity”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) SPECIAL RULE.—The President need not initiate an investigation, and may terminate an investigation, under this subsection if the President certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that—

“(A) the person whose activity was the basis for the investigation is no longer engaging in the activity or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping the activity; and

“(B) the President has received reliable assurances that the person will not knowingly engage in an activity described in section 5(a) in the future.”.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall—

(A) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) except as provided in this subsection or section 6(b)(7) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (b) of this section, apply with respect to an investment or activity described in subsection (a) or (b) of section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by this section, that is commenced on or after such date of enactment.

(2) APPLICABILITY TO ONGOING INVESTMENTS PROHIBITED UNDER PRIOR LAW.—A person that makes an investment described in section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, that is commenced before such date of enactment and continues on or after such date of enactment, shall, except as provided in paragraph (4), be subject to the provisions of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as in effect on the day before such date of enactment.

(3) APPLICABILITY TO ONGOING ACTIVITIES RELATING TO CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, OR NUCLEAR WEAPONS OR RELATED TECHNOLOGIES.—A person that, before the date of the enactment of this Act, commenced an activity described in section

5(b) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as in effect on the day before such date of enactment, and continues the activity on or after such date of enactment, shall be subject to the provisions of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by this Act.

(4) APPLICABILITY OF MANDATORY INVESTIGATIONS TO INVESTMENTS.—The amendments made by subsection (g)(5) of this section shall apply on and after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) with respect to an investment described in section 5(a)(1) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, that is commenced on or after such date of enactment; and

(B) with respect to an investment described in section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, that is commenced before such date of enactment and continues on or after such date of enactment.

(5) APPLICABILITY OF MANDATORY INVESTIGATIONS TO ACTIVITIES RELATING TO PETROLEUM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amendments made by subsection (g)(5) of this section shall apply on and after the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to an activity described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, that is commenced on or after the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act or the date on which the President fails to submit a certification that is required under subparagraph (B) (whichever is applicable).

(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR DELAY OF EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(i) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days before the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(I) the diplomatic and other efforts of the President—

(aa) to dissuade foreign persons from engaging in activities described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a) of this section; and

(bb) to encourage other governments to dissuade persons over which those governments have jurisdiction from engaging in such activities;

(II) the successes and failures of the efforts described in subclause (I); and

(III) each investigation under section 4(e) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (g)(5) of this section and as in effect pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, or any other review of an activity described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, that is initiated or ongoing during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the President is required to submit the report.

(ii) CERTIFICATION.—If the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees, with the report required by clause (i), a certification that there was a substantial reduction in activities described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, during the period described in clause (i)(III), the effective date provided for in subparagraph (A) shall be delayed for a 180-day period beginning after the date provided for in that subparagraph.

(iii) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS AND DELAYS.—The effective date provided for in subparagraph (A) shall be delayed for additional 180-day periods occurring after the end of the 180-day period provided for under clause (ii), if, not later than 30 days before the 180-day period preceding such additional 180-day period expires, the President

submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(I) a report containing the matters required in the report under clause (i) for the period beginning on the date on which the preceding report was required to be submitted under clause (i) or this clause (as the case may be) and ending on the date on which the President is required to submit the most recent report under this clause; and

(II) a certification that, during the period described in subclause (I), there was (as compared to the period for which the preceding report was submitted under this subparagraph) a progressive reduction in activities described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a) of this section.

(iv) CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE TO CERTIFY.—If the President does not make a certification at a time required by this subparagraph—

(I) the amendments made by subsection (g)(5) of this section shall apply on and after the date on which the certification was required to be submitted by this subparagraph, with respect to an activity described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, that—

(aa) is referenced in the most recent report required to be submitted under this subparagraph; or

(bb) is commenced on or after the date on which such most recent report is required to be submitted; and

(II) not later than 45 days after the date on which the certification was required to be submitted by this subparagraph, the President shall make a determination under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (as the case may be), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, with respect to relevant activities described in subclause (I)(aa).

(C) APPLICABILITY OF PERMISSIVE INVESTIGATIONS.—During the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and during any 180-day period during which the effective date provided for in subparagraph (A) is delayed pursuant to subparagraph (B), section 4(e) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (g)(5) of this section, shall be applied, with respect to an activity described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, by substituting “should” for “shall” each place it appears.

(6) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The amendments made by subsection (c) shall not be construed to affect any exercise of the authority under section 9(c) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 103. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS RELATING TO IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 101 of the Iran Freedom Support Act (Public Law 109–293; 120 Stat. 1344), and in addition to any other sanction in effect, beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the economic sanctions described in subsection (b) shall apply with respect to Iran.

(b) SANCTIONS.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(I) PROHIBITION ON IMPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), no good or service of Iranian origin may be imported directly or indirectly into the United States.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The exceptions provided for in section 203(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), including the exception for information and informational materials, shall apply to the prohibition in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph to the same extent that such exceptions apply to the authority provided under section 203(a) of that Act.

(2) PROHIBITION ON EXPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), no good, service, or technology

of United States origin may be exported to Iran from the United States or by a United States person, wherever located.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

(i) PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS; ARTICLES TO RELIEVE HUMAN SUFFERING; INFORMATION AND INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS; TRANSACTIONS INCIDENT TO TRAVEL.—The exceptions provided for in section 203(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), including the exception for information and informational materials, shall apply to the prohibition in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph to the same extent that such exceptions apply to the authority provided under section 203(a) of that Act.

(ii) FOOD; MEDICINE; HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—The prohibition in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the exportation of—

(I) agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices; or

(II) articles exported to Iran to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Iran.

(iii) INTERNET COMMUNICATIONS.—The prohibition in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the exportation of—

(I) services incident to the exchange of personal communications over the Internet or software necessary to enable such services, as provided for in section 560.540 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling);

(II) hardware necessary to enable such services; or

(III) hardware, software, or technology necessary for access to the Internet.

(iv) GOODS, SERVICES, OR TECHNOLOGIES NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE SAFE OPERATION OF COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT.—The prohibition in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the exportation of goods, services, or technologies necessary to ensure the safe operation of commercial aircraft produced in the United States or commercial aircraft into which aircraft components produced in the United States are incorporated, if the exportation of such goods, services, or technologies is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the exportation of such goods, services, or technologies, if appropriate.

(v) GOODS, SERVICES, OR TECHNOLOGIES EXPORTED TO SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The prohibition in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the exportation of goods, services, or technologies that—

(I) are provided to the International Atomic Energy Agency and are necessary to support activities of that Agency in Iran; or

(II) are necessary to support activities, including the activities of nongovernmental organizations, relating to promoting democracy in Iran.

(vi) EXPORTS IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST.—The prohibition in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the exportation of goods, services, or technologies if the President determines the exportation of such goods, services, or technologies to be in the national interest of the United States.

(3) FREEZING ASSETS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—At such time as the President determines that a person in Iran, including an Iranian diplomat or representative of another government or military or quasi-governmental institution of Iran (including Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps and its affiliates), satisfies the criteria for designation with respect to the imposition of sanctions under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the President shall take such action as may be necessary to freeze, as soon as possible—

(i) the funds and other assets belonging to that person; and

(ii) any funds or other assets that person transfers, on or after the date on which the President determines the person satisfies such criteria, to any family member or associate acting for or on behalf of the person.

(B) REPORTS TO THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL.—The action described in subparagraph (A) includes requiring any United States financial institution that holds funds or assets of a person described in that subparagraph or funds or assets that person transfers to a family member or associate described in that subparagraph to report promptly to the Office of Foreign Assets Control information regarding such funds and assets.

(C) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 14 days after a decision is made to freeze the funds or assets of any person under subparagraph (A), the President shall report the name of the person to the appropriate congressional committees. Such a report may contain a classified annex.

(D) TERMINATION.—The President shall release assets or funds frozen under subparagraph (A) if the person to which the assets or funds belong or the person that transfers the assets or funds as described in subparagraph (A)(ii) (as the case may be) no longer satisfies the criteria for designation with respect to the imposition of sanctions under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(E) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “United States financial institution” means a financial institution (as defined in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note)) that is a United States person.

(c) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or regulations prescribed under this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(d) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The President shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section, which may include regulatory exceptions to the sanctions described in subsection (b).

(2) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REGULATIONS.—No exception to the prohibition under subsection (b)(1) may be made for the commercial importation of an Iranian origin good described in section 560.534(a) of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act), unless the President—

(A) prescribes a regulation providing for such an exception on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(i) a certification in writing that the exception is in the national interest of the United States; and

(ii) a report describing the reasons for the exception.

SEC. 104. MANDATORY SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Financial Action Task Force is an intergovernmental body whose purpose is to develop and promote national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

(2) Thirty-three countries, plus the European Commission and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, belong to the Financial Action Task Force. The member countries of the Financial Action Task Force include the United States, Canada, most countries in western Europe, Russia, the People's Republic of China, Japan, South Korea, Argentina, and Brazil.

(3) In 2008 the Financial Action Task Force extended its mandate to include addressing “new and emerging threats such as proliferation

financing", meaning the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and published "guidance papers" for members to assist them in implementing various United Nations Security Council resolutions dealing with weapons of mass destruction, including United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1803 (2008), which deal specifically with proliferation by Iran.

(4) The Financial Action Task Force has repeatedly called on members—

(A) to advise financial institutions in their jurisdictions to give special attention to business relationships and transactions with Iran, including Iranian companies and financial institutions;

(B) to apply effective countermeasures to protect their financial sectors from risks relating to money laundering and financing of terrorism that emanate from Iran;

(C) to protect against correspondent relationships being used by Iran and Iranian companies and financial institutions to bypass or evade countermeasures and risk-mitigation practices; and

(D) to take into account risks relating to money laundering and financing of terrorism when considering requests by Iranian financial institutions to open branches and subsidiaries in their jurisdictions.

(5) At a February 2010 meeting of the Financial Action Task Force, the Task Force called on members to apply countermeasures "to protect the international financial system from the ongoing and substantial money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) risks" emanating from Iran.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN.—Congress—

(1) acknowledges the efforts of the United Nations Security Council to impose limitations on transactions involving Iranian financial institutions, including the Central Bank of Iran; and

(2) urges the President, in the strongest terms, to consider immediately using the authority of the President to impose sanctions on the Central Bank of Iran and any other Iranian financial institution engaged in proliferation activities or support of terrorist groups.

(c) PROHIBITIONS AND CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ACCOUNTS HELD BY FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations to prohibit, or impose strict conditions on, the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the Secretary finds knowingly engages in an activity described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign financial institution engages in an activity described in this paragraph if the foreign financial institution—

(A) facilitates the efforts of the Government of Iran (including efforts of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps or any of its agents or affiliates)—

(i) to acquire or develop weapons of mass destruction or delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction; or

(ii) to provide support for organizations designated as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)) or support for acts of international terrorism (as defined in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note));

(B) facilitates the activities of a person subject to financial sanctions pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), or 1929 (2010), or any other resolution that is agreed to by the Security Council and imposes sanctions with respect to Iran;

(C) engages in money laundering to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

(D) facilitates efforts by the Central Bank of Iran or any other Iranian financial institution to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B); or

(E) facilitates a significant transaction or transactions or provides significant financial services for—

(i) Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps or any of its agents or affiliates whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

(ii) a financial institution whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to that Act in connection with—

(1) Iran's proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction; or

(II) Iran's support for international terrorism.

(3) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations prescribed under paragraph (1) of this subsection to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(d) PENALTIES FOR DOMESTIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR ACTIONS OF PERSONS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY SUCH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations to prohibit any person owned or controlled by a domestic financial institution from knowingly engaging in a transaction or transactions with or benefitting Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps or any of its agents or affiliates whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(2) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in section 206(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705(b)) shall apply to a domestic financial institution to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act if—

(A) a person owned or controlled by the domestic financial institution violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations prescribed under paragraph (1) of this subsection; and

(B) the domestic financial institution knew or should have known that the person violated, attempted to violate, conspired to violate, or caused a violation of such regulations.

(e) REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINING ACCOUNTS FOR FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations to require a domestic financial institution maintaining a correspondent account or payable-through account in the United States for a foreign financial institution to do one or more of the following:

(A) Perform an audit of activities described in subsection (c)(2) that may be carried out by the foreign financial institution.

(B) Report to the Department of the Treasury with respect to transactions or other financial services provided with respect to any such activity.

(C) Certify, to the best of the knowledge of the domestic financial institution, that the foreign financial institution is not knowingly engaging in any such activity.

(D) Establish due diligence policies, procedures, and controls, such as the due diligence policies, procedures, and controls described in section 5318(i) of title 31, United States Code, reasonably designed to detect whether the Secretary of the Treasury has found the foreign financial institution to knowingly engage in any such activity.

(2) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in sections 5321(a) and 5322 of title 31, United States Code, shall apply to a person that violates a regulation prescribed under paragraph (1) of this subsection, in the same manner and to the same extent as such penalties would apply to any person that is otherwise subject to such section 5321(a) or 5322.

(f) WAIVER.—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the application of a prohibition or condition imposed with respect to a foreign financial institution pursuant to subsection (c) or the imposition of a penalty under subsection (d) with respect to a domestic financial institution on and after the date that is 30 days after the Secretary—

(1) determines that such a waiver is necessary to the national interest of the United States; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the reasons for the determination.

(g) PROCEDURES FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a finding under subsection (c)(1), a prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, or a penalty imposed under subsection (d), is based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.)) and a court reviews the finding or the imposition of the prohibition, condition, or penalty, the Secretary of the Treasury may submit such information to the court *ex parte* and *in camera*.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding under subsection (c)(1), any prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, or any penalty imposed under subsection (d).

(h) CONSULTATIONS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS.—In implementing this section and the regulations prescribed under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury—

(1) shall consult with the Secretary of State; and

(2) may, in the sole discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, consult with such other agencies and departments and such other interested parties as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section:

(A) ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms "account", "correspondent account", and "payable-through account" have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

(B) AGENT.—The term "agent" includes an entity established by a person for purposes of conducting transactions on behalf of the person in order to conceal the identity of the person.

(C) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term "financial institution" means a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (M), or (Y) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

(D) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; DOMESTIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The terms "foreign financial institution" and "domestic financial institution" shall have the meanings of those terms as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(E) MONEY LAUNDERING.—The term "money laundering" means the movement of illicit cash or cash equivalent proceeds into, out of, or through a country, or into, out of, or through a financial institution.

(2) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may further define the terms used in this section in the regulations prescribed under this section.

SEC. 105. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT IN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES COMMITTED AGAINST CITIZENS OF IRAN OR THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS AFTER THE JUNE 12, 2009, ELECTIONS IN IRAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall impose sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each person on the list required by subsection (b).

(b) **LIST OF PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT IN CERTAIN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons who are officials of the Government of Iran or persons acting on behalf of that Government (including members of paramilitary organizations such as Ansar-e-Hezbollah and Basij-e Mostaz'afin), that the President determines, based on credible evidence, are responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members on or after June 12, 2009, regardless of whether such abuses occurred in Iran.

(2) **UPDATES OF LIST.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter; and

(B) as new information becomes available.

(3) **FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—

(A) **FORM.**—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(B) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The unclassified portion of the list required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public and posted on the websites of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State.

(4) **CONSIDERATION OF DATA FROM OTHER COUNTRIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.**—In preparing the list required by paragraph (1), the President shall consider credible data already obtained by other countries and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations in Iran, that monitor the human rights abuses of the Government of Iran.

(c) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are ineligibility for a visa to enter the United States and sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), including blocking of property and restrictions or prohibitions on financial transactions and the exportation and importation of property, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, including regulatory exceptions to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, and other applicable international obligations.

(d) **TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**—The provisions of this section shall terminate on the date on which the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Iran has—

(1) unconditionally released all political prisoners, including the citizens of Iran detained in the aftermath of the June 12, 2009, presidential election in Iran;

(2) ceased its practices of violence, unlawful detention, torture, and abuse of citizens of Iran while engaging in peaceful political activity;

(3) conducted a transparent investigation into the killings, arrests, and abuse of peaceful political activists that occurred in the aftermath of the June 12, 2009, presidential election in Iran and prosecuted the individuals responsible for such killings, arrests, and abuse; and

(4) made public commitments to, and is making demonstrable progress toward—

(A) establishing an independent judiciary; and

(B) respecting the human rights and basic freedoms recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

SEC. 106. PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS THAT EXPORT SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGY TO IRAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), and pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, the head of an executive agency may not enter into or renew a contract, on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, for the procurement of goods or services with a person that exports sensitive technology to Iran.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PRODUCTS.**—The President is authorized to exempt from the prohibition under subsection (a) only eligible products, as defined in section 308(4) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2518(4)), of any foreign country or instrumentality designated under section 301(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2511(b)).

(c) **SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGY DEFINED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “sensitive technology” means hardware, software, telecommunications equipment, or any other technology, that the President determines is to be used specifically—

(A) to restrict the free flow of unbiased information in Iran; or

(B) to disrupt, monitor, or otherwise restrict speech of the people of Iran.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—The term “sensitive technology” does not include information or informational materials the exportation of which the President does not have the authority to regulate or prohibit pursuant to section 203(b)(3) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)).

(d) **GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT ON EFFECT OF PROCUREMENT PROHIBITION.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, a report assessing the extent to which executive agencies would have entered into or renewed contracts for the procurement of goods or services with persons that export sensitive technology to Iran if the prohibition under subsection (a) were not in effect.

SEC. 107. HARMONIZATION OF CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF SANCTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **VIOLATIONS OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS IMPOSING SANCTIONS.**—Section 5(b) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking “find not more than \$10,000” and inserting “fined not more than \$1,000,000”; and

(B) by striking “ten years” and all that follows and inserting “20 years, or both.”

(2) **VIOLATIONS OF CONTROLS ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES.**—Section 38(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(c)) is amended by striking “ten years” and inserting “20 years”.

(3) **VIOLATIONS OF PROHIBITION ON TRANSACTIONS WITH COUNTRIES THAT SUPPORT ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.**—Section 40(j) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(j)) is amended by striking “10 years” and inserting “20 years”.

(4) **VIOLATIONS OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.**—Section 16(a) of the Trading with the enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 16(a)) is amended by striking “if a natural person” and all that follows and inserting “if a natural person, be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.”

(b) **STUDY BY UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Sentencing Commission, pursuant to the authority under sections 994 and 995 of title 28, United States Code, and the responsibility of the United States Sentencing Commission to advise Congress on sentencing policy under section 995(a)(20) of title 28, United States Code, shall study and submit to Congress a report on the impact and advisability of imposing a mandatory minimum sentence for violations of—

(1) section 5(a) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c(a));

(2) sections 38, 39, and 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778, 2779, and 2780); and

(3) the Trading with the enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.).

SEC. 108. AUTHORITY TO IMPLEMENT UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS IMPOSING SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

In addition to any other authority of the President with respect to implementing resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the President may prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement a resolution that is agreed to by the United Nations Security Council and imposes sanctions with respect to Iran.

SEC. 109. INCREASED CAPACITY FOR EFFORTS TO COMBAT UNLAWFUL OR TERRORIST FINANCING.

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

(1) The work of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence of the Department of the Treasury, which includes the Office of Foreign Assets Control and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, is critical to ensuring that the international financial system is not used for purposes of supporting terrorism and developing weapons of mass destruction.

(2) The Secretary of the Treasury has designated, including most recently on June 16, 2010, various Iranian individuals and banking, military, energy, and shipping entities as proliferators of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to Executive Order 13382 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note), thereby blocking transactions subject to the jurisdiction of the United States by those individuals and entities and their supporters.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury has also identified an array of entities in the insurance, petroleum, and petrochemicals industries that the Secretary has determined to be owned or controlled by the Government of Iran and added those entities to the list contained in Appendix A to part 560 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (commonly known as the “Iranian Transactions Regulations”), thereby prohibiting transactions between United States persons and those entities.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence—

(1) \$102,613,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK.**—Section 310(d)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005” and inserting “\$100,419,000 for fiscal year 2011 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 and 2013”.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce for the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce—

(1) \$113,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

SEC. 110. REPORTS ON INVESTMENTS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR OF IRAN.**(a) INITIAL REPORT.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) on investments in the energy sector of Iran that were made during the period described in paragraph (2); and

(B) that contains—

(i) an estimate of the volume of energy-related resources (other than refined petroleum), including ethanol, that Iran imported during the period described in paragraph (2); and

(ii) a list of all significant known energy-related joint ventures, investments, and partnerships located outside Iran that involve Iranian entities in partnership with entities from other countries, including an identification of the entities from other countries; and

(iii) an estimate of—

(I) the total value of each such joint venture, investment, and partnership; and

(II) the percentage of each such joint venture, investment, and partnership owned by an Iranian entity.

(2) **PERIOD DESCRIBED.**—The period described in this paragraph is the period beginning on January 1, 2006, and ending on the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **UPDATED REPORTS.**—Not later than 180 days after submitting the report required by subsection (a), and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing the matters required in the report under subsection (a)(1) for the 180-day period beginning on the date that is 30 days before the date on which the preceding report was required to be submitted by this section.

SEC. 111. REPORTS ON CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN EXPORT CREDIT AGENCIES AND OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **REPORT ON CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF EXPORT CREDIT AGENCIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on any activity of an export credit agency of a foreign country that is an activity comparable to an activity described in subsection (a) or (b) of section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by section 102 of this Act.

(2) **UPDATES.**—The President shall update the report required by paragraph (1) as new information becomes available with respect to the activities of export credit agencies of foreign countries.

(b) **REPORT ON CERTAIN FINANCING BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Not later than 30 days (or, in extraordinary circumstances, not later than 15 days) before the Export-Import Bank of the United States approves cofinancing (including loans, guarantees, other credits, insurance, and reinsurance) in which an export credit agency of a foreign country identified in the report required by subsection (a) will participate, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report identifying—

(1) the export credit agency of the foreign country; and

(2) the beneficiaries of the financing.

SEC. 112. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IRAN'S REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS AND ITS AFFILIATES.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) persistently target Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps and its affiliates with economic sanctions for its support for terrorism, its role in proliferation, and its oppressive activities against the people of Iran;

(2) identify, as soon as possible—

(A) any foreign individual or entity that is an agent, alias, front, instrumentality, official, or affiliate of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps;

(B) any individual or entity that—

(i) has provided material support to any individual or entity described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) has conducted any financial or commercial transaction with any such individual or entity; and

(C) any foreign government that—

(i) provides material support to any such individual or entity; or

(ii) conducts any commercial transaction or financial transaction with any such individual or entity; and

(3) immediately impose sanctions, including travel restrictions, sanctions authorized pursuant to this Act or the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by section 102 of this Act, and the full range of sanctions available to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), on the individuals, entities, and governments described in paragraph (2).

SEC. 113. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IRAN AND HEZBOLLAH.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) continue to counter support received by Hezbollah from the Government of Iran and other foreign governments in response to Hezbollah's terrorist activities and the threat Hezbollah poses to Israel, the democratic sovereignty of Lebanon, and the national security interests of the United States;

(2) impose the full range of sanctions available to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) on Hezbollah, affiliates and supporters of Hezbollah designated for the imposition of sanctions under that Act, and persons providing Hezbollah with commercial, financial, or other services;

(3) urge the European Union, individual countries in Europe, and other countries to classify Hezbollah as a terrorist organization to facilitate the disruption of Hezbollah's operations; and

(4) renew international efforts to disarm Hezbollah and disband its militias in Lebanon, as called for by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1701 (2006).

SEC. 114. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPOSITION OF MULTILATERAL SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) in general, effective multilateral sanctions are preferable to unilateral sanctions in order to achieve desired results from countries such as Iran; and

(2) the President should continue to work with allies of the United States to impose such sanctions as may be necessary to prevent the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

SEC. 115. REPORT ON PROVIDING COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on equitable methods for providing compensation on a comprehensive basis to victims of acts of international terrorism who are citizens or residents of the United States or nationals of the United States (as defined in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a))).

TITLE II—DIVESTMENT FROM CERTAIN COMPANIES THAT INVEST IN IRAN**SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.**

In this title:

(1) **ENERGY SECTOR OF IRAN.**—The term “energy sector of Iran” refers to activities to develop petroleum or natural gas resources or nuclear power in Iran.

(2) **FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—The term “financial institution” has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(3) **IRAN.**—The term “Iran” includes the Government of Iran and any agency or instrumentality of Iran.

(4) **PERSON.**—The term “person” means—

(A) a natural person, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group;

(B) any governmental entity or instrumentality of a government, including a multilateral development institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(3) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)(3))); and

(C) any successor, subunit, parent entity, or subsidiary of, or any entity under common ownership or control with, any entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(5) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(6) **STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term “State or local government” includes—

(A) any State and any agency or instrumentality thereof;

(B) any local government within a State, and any agency or instrumentality thereof;

(C) any other governmental instrumentality of a State or locality; and

(D) any public institution of higher education within the meaning of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

SEC. 202. AUTHORITY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO DIVEST FROM CERTAIN COMPANIES THAT INVEST IN IRAN.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should support the decision of any State or local government that for moral, prudential, or reputational reasons divests from, or prohibits the investment of assets of the State or local government in, a person that engages in investment activities in the energy sector of Iran, as long as Iran is subject to economic sanctions imposed by the United States.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO DIVEST.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State or local government may adopt and enforce measures that meet the requirements of subsection (d) to divest the assets of the State or local government from, or prohibit investment of the assets of the State or local government in, any person that the State or local government determines, using credible information available to the public, engages in investment activities in Iran described in subsection (c).

(c) **INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.**—A person engages in investment activities in Iran described in this subsection if the person—

(1) has an investment of \$20,000,000 or more in the energy sector of Iran, including in a person that provides oil or liquefied natural gas tankers, or products used to construct or maintain pipelines used to transport oil or liquefied natural gas, for the energy sector of Iran; or

(2) is a financial institution that extends \$20,000,000 or more in credit to another person, for 45 days or more, if that person will use the credit for investment in the energy sector of Iran.

(d) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Any measure taken by a State or local government under subsection (b) shall meet the following requirements:

(1) **NOTICE.**—The State or local government shall provide written notice to each person to which a measure is to be applied.

(2) **TIMING.**—The measure shall apply to a person not earlier than the date that is 90 days after the date on which written notice is provided to the person under paragraph (1).

(3) **OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING.**—The State or local government shall provide an opportunity to comment in writing to each person to which a measure is to be applied. If the person demonstrates to the State or local government that the person does not engage in investment activities in Iran described in subsection (c), the measure shall not apply to the person.

(4) **SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AVOIDING ERRONEOUS TARGETING.**—It is the sense of Congress that a State or local government should not adopt a measure under subsection (b) with respect to a person unless the State or local government has made every effort to avoid erroneously targeting the person and has verified that the person engages in investment activities in Iran described in subsection (c).

(e) **NOTICE TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.**—Not later than 30 days after adopting a measure pursuant to subsection (b), a State or local government shall submit written notice to the Attorney General describing the measure.

(f) **NONPREEMPTION.**—A measure of a State or local government authorized under subsection (b) or (i) is not preempted by any Federal law or regulation.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ASSETS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “assets” refers to public monies and includes any pension, retirement, annuity, or endowment fund, or similar instrument, that is controlled by a State or local government.

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—The term “assets” does not include employee benefit plans covered by title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(2) **INVESTMENT.**—The “investment” includes—

(A) a commitment or contribution of funds or property;

(B) a loan or other extension of credit; and

(C) the entry into or renewal of a contract for goods or services.

(h) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2) or subsection (i), this section applies to measures adopted by a State or local government before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.**—Except as provided in subsection (i), subsections (d) and (e) apply to measures adopted by a State or local government on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) **AUTHORIZATION FOR PRIOR ENACTED MEASURES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or any other provision of law, a State or local government may enforce a measure (without regard to the requirements of subsection (d), except as provided in paragraph (2)) adopted by the State or local government before the date of the enactment of this Act that provides for the divestment of assets of the State or local government from, or prohibits the investment of the assets of the State or local government in, any person that the State or local government determines, using credible information available to the public, engages in investment activities in Iran (determined without regard to subsection (c)) or other business activities in Iran that are identified in the measure.

(2) **APPLICATION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.**—A measure described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) and the first sentence of paragraph (3) of subsection (d) on and after the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 203. SAFE HARBOR FOR CHANGES OF INVESTMENT POLICIES BY ASSET MANAGERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 13(c)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-13(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal or State law, no person

may bring any civil, criminal, or administrative action against any registered investment company, or any employee, officer, director, or investment adviser thereof, based solely upon the investment company divesting from, or avoiding investing in, securities issued by persons that the investment company determines, using credible information available to the public—

“(A) conduct or have direct investments in business operations in Sudan described in section 3(d) of the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note); or

“(B) engage in investment activities in Iran described in section 202(c) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010.”

(b) **SEC REGULATIONS.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall issue any revisions the Commission determines to be necessary to the regulations requiring disclosure by each registered investment company that divests itself of securities in accordance with section 13(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 to include divestments of securities in accordance with paragraph (1)(B) of such section, as added by subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 204. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CERTAIN ERISA PLAN INVESTMENTS.

It is the sense of Congress that a fiduciary of an employee benefit plan, as defined in section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(3)), may divest plan assets from, or avoid investing plan assets in, any person the fiduciary determines engages in investment activities in Iran described in section 202(c) of this Act, without breaching the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon the fiduciary by subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 404(a)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104(a)(1)), if—

(1) the fiduciary makes such determination using credible information that is available to the public; and

(2) the fiduciary prudently determines that the result of such divestment or avoidance of investment would not be expected to provide the employee benefit plan with—

(A) a lower rate of return than alternative investments with commensurate degrees of risk; or

(B) a higher degree of risk than alternative investments with commensurate rates of return.

SEC. 205. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO SUDAN ACCOUNTABILITY AND DIVESTMENT ACT OF 2007.

(a) **ERISA PLAN INVESTMENTS.**—Section 5 of the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-174; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “section 404 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104)” and inserting “subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 404(a)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104(a)(1))”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) the fiduciary prudently determines that the result of such divestment or avoidance of investment would not be expected to provide the employee benefit plan with—

“(A) a lower rate of return than alternative investments with commensurate degrees of risk; or

“(B) a higher degree of risk than alternative investments with commensurate rates of return.”

(b) **SAFE HARBOR FOR CHANGES OF INVESTMENT POLICIES BY ASSET MANAGERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 13(c)(2)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-13(c)(2)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to create, imply, diminish, change, or affect in any way whether or not a private right of action exists under subsection (a) or any other provision of this Act.”

(2) **APPLICABILITY.**—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply as if included in the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-174; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

TITLE III—PREVENTION OF DIVERSION OF CERTAIN GOODS, SERVICES, AND TECHNOLOGIES TO IRAN

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **ALLOW.**—The term “allow”, with respect to the diversion through a country of goods, services, or technologies, means the government of the country knows or has reason to know that the territory of the country is being used for such diversion.

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(3) **COMMERCE CONTROL LIST.**—The term “Commerce Control List” means the list maintained pursuant to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(4) **DIVERT; DIVERSION.**—The terms “divert” and “diversion” refer to the transfer or release, directly or indirectly, of a good, service, or technology to an end-user or an intermediary that is not an authorized recipient of the good, service, or technology.

(5) **END-USER.**—The term “end-user”, with respect to a good, service, or technology, means the person that receives and ultimately uses the good, service, or technology.

(6) **EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.**—The term “Export Administration Regulations” means subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(7) **GOVERNMENT.**—The term “government” includes any agency or instrumentality of a government.

(8) **INTERMEDIARY.**—The term “intermediary” means a person that receives a good, service, or technology while the good, service, or technology is in transit to the end-user of the good, service, or technology.

(9) **INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS.**—The term “International Traffic in Arms Regulations” means subchapter M of chapter I of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(10) **IRAN.**—The term “Iran” includes the Government of Iran and any agency or instrumentality of Iran.

(11) **IRANIAN END-USER.**—The term “Iranian end-user” means an end-user that is the Government of Iran or a person in, or an agency or instrumentality of, Iran.

(12) **IRANIAN INTERMEDIARY.**—The term “Iranian intermediary” means an intermediary that is the Government of Iran or a person in, or an agency or instrumentality of, Iran.

(13) **STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.**—The term “state sponsor of terrorism” means any country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism pursuant to—

(A) section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A)) (or any successor thereto);

(B) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or

(C) section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)).

(14) **UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.**—The term “United States Munitions List” means the list maintained pursuant to part 121 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

SEC. 302. IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTRIES OF CONCERN WITH RESPECT TO THE DIVERSION OF CERTAIN GOODS, SERVICES, AND TECHNOLOGIES TO OR THROUGH IRAN.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies each country the government of which the Director believes, based on all information available to the Director, is allowing the diversion through the country of goods, services, or technologies described in subsection (b) to Iranian end-users or Iranian intermediaries.

(b) *GOODS, SERVICES, AND TECHNOLOGIES DESCRIBED.*—Goods, services, or technologies described in this subsection are goods, services, or technologies—

- (1) that—
 - (A) originated in the United States;
 - (B) would make a material contribution to Iran's—
 - (i) development of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons;
 - (ii) ballistic missile or advanced conventional weapons capabilities; or
 - (iii) support for international terrorism; and
- (C) are—
 - (i) items on the Commerce Control List or services related to those items; or
 - (ii) defense articles or defense services on the United States Munitions List; or
- (2) that are prohibited for export to Iran under a resolution of the United Nations Security Council.

(c) *UPDATES.*—The Director of National Intelligence shall update the report required by subsection (a)—

- (1) as new information becomes available; and
 - (2) not less frequently than annually.
- (d) *FORM.*—The report required by subsection (a) and the updates required by subsection (c) may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 303. DESTINATIONS OF DIVERSION CONCERN.

(a) *DESIGNATION.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The President shall designate a country as a Destination of Diversion Concern if the President determines that the government of the country allows substantial diversion of goods, services, or technologies described in section 302(b) through the country to Iranian end-users or Iranian intermediaries.

(2) *DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIAL.*—For purposes of paragraph (1), the President shall determine whether the government of a country allows substantial diversion of goods, services, or technologies described in section 302(b) through the country to Iranian end-users or Iranian intermediaries based on criteria that include—

(A) the volume of such goods, services, and technologies that are diverted through the country to such end-users or intermediaries;

(B) the inadequacy of the export controls of the country;

(C) the unwillingness or demonstrated inability of the government of the country to control the diversion of such goods, services, and technologies to such end-users or intermediaries; and

(D) the unwillingness or inability of the government of the country to cooperate with the United States in efforts to interdict the diversion of such goods, services, or technologies to such end-users or intermediaries.

(b) *REPORT ON DESIGNATION.*—Upon designating a country as a Destination of Diversion Concern under subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

- (1) notifying those committees of the designation of the country; and
- (2) containing a list of the goods, services, and technologies described in section 302(b) that the

President determines are diverted through the country to Iranian end-users or Iranian intermediaries.

(c) *LICENSING REQUIREMENT.*—Not later than 45 days after submitting a report required by subsection (b) with respect to a country designated as a Destination of Diversion Concern under subsection (a), the President shall require a license under the Export Administration Regulations or the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (whichever is applicable) to export to that country a good, service, or technology on the list required under subsection (b)(2), with the presumption that any application for such a license will be denied.

(d) *DELAY OF IMPOSITION OF LICENSING REQUIREMENT.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The President may delay the imposition of the licensing requirement under subsection (c) with respect to a country designated as a Destination of Diversion Concern under subsection (a) for a 12-month period if the President—

(A) determines that the government of the country is taking steps—

(i) to institute an export control system or strengthen the export control system of the country;

(ii) to interdict the diversion of goods, services, or technologies described in section 302(b) through the country to Iranian end-users or Iranian intermediaries; and

(iii) to comply with and enforce United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), and 1929 (2010), and any other resolution that is agreed to by the Security Council and imposes sanctions with respect to Iran;

(B) determines that it is appropriate to carry out government-to-government activities to strengthen the export control system of the country; and

(C) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the steps specified in subparagraph (A) being taken by the government of the country.

(2) *ADDITIONAL 12-MONTH PERIODS.*—The President may delay the imposition of the licensing requirement under subsection (c) with respect to a country designated as a Destination of Diversion Concern under subsection (a) for additional 12-month periods after the 12-month period referred to in paragraph (1) if the President, for each such 12-month period—

(A) makes the determinations described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) with respect to the country; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees an updated version of the report required by subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1).

(3) *STRENGTHENING EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEMS.*—If the President determines under paragraph (1)(B) that it is appropriate to carry out government-to-government activities to strengthen the export control system of a country designated as a Destination of Diversion Concern under subsection (a), the United States shall initiate government-to-government activities that may include—

(A) cooperation by agencies and departments of the United States with counterpart agencies and departments in the country—

(i) to develop or strengthen the export control system of the country;

(ii) to strengthen cooperation among agencies of the country and with the United States and facilitate enforcement of the export control system of the country; and

(iii) to promote information and data exchanges among agencies of the country and with the United States;

(B) training officials of the country to strengthen the export control systems of the country—

(i) to facilitate legitimate trade in goods, services, and technologies; and

(ii) to prevent terrorists and state sponsors of terrorism, including Iran, from obtaining nu-

clear, biological, and chemical weapons, defense technologies, components for improvised explosive devices, and other defense articles; and

(C) encouraging the government of the country to participate in the Proliferation Security Initiative, such as by entering into a ship boarding agreement pursuant to the Initiative.

(e) *TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION.*—The designation of a country as a Destination of Diversion Concern under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date on which the President determines, and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, that the country has adequately strengthened the export control system of the country to prevent the diversion of goods, services, and technologies described in section 302(b) to Iranian end-users or Iranian intermediaries.

(f) *FORM OF REPORTS.*—A report required by subsection (b) or (d) may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 304. REPORT ON EXPANDING DIVERSION CONCERN SYSTEM TO ADDRESS THE DIVERSION OF UNITED STATES ORIGIN GOODS, SERVICES, AND TECHNOLOGIES TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN IRAN.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) identifies any country that the President determines is allowing the diversion, in violation of United States law, of items on the Commerce Control List or services related to those items, or defense articles or defense services on the United States Munitions List, that originated in the United States to another country if such other country—

(A) is seeking to obtain nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, or ballistic missiles; or

(B) provides support for acts of international terrorism; and

(2) assesses the feasibility and advisability of expanding the system established under section 303 for designating countries as Destinations of Diversion Concern to include countries identified under paragraph (1).

(b) *FORM.*—The report required by subsection (a) may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 305. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.

The Secretary of Commerce may designate any employee of the Office of Export Enforcement of the Department of Commerce to conduct activities specified in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 12(a)(3)(B) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2411(a)(3)(B)) when the employee is carrying out activities to enforce—

(1) the provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.));

(2) the provisions of this title, or any other provision of law relating to export controls, with respect to which the Secretary of Commerce has enforcement responsibility; or

(3) any license, order, or regulation issued under—

(A) the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)); or

(B) a provision of law referred to in paragraph (2).

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) *SUNSET.*—The provisions of this Act (other than sections 105 and 305 and the amendments made by sections 102, 107, 109, and 205) shall terminate, and section 13(c)(1)(B) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as added by section 203(a), shall cease to be effective, on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to Congress that—

(1) the Government of Iran has ceased providing support for acts of international terrorism and no longer satisfies the requirements

for designation as a state sponsor of terrorism (as defined in section 301) under—

(A) section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A)) (or any successor thereto);

(B) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or

(C) section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)); and

(2) Iran has ceased the pursuit, acquisition, and development of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and ballistic missiles and ballistic missile launch technology.

(b) **PRESIDENTIAL WAIVERS.**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions under section 103(b), the requirement to impose or maintain sanctions with respect to a person under section 105(a), the requirement to include a person on the list required by section 105(b), the application of the prohibition under section 106(a), or the imposition of the licensing requirement under section 303(c) with respect to a country designated as a Destination of Diversion Concern under section 303(a), if the President determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(2) **REPORTS.**

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the President waives the application of a provision pursuant to paragraph (1), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the reasons for the waiver.

(B) **SPECIAL RULE FOR REPORT ON WAIVING IMPOSITION OF LICENSING REQUIREMENT UNDER SECTION 303(C).**—In any case in which the President waives, pursuant to paragraph (1), the imposition of the licensing requirement under section 303(c) with respect to a country designated as a Destination of Diversion Concern under section 303(a), the President shall include in the report required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph an assessment of whether the government of the country is taking the steps described in subparagraph (A) of section 303(d)(1).

(C) **AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(1) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of, and amendments made by, titles I and III of this Act.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce such sums as may be necessary to carry out title III.

SEC. 402. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, jointly submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairmen of the House and Senate Budget Committees, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage in the House acting first on this conference report or amendment between the Houses.

And the Senate agree to the same. From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

HOWARD L. BERMAN,
GARY L. ACKERMAN,
BRAD SHERMAN,
JOSEPH CROWLEY,
DAVID SCOTT,
JIM COSTA,
RON KLEIN,
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN,
DAN BURTON,
EDWARD R. ROYCE,

MIKE PENCE,

From the Committee on Financial Services, for consideration of secs. 3 and 4 of the House bill, and secs. 101–103, 106, 203, and 401 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BARNEY FRANK,
GREGORY W. MEEKS,
SCOTT GARRETT,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of secs. 3 and 4 of the House bill, and secs. 101–103 and 401 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

SANDER M. LEVIN,
JOHN S. TANNER,
DAVE CAMP,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
JOHN F. KERRY,
JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN,
ROBERT MENENDEZ,
RICHARD C. SHELBY,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
RICHARD G. LUGAR,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2194), to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by expanding economic sanctions against Iran, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment that is a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clerical changes.

SUMMARY AND PURPOSE

H.R. 2194, the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, would strengthen the underlying Iran Sanctions Act (ISA) by imposing an array of tough new economic penalties aimed at persuading Iran to change its conduct. The Act reinforces and goes far beyond recently-enacted UN Sanctions. Targets of the Act range from business entities involved in refined petroleum sales to Iran or support for Iran's domestic refining efforts to international banking institutions involved with Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) or with Iran's illicit nuclear program or its support for terrorism.

The Conference text would augment the sanctions regime envisioned in the earlier versions of the Act passed by the House and the Senate by supplementing the energy sanctions in those versions with an additional, powerful set of banking prohibitions. The Act would impose severe restrictions on foreign financial institutions doing business with key Iranian banks or the IRGC. In effect, the Act presents foreign banks doing business with blacklisted Iranian entities a stark choice—cease your activities or be denied critical access to America's financial system. The Act also would hold U.S. banks accountable for actions by their foreign sub-

sidiaries (U.S. companies have long been banned from all the activities for which foreign entities will be sanctionable under this Act).

In addition to new financial sector and refined petroleum-focused sanctions, the Act would also provide a legal framework by which U.S. states, local governments, and certain other investors can divest their portfolios of foreign companies involved in Iran's energy sector and establishes a mechanism to address concerns about diversion of sensitive technologies to Iran through other countries. Sanctions under this Act are subject to several waivers with varying thresholds. The sanctions could terminate either in 2016 or, as provided for in the Sunset clause of the Conference text, could terminate once the President certifies to Congress that Iran (1) has ceased its support for acts of international terrorism and no longer satisfies the requirements for designation as a state-sponsor of terrorism under U.S. law; and (2) has ceased its efforts to develop or acquire nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and ballistic missiles and ballistic-missile launch technology.

The effectiveness of this Act will depend on its forceful implementation. The Conferees urge the President to vigorously impose the sanctions provided for in this Act.

Conferees urge friends and allies of the United States to follow the U.S. lead in cutting off key economic relationships with Iran until Iran terminates its illicit nuclear program. Few objective observers now dispute that Iran's nuclear program represents a threat to global stability. All concur that Iran is pursuing its nuclear program in defiance of the demands of the international community. Conferees believe it is time for responsible actors to cease any economic involvement with Iran that contributes to its ability to finance its nuclear weapons capability.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Iran poses a significant threat to the United States and its allies in the Middle East and elsewhere. A nuclear Iran would intimidate its neighbors; be further emboldened in pursuing terrorism abroad and oppression at home; represent an imminent threat to Israel and other friends and allies of the United States; and likely spark a destabilizing Middle East arms race that would deal a major blow to U.S. and international non-proliferation efforts and threaten vital U.S. national security interests.

Iran's persistent deception regarding its nuclear program, its general unresponsiveness to diplomacy, and its rejection of international community demands regarding its nuclear program have deepened Congressional concerns about that program. Since 2006 the UN Security Council has been calling on Iran to suspend its uranium enrichment program and increase its cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)—to no avail.

Notwithstanding the additional costs imposed on Iran as a result of previous U.S. and UN Security Council sanctions, Iran's development of its nuclear program continues. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) now estimates that Iran has produced and stockpiled sufficient low-enriched uranium, if further enriched, for two nuclear explosive devices. For these reasons, Conferees assess that additional and tougher sanctions are needed in order to persuade Iran to cease its nuclear program. Conferees believe that the imminence and seriousness of the threat posed to U.S. interests by Iran's nuclear weapons program warrants the enactment of H.R. 2194.

Conferees take note of and applaud recent adoption by the U.N. Security Council of

Resolution 1929 regarding Iran's nuclear program. Conferees believe the resolution is a powerful statement of opposition by the international community to Iran's ongoing illicit nuclear activities and a critical step in strengthening the multilateral sanctions regime intended to persuade Iran to suspend those activities. Conferees believe this legislation will complement UNSCR 1929 and will deepen efforts to thwart Iran's efforts to obtain a nuclear weapons capability.

BACKGROUND: U.S. SANCTIONS

Iran's economy, and Iran's ability to fund its nuclear program, is heavily dependent on the revenue derived from energy exports. Accordingly, an important part of U.S. efforts to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons has focused on deterring investment in Iran's energy sector.

U.S. individuals and companies have been prohibited from investing in Iran's petroleum sector since Executive Order 12957 was issued on March 15, 1995, by President William J. Clinton as a follow-on to his Administration's assessment that "the actions and policies of the Government of Iran constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States." The White House spokesman at that time, Michael McCurry, made clear that the objectionable activities were Iran's pursuit of weapons of mass destruction, its support of international terrorism, and its efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process.

A subsequent executive order, E.O. 12959, issued on May 8, 1995, banned all new investment in Iran by U.S. individuals and companies. The same executive order banned virtually all trade with Iran. In conjunction with the latter executive order, then-Secretary of State Warren Christopher warned the international community that the path Iran was following was a mirror image of the steps taken by other nations that had sought nuclear weapons capabilities. A trade embargo was thus implemented in furtherance of the President's powers exercised pursuant to the International Emergency Powers Act (IEEPA, 50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), which authorizes the President to block transactions and freeze assets to deal with the "unusual and extraordinary threat," in this case posed by Iran.

With the U.S. having voluntarily removed itself from the Iran market, Congress in 1996 passed the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act, P.L. 104-172 ('ILSA,' now usually referred to as the Iran Sanctions Act, or 'ISA,' following termination of applicability of sanctions to Libya in 2006), to encourage foreign persons to withdraw from the Iranian market. ILSA authorized the President to impose sanctions on any foreign entity that invested \$20 million or more in Iran's energy sector. ILSA was passed in 1996 for a five-year period and has been renewed twice, in 2001 and 2006, for additional five-year periods. (H.R. 2194 would extend ISA another five years, through 2016.)

Although ILSA was enacted more than a decade ago, no Administration has sanctioned a foreign entity for investing \$20 million or more in Iran's energy sector, despite a number of such investments. Indeed, on only one occasion, in 1998, did the Administration make a determination regarding a sanctions-triggering investment, but the Administration waived sanctions against the offending persons. Conferees believe that the lack of enforcement of relevant enacted sanctions may have served to encourage rather than deter Iran's efforts to pursue nuclear weapons.

Despite successive Executive Branch failures to implement ISA, the legislation has made a positive contribution to United States national security. Arguably, the sup-

ply of capital to the Iranian petroleum sector has been constrained by the mere threat of sanctions. Further, by highlighting the threat from Iran, ISA has emerged as a deterrent to additional investment, and it has encouraged increased international community involvement with the Iranian nuclear issue.

To further strengthen sanctions targeting foreign investment in Iran's energy sector, Congress passed the 'Iran Freedom Support Act' (IFSA), a bill subsequently signed into law (P.L. 109-293) by President George W. Bush in September 2006. Among other provisions, the IFSA strengthened sanctions under ISA, including raising certain waiver thresholds to 'vital to the national security interests of the United States,' enlarging the scope of those who might be subject to sanctions, and enhancing tools for using financial means to address Iran's activities of concern.

In addition, in June 2007, the Senate passed the International Emergency Powers Enhancement Act, with the House following suit and the President's signing it into law (P.L. 110-96) four months later. The Act greatly increased penalties for violators of U.S. sanctions. As a result, U.S. persons who illegally trade with Iran now face civil fines up to \$250,000 or twice the amount of the transaction. In addition, the Act increased criminal penalties to \$1 million with a maximum jail sentence of 20 years. Unlike ISA, these measures have been exercised extensively by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control and the Department of Justice to enforce the U.S. trade embargo on Iran.

MULTILATERAL SANCTIONS EFFORTS

Conferees strongly support multilateral efforts aimed at curbing Iran's nuclear program. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has passed a number of resolutions condemning Iran's nuclear activities and urging compliance with its international obligations. For example, on December 23, 2006, UNSC Resolution 1737 was unanimously approved, banning supply of nuclear technology and equipment to Iran and freezing the assets of organizations and individuals involved in Iran's nuclear program, until Iran suspends enrichment of uranium and halts Plutonium reprocessing-related activities. UNSC Resolution 1747 was unanimously approved on March 24, 2007, imposing a ban on Iranian arms sales, expanding the freeze on assets, and setting a deadline for Iranian compliance two months later.

Absent compliance, further sanctions were adopted in UNSC Resolution 1803 on March 3, 2008, including a ban on sales of dual-use items; authorization of inspections of cargo suspected of containing WMD-related goods; an expanded Iranian travel-ban list; and a call to ban transactions with Iran's Bank Melli and Bank Saderat. On August 7, 2008, the European Union (EU) implemented the sanctions specified in Resolution 1803, including an assertion of authority to inspect suspect shipments, and called on its members to refrain from providing new credit guarantees on exports to Iran. On September 27, 2008, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1835, calling on Iran to comply with previous resolutions. On June 9, 2010, Resolution 1929 was adopted, strengthening existing sanctions in a variety of ways, including further targeting Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps; authorizing an inspection regime for ships suspected to be carrying contraband to Iran; prohibiting countries from allowing Iran to invest in uranium mining and related nuclear technologies, or nuclear-capable ballistic missile technology; banning sales of most heavy arms to Iran; requiring countries to insist that their companies refrain from doing business with Iran if there is reason to

believe that such business could further Iran's WMD programs; and adopting other similar measures. Iran has contemptuously dismissed all of these UNSC resolutions, with President Ahmadinejad labeling them "illegal."

CONTENTS OF H.R. 2194

H.R. 2194 contains four Titles: Title I (Sanctions), Title II (Divestment from Certain Companies That Invest in Iran); Title III (Prevention of Diversion of Certain Goods, Services, and Technologies to Iran); and Title IV (General Provisions).

TITLE I: SANCTIONS

Title I of H.R. 2194 strengthens the U.S. sanctions regime by requiring severe limitations on U.S. correspondent banking for foreign financial institutions doing business with relevant Iranian banks. The Act further strengthens existing legislation by broadening the categories of transactions that trigger sanctions, increasing the number of sanctions the President can impose on foreign companies whose activities trigger sanctions, and requiring the President to investigate reports of sanctionable activities to determine whether sanctionable activity has indeed occurred.

In broadening the categories of transactions that trigger sanctions, the bill focuses on sales to Iran of refined petroleum and assistance to Iran for its own domestic refining capacity. Under H.R. 2194, companies engaged in either of these activities would be subject to the same sanctions as companies that invest \$20 million or more in Iran's energy sector (the original category of sanctionable activity established under ISA). Despite being one of the world's leading oil producers, Iran reportedly imports between 25 and 40 percent of its refined oil needs, due to its limited domestic refining capacity. Accordingly, Conferees believe that imposition of refined-petroleum-related sanctions could have a powerful impact on Iran's economy and, as a result, on its decision-making regarding its nuclear program.

The bill likewise imposes sanctions on companies that sell Iran goods, services, or know-how that assist it in developing its energy sector. As is the case with refined-petroleum-related sanctions, companies that engage in such transactions would be subject to the same sanctions as companies that invest \$20 million or more in Iran's energy sector. Furthermore, energy investment now covers the sale of petroleum-related goods, services, and technology to Iran, which was a category of activity that was not previously covered by the U.S. sanctions regime.

The bill also expands in other ways the universe of activities to be considered sanctionable.

H.R. 2194 establishes three new sanctions, in addition to the menu of six sanctions that already exists under ISA. The three new sanctions are, respectively, a prohibition on access to foreign exchange in the U.S., a prohibition on access to the U.S. banking system, and a prohibition on property transactions in the United States. H.R. 2194 requires the President to impose at least three of the nine sanctions on a company involved in sanctionable activity, in addition to other mandatory sanctions.

The bill also toughens the sanctions regime by requiring the President (a) to investigate any report of sanctionable activity for which there is credible evidence; and (b) to make a determination in writing to Congress whether such activity has indeed occurred. The President would then be expected either to impose or waive sanctions. Under current law, the President is authorized to investigate and make a determination but is not required to do so. In fact, the President has

made only one determination under current law, despite at least two dozen credible reports of sanctionable activity. That determination, in 1998, was made for the purpose of waiving sanctions.

H.R. 2194 is designed to impose considerable additional pressure on Iran by mandating a new financial sanction that, if implemented appropriately, will substantially reduce Iran's access to major segments of the global financial system. The Act requires the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit or impose strict conditions on U.S. banks' correspondent relationships with foreign financial institutions that (1) engage in financial transactions that facilitate Iranian efforts to develop WMD or promote terrorist activities, including through money-laundering or through enabling an Iranian financial institution—including the Central Bank of Iran, for example—to facilitate such efforts; (2) facilitate or otherwise contribute to a transaction or provides financial services for a financial institution that the Office of Foreign Assets Control at the Department of the Treasury has designated to be supporting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or financing of international terrorism; or (3) involve the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) or its affiliates or agents. In addition, H.R. 2194 prohibits any US financial institution or its foreign subsidiaries from engaging in any financial transaction with IRGC entities.

Indeed, the IRGC, its affiliates, and agents have reportedly extended their reach heavily into various parts of the Iranian economy, dominating critical financial services, construction, energy, shipping, telecommunications, and certain manufacturing sectors throughout the country. Thus, in addition to playing pivotal roles in Tehran's proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, financing of international terrorism, and gross human rights abuses, the IRGC is now a key source of wealth for the Iranian regime. Conferees join the administration and international community in seeking to combat the IRGC's growing power, and to curb the IRGC's access to capital, which is used to further Tehran's various ambitions.

Other major measures in Title I include:

- visa, property, and financial sanctions on Iranians the President determines to be complicit in serious human rights abuses against other Iranians on or after June 12, 2009, the date of Iran's most recent Presidential election;

- a ban on U.S. government procurement contracts for any company that exports to Iran technology used to restrict the free flow of information or to disrupt, monitor, or otherwise restrict freedom of speech;

- an authorization for the President to prescribe regulations for the purpose of implementing Iran-related sanctions in UN Security Council resolutions; and

- an authorization for FY 2011 appropriations of slightly more than \$100 million each to the Secretary of the Treasury for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence; to the Secretary of the Treasury for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; and to the Secretary of Commerce for the Bureau of Industry and Security, for the purposes of reinforcing the U.S. trade embargo, combating diversion of sensitive technology to Iran, and preventing the international financial system from being used to support terrorism or develop WMD.

TITLE II: DIVESTMENT FROM CERTAIN COMPANIES THAT INVEST IN IRAN

State and local divestment efforts.—In recent years, there has been increasing interest by U.S. state and local governments, educational institutions, and private institutions to divest from companies and financial

institutions that directly or indirectly provide support for the Government of Iran. Financial advisors, policy-makers, and fund managers may find prudent or reputational reasons to divest from companies that accept the business risk of operating in countries subject to international economic sanctions or that have business relationships with countries, governments, or entities with which any United States company would be prohibited from dealing because of economic sanctions imposed by the United States.

In addition to the wide range of diplomatic and economic sanctions that have been imposed by the U.N. Security Council, the U.S. and other national governments, many U.S. states and localities have begun to enact measures restricting their agencies' economic transactions with firms that do business with, or in, Iran. More than twenty states and the District of Columbia have already enacted some form of divestment legislation or otherwise adopted divestment measures, and legislation is pending in additional state legislatures. Other states and localities have taken administrative action to facilitate divestment. Also joining this movement are colleges and universities, large cities, non-profit organizations, and pension and mutual funds.

Conferees concluded that Congress and the President have the constitutional power to authorize states to enact divestment measures and that Federal consent removes any doubt as to the constitutionality of those measures. Thus, the Act explicitly states the sense of Congress that the United States should support the decisions of state and local governments to divest from firms conducting business operations in Iran's energy sector and clearly authorizes divestment decisions made consistent with the standards the legislation articulates. It also provides a 'safe harbor' for changes of investment policies by private asset managers, and it expresses the sense of Congress that certain divestments, or avoidance of investment, do not constitute a breach of fiduciary duties under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). With regard to preemption, the legislation supports state and local efforts to divest from companies conducting business operations in Iran by clearly stating that these efforts are not preempted by any Federal law or regulation.

TITLE III: PREVENTION OF DIVERSION OF CERTAIN GOODS, SERVICES, AND TECHNOLOGIES TO IRAN

In recent years, studies by the Government Accountability Office, the Commerce Department, and others have asserted that Iran continues to circumvent sanctions and receive sensitive equipment, including some of U.S. origin. This equipment, which facilitates Iran's nuclear activities, may be transshipped illegally to Iran via other countries.

Title III is meant to disrupt international black-market proliferation networks that have reportedly thrived for years, even after the discovery and subsequent arrest of notorious weapons technology peddler A. Q. Khan. This provision requires the Director of National Intelligence to report to the President and Congress as to which governments he believes are allowing the re-export, transshipment, transfer, re-transfer, or diversion to Iranians of key goods, services, or technologies that could be used for weapons of mass destruction proliferation or acts of terrorism. Following receipt of that report, the President may designate a country a Destination of Diversion Concern. Such a designation would provide for the U.S. to work with the host government of that country to help it strengthen its export control system. If the President determines that the govern-

ment of that country is unresponsive or otherwise fails to strengthen its export control system so that substantial re-export, transshipment, transfer, re-transfer, or diversion of certain goods, services, or technologies continues, the President shall impose severe restrictions on U.S. exports to that country.

TITLE IV: GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Act will terminate once the President certifies to Congress that Iran both (1) has ceased its support for acts of international terrorism and no longer satisfies the requirements for designation as a state-sponsor of terrorism under U.S. law; and (2) has ceased its efforts to develop or acquire nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, as well as ballistic missiles and ballistic-missile launch technology. The Act also provides various waivers related to economic sanctions and exchange of technology. Finally, the Act authorizes such sums as may be necessary for the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce to implement the Act.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Section 2. Findings

This section articulates the findings that frame the basis for the additional sanctions and the purpose of the bill. The findings in section 2 draw from both S. 2799 and H.R. 2194.

Subsection (1) finds that the illicit nuclear activities of the Government of Iran, combined with its development of unconventional weapons and ballistic missiles and its support for international terrorism, represent a threat to the security of the United States, its strong ally Israel, and other allies of the United States around the world.

Subsection (2) asserts that the United States and other responsible countries have a vital interest in working together to prevent the Iranian regime from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

Subsection (3) finds that the International Atomic Energy Agency has repeatedly called attention to Iran's illicit nuclear activities and, as a result, the United Nations Security Council has adopted a range of sanctions designed to encourage the Government of Iran to suspend those activities and comply with its obligations under the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970 (commonly known as the "Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty").

Subsection (4) finds that the serious and urgent nature of the threat from Iran demands that the United States work together with its allies to do everything possible—diplomatically, politically, and economically—to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

Subsection (5) finds the United States and its major European allies, including the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, have advocated that sanctions be strengthened should international diplomatic efforts fail to achieve verifiable suspension of Iran's uranium enrichment program and an end to its nuclear weapons program and other illicit nuclear activities.

Subsection (6) finds that the Government of Iran continues to engage in serious, systematic, and ongoing violations of human rights, including suppression of freedom of expression and religious freedom, illegitimately prolonged detention, torture, and executions. Such violations have increased in the aftermath of the fraudulent presidential election in Iran on June 12, 2009.

Subsection (7) finds that the Iranian regime has been unresponsive to President Obama's unprecedented and serious efforts at engagement, revealing that the Government

of Iran does not appear to be interested in a diplomatic resolution, as made clear by its recent actions detailed in this section.

Subsection (8) finds that there is an increasing interest by State governments, local governments, educational institutions, and private institutions, business firms, and other investors to disassociate themselves from companies that conduct business activities in the energy sector of Iran, since such business activities may directly or indirectly support the efforts of the Government of Iran to achieve a nuclear weapons capability.

Subsection (9) finds that black market proliferation networks continue to flourish in the Middle East, allowing countries like Iran to gain access to sensitive dual-use technologies.

Subsection (10) finds that economic sanctions imposed pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by this Act, and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and other authorities available to the United States to impose economic sanctions to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons, are necessary to protect the essential security interest of the United States.

Section 3—Sense of Congress Regarding Illicit Nuclear Activities and Violations of Human Rights in Iran. Section 3 of the Senate bill expresses the Sense of Congress regarding Iran's continuing illicit nuclear activities and ongoing violations of human rights in Iran. The House bill contains no such provision. The House recedes.

Paragraph (1) states that international diplomatic efforts to address Iran's illicit nuclear efforts and support for international terrorism are more likely to be effective if strong additional sanctions are imposed on the Government of Iran.

Paragraph (2) states that concerns of the United States regarding Iran are strictly the result of the Government of Iran's behavior.

Paragraph (3) states that the revelation in September 2009 that Iran is developing a secret uranium enrichment site on a base of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps near Qom, which appears to have no civilian application, highlights the urgency for Iran to disclose fully the nature of its nuclear program, including any other secret locations; to provide the International Atomic Energy Agency unfettered access to its facilities pursuant to Iran's legal obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and Iran's Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Paragraph (4) states that due to the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps' involvement in Iran's nuclear program, international terrorism activities, and domestic human rights abuses, the President should impose the full range of applicable sanctions against them. Those liable for sanctions would include any individual or entity that is an agent, alias, front, instrumentality, representative, official, or affiliate of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps, and any individual or entity that has conducted any commercial or financial transaction with such an individual or entity.

Paragraph (5) states that additional measures should be adopted by the United States to prevent the diversion and transshipment of sensitive dual-use technologies to Iran.

Paragraph (6) outlines Congress' view of appropriate Executive Branch responses to the human rights situation in Iran. It states that the President should continue to press the Government of Iran to respect the internationally-recognized human rights and religious freedoms of its citizens, and identify the officials of the Government of Iran that are responsible for continuing and severe

violations of human rights and religious freedom in Iran. The paragraph also urges the President to take appropriate measures to respond to such violations by prohibiting officials the President identifies as being responsible for such violations from entry into the United States and freezing the assets of those officials.

Paragraph (7) states that additional funding should be provided to the Secretary of State to document, collect, and disseminate information about human rights abuses in Iran, including serious abuses that have taken place since the presidential election in Iran conducted on June 12, 2009.

Paragraph (8) states that it is in the national interest of the United States for responsible nongovernmental organizations based in the United States to establish and carry out operations in Iran to promote civil society and foster humanitarian goodwill among the people of Iran and the United States should ensure that such nongovernmental organizations are not unnecessarily hindered from working in Iran.

Paragraph (9) states that the United States should not issue a license pursuant to an agreement for cooperation (a "123 agreement" for civil nuclear cooperation) for the export of nuclear material, facilities, components, or other goods, services, or technology that are or would be subject to such an agreement to a country that is providing similar nuclear material, facilities, components, or other goods, services, or technology to another country that is not in full compliance with its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Paragraph (10) states that the people of the United States have feelings of friendship for the people of Iran; regret that developments in recent decades have created impediments to that friendship; and hold the people of Iran, their culture, and their ancient and rich history in the highest esteem.

TITLE I—SANCTIONS

Section 101. Definitions. S. 2799 included definitions for sanctions. H.R. 2194 contained no such provisions. Reflecting the approach in S. 2799, this section defines terms used in this title, including: agricultural commodity, executive agency, family member, knowingly, appropriate Congressional Committees, information and informational materials, investment, Iranian diplomats and representatives of other government and military or quasi-governmental institutions of Iran, United States person, U.S. state, medical device, and medicine.

Section 102. Expansion of Sanctions under the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.

Summary. The amendments to the ISA in this section address the major role of Iran's oil and gas industry in generating revenue for the regime's proliferation and international terrorism activities; they require the President to impose at least three out of a menu of nine sanctions on 'persons' that knowingly engage in activities related to Iran's refined petroleum industry, in addition to other mandatory sanctions. These activities include making an 'investment' of more than \$20 million annually in Iran's energy sector; selling, leasing or providing to Iran goods, services, or other support to facilitate Iran's domestic oil production of refined petroleum; or providing Iran with refined petroleum products with an aggregate fair market value of \$5 million. The sanctions (Section 6 of the ISA) include the following underlying six sanctions: (1) denial of any guarantee, insurance, or extension of credit from the U.S. Export-Import Bank; (2) denial of licenses for the U.S. export of military or militarily-useful technology to the entity; (3) denial of U.S. bank loans exceeding \$10 million in one year to the entity; (4)

if the entity is a financial institution, a prohibition on its service as a primary dealer in U.S. government bonds; and/or a prohibition on its serving as a repository for U.S. government funds (each counts as one sanction); (5) prohibition on U.S. government procurement from the entity; and (6) restriction on imports from the entity, in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA, 50 U.S.C. 1701). The Act would provide for three new sanctions: (1) prohibitions on any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which a sanctioned person has any interest; (2) prohibitions on any transfers of credit or payments between, by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the sanctioned person; and (3) restrictions on property transactions with respect to which a sanctioned person has any interest. The President may waive the sanctions if he determines that it is necessary to the national interest of the U.S. to do so.

Development of Petroleum Resources of Iran. Subsection (a) amends section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (ISA) by requiring the President to impose three or more sanctions under ISA if a person has knowingly made an investment of \$20 million or more (or any combination of investments of at least \$5 million each, which in the aggregate equals or exceeds \$20 million in any 12-month period) that directly and significantly contributed to Iran's ability to develop its petroleum resources.

In the context of investment, the House-passed legislation amends section 5(a) by shifting the *mens rea* standard for investment in petroleum resources from 'actual knowledge' to 'knowingly.' The Senate amendment contained no such provision. The Senate recedes to the House language. The new standard will expand the range of conduct potentially subject to sanctions, thereby making it easier to implement sanctions under ISA.

Production and Exportation of Refined Petroleum Products. Subsection (a) further amends section 5(a) of ISA to require that the President impose three or more mandatory sanctions described in section 6(a) of the Act if a person: (1) knowingly sells, leases, or provides to Iran any goods, services, technology, information, or support, that could directly and significantly facilitate the maintenance or expansion of Iran's domestic production of refined petroleum products, including any direct and significant assistance with respect to construction, modernization, or repair of petroleum refineries; or (2) if a person knowingly provides Iran with refined petroleum products or provides goods, services, technology, information, or support that could directly and significantly contribute to Iran's ability to refine petroleum or import refined petroleum resources, including providing ships, vehicles, or other means of transportation to deliver refined petroleum products to Iran or providing insurance or financing services for such activities.

Subsection (a) of the Act further clarifies the categories of persons against which sanctions are to be imposed to include the parent and foreign subsidiary of a person determined by the President to be engaged in sanctionable activities. The Act further amends the *mens rea* standard for a parent by: (1) requiring sanctions to be imposed on a parent that either had actual knowledge or "should have known" that its affiliate or subsidiary engaged in the sanctionable activities described in section 5(a); and (2) requiring sanctions to be imposed on an affiliate or a subsidiary of a person determined to be carrying out sanctionable activities if the affiliate or subsidiary knowingly engaged in sanctionable activities.

The Act provides a “safe harbor” for a person that provides underwriting services or insurance or reinsurance, if that person exercises due diligence to ensure it does not provide insurance or reinsurance for the sale, lease, or provision of goods, services, technology, information, or support that could directly and significantly contribute to the enhancement of Iran’s ability to import refined petroleum products. Such due diligence would include procedures and controls to prevent such underwriting or the entry into contracts for such purposes, and the designation of an official with responsibility for enforcing the policy. The Act further establishes that the fair market value of the goods, services, technology, information, or support provided by such activities must exceed \$1 million to be subject to the requirement of Section 102(a). The combination of such sales, leases, or provision of support in any 12-month period, or to be provided under contracts entered into in any 12-month period, must exceed \$5 million.

Subsection (a) also prohibits the issuance of export licenses pursuant to an agreement for peaceful civil nuclear cooperation for any country whose nationals have engaged in activities with Iran relating to the acquisition or development of nuclear weapons or related technology, or of missiles or other advanced conventional weapons that have been designed or modified to deliver a nuclear weapon.

This prohibition can be set aside for a government if the President determines and notifies the appropriate Congressional committees that such government does not know or have reason to know about the activity, or has taken, or is taking, all reasonable steps necessary to prevent a recurrence of the activity and penalize the person(s) involved. Further, notwithstanding the prohibition on issuance of export licenses, the President may, on a case-by-case basis, approve the issuance of a license for the export, or approve the transfer or retransfer, of any nuclear material, facilities, components, or other goods, services, or technology that are or would be subject to an agreement for cooperation, to a person in a country otherwise restricted by this paragraph (except to a person that is subject to sanctions under paragraph (1)) if the President determines that such approval is vital to U.S. national security interests and pre-notifies Congress not less than 15 days before approving the license, transfer, or retransfer. This sanction would apply only in a case in which a person is subject to sanctions for an activity engaged on or after the date of enactment of the Act.

The Conferees believe that as a general principle, the United States cannot and should not reward any country with U.S. civil nuclear trade if that country’s nationals are able to advance Iran’s nuclear weapons programs and/or their means of delivery.

Subsection 102(b) of the Act adds three new, sweeping sanctions to the now nine possible sanctions from which the President must choose three. If invoked, the sanctions would prohibit, respectively, foreign exchange, banking, and property transactions with persons involved in activities related to refined petroleum products, as specified in section 5(a) of the ISA, as amended. The Act clarifies that the prohibition on banking activities extends solely to those transfers or payments that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the sanctioned person. The banking sanction in the Act will complement restrictions on financial institutions available in the underlying ISA, including a prohibition on US financial institutions from making loans or providing credits to any sanctioned person totaling more than \$10 million in any 12 month period.

Finally, subsection 102(b) amends ISA by adding a new section which requires each prospective contractor submitting a bid to the Federal Government to certify that the contractor or a person owned or controlled by the contractor does not conduct any activity for which sanctions may be imposed under section (5). Conferees believe that exercising control as a “parent company” over subsidiaries or affiliates should be considered in functional terms, as the ability to exercise certain powers over important matters affecting an entity. “Control” may also be defined according to ownership of a majority or a dominant minority of the total outstanding voting interest in an entity, board representation, proxy voting, a special share, or contractual arrangements, to direct important matters affecting an entity. The prospective contractor, when making the certification pursuant to this subsection, must certify that it is not engaged in any activity sanctionable under section 5 of ISA. The Act mandates the head of an executive agency that determines that a person has submitted a false certification under paragraph (1) after the date on which the Federal Acquisition Regulation is revised to implement the requirements of this subsection, to terminate a contract or agreement or debar or suspend such person from eligibility for Federal contracts or such agreements for a period not to exceed 3 years. The Act requires the Administrator of General Services to include on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs each person that is debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or declared ineligible by the head of an executive agency on the basis of a determination of a false certification. The Act authorizes the President to waive the certification requirement on a case-by-case basis if the President determines and certifies that it is in the national interest to do so. Conferees believe that one of the instances where the President may exercise the waiver is where a company has demonstrated that it is taking steps to extricate itself from all sanctionable activities with Iran.

Subsection 102(c) amends the standard for the President to waive sanctions under ISA to “necessary to the national interest of the United States”. The Senate recedes to the House in elevating the waiver standard. Subsection (c) further amends the reporting requirements of section 9(c)(2) of ISA relating to a waiver by requiring the President to include (1) an estimate of the significance of a sanctioned action to Iran’s ability to develop its petroleum resources, produce refined petroleum products, or import refined petroleum products; or (2) acquire or develop chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons or related technologies or destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons.

Subsection 102(d) incorporates a reporting requirement in H.R. 2194 on the dollar value amount of trade, including in the energy sector, between Iran and each country maintaining membership in the Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.

Consistent with subsection (h) of section 3 of the House bill, Subsection 102(e) amends ISA to extend the operative date of that legislation from 2011 to 2016. The Senate bill has no such provision. The Senate recedes. ISA was initially passed for a five-year period. It was extended for five years in 2001 and again in 2006. Given the urgency of the Iranian nuclear problem and the conviction of Conferees that this problem will persist beyond 2011 and that Iran almost certainly will not meet the criteria for terminating ISA in 2011, Conferees have decided to extend the law for another five years.

Finally, subsection (f) amends ISA to expand the definition of a “person” subject to sanctions to include a financial institution, insurer, underwriter, guarantor, any other business organization, including any foreign subsidiary, parent, or affiliate of such a business organization, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, and any governmental entity operating as a business enterprise. The term “person” does not include a government or governmental entity that is not operating as a business enterprise.

Subsection (f) also defines the term “knowingly” to include a person who has actual knowledge of sanctionable activities or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result. The Conferees intend to prevent persons from evading sanctions by relying on the prior standard of “actual knowledge.” This prior standard might otherwise be used to enable certain persons to deliberately avoid knowledge of sanctionable activities.

Subsection (f) amends the definition of “investment” in the underlying ISA to include entry into, performance, or financing of a contract to sell or purchase goods, services, or technology. The Conferees believe that expanding the definition of investment to include the activities above, will deter persons from doing business in the Iranian energy sector. Based on the expanded definition of “investment” and “petroleum resources,” the Conferees intend that, for example, sales of technology for natural gas would now be considered a sanctionable offense falling into the category of “investment,” provided such a sale reached the \$20 million threshold.

Subsection (f) expands the term “petroleum resources” to include petroleum, refined petroleum products, oil or liquefied natural gas, natural gas resources, oil or liquefied natural gas tankers, and products used to construct or maintain pipelines used to transport oil or liquefied natural gas.

The House version of H.R. 2194 defines the term “refined petroleum products” to include gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, residual fuel oil, and distillates and other goods classified in headings 2709 and 2710 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. The Senate bill defines “refined petroleum products” as “diesel, gasoline, jet fuel (including naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuel), and aviation gasoline.

The House recedes.

Section 102(g) Waiver for certain persons in certain countries, mandatory investigations and reporting; conforming amendments

Waiver for Certain Persons in Certain Countries. The conference agreement amends subsection (c) of Section 4 of the Iran Sanctions Act to provide an additional exception to the underlying requirement that the President impose sanctions for certain activities. Under this additional exception, the President would be authorized to waive sanctions for a period not longer than 12 months (as opposed to the 6 months now authorized) on a case by case basis for persons under the jurisdiction of governments that are closely cooperating with the United States in multilateral efforts to prevent Iran from acquiring or developing chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons or related technologies, including ballistic missiles or delivery systems; or acquiring or developing destabilizing numbers and types of conventional weapons. The President must further certify that the waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States and submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees. It is the understanding of the Conferees that this waiver would not be available as a preemptive waiver; rather, in

order to exercise the waiver, the President must initiate an investigation and make a determination pursuant to section 4(f).

To utilize this exception, the President would have to provide advance notice to Congress and provide a certification of the person with respect to which the President will waive the application of sanctions; the actions taken by the government cooperating in multilateral efforts; and that the waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States. "Cooperating actions" must include a substantial number of the following types of actions:

- restricting Iran's access to the global financial system;
- limiting Iran's import of refined petroleum products and refinery equipment;
- strictly enforcing UN sanctions
- prohibiting commercial activities with the Iran Revolutionary Guard Corps;
- cooperating with U.S. anti-terrorism initiatives against the IRGC and other Iranian elements;
- taking concrete, verifiable steps to impede Iran's WMD programs and its support for international terrorism;
- restricting trade with Iran, including provision of export credits.

The President may renew the waiver in six month increments if the President determines that the waiver threshold is met.

Investigations. H.R. 2194 requires that the President shall immediately investigate a person upon receipt of credible information that such person is engaged in sanctionable activity as described in section 5. The House-passed bill further requires the President, not later than 180 days after an investigation is initiated, to make a determination whether a person has engaged in sanctionable activity described in section 5. The Senate-passed bill contained no such language. The Senate recedes. The Conferees believe that a statutory mandate is required to ensure sanctionable entities are pursued and prosecuted. By not enforcing current sanctions law, the United States has sent mixed messages to the corporate world when it comes to doing business in Iran by rewarding companies whose commercial interests conflict with American security goals.

Special Rule. However, in order to provide an incentive for companies that are withdrawing from Iran, the Act provides that the President need not initiate an investigation, and may terminate an investigation, if the President certifies that the person whose activities were the basis for the investigation is no longer engaging in such activities; and the President has received reliable, verifiable assurances that the person will not knowingly engage in such activities in the future.

The Conferees provided this Special Rule to allow firms to avoid sanction for activities described in the revised Section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act by taking steps to curtail and eventually eliminate such activities. Ideally, in order to benefit, a firm would provide the President the required assurances that it will not undertake Section 5 activity in the future, and any other assurances required by the president, in writing. Such assurances should be credible and transparently verifiable by the United States government. Firms should also be strongly encouraged to provide the President a detailed catalog of their existing activity in Iran, and a plan for winding down any activity covered by Section 5 as soon as possible. The goal of this measure is to facilitate their withdrawal from such activities.

To the extent a person benefitting from the special rule continues activities described in section 5, such continuing activities should be pursuant solely to a contract or other legally binding commitment. Con-

ferees expect that any firm seeking to take advantage of this special rule will commit to refuse any expansion or extension of business or investment pursuant to a clause in a contract that allows the firm to elect to do so. Binding commitments should be narrowly construed and any firm seeking to benefit from this rule should be encouraged to provide assurances that it will do only the minimum required by an agreement involving Iran. The Conferees intend to evaluate carefully any certifications under this Special Rule.

Section 102(h). Effective Date. In order to clarify the timing of application of the Act, subsection 102(h) further provides that the provisions of section 102 shall take effect on the date of enactment of the Act. Investments sanctionable under the underlying ISA shall continue to be unlawful. However, pursuant to subsection (g) of this section, the President shall, in the context of investment, commence an investigation of a person which engaged in conduct prior to the passage of this Act that would be sanctionable under ISA and that continues after the date of enactment. This differs from the underlying ISA by requiring the President to commence an investigation of sanctionable activities. Likewise, a person that conducts activities related to the development of Iranian chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons or related technologies shall be subject immediately upon enactment of the Act to the new provisions under the Act. With respect to refined petroleum-related activities described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 5(a) of ISA (as amended by subsection 102(a) of the Act), the new requirement to commence an investigation shall apply one year after the date of enactment.

Not later than 30 days before the date that is one year after the date of enactment, the President shall issue a report describing the President's efforts to dissuade foreign persons from engaging in sanctionable activity described in paragraphs (2) and (3) (facilitation of Iran's production and import of refined petroleum), along with a list of each investment under section 4(e) of ISA, that is initiated or ongoing during the previous one-year period. If the President certifies that there was a substantial reduction in the sanctionable activities described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of ISA, the requirement to commence an investigation shall be delayed by six months. Conferees understand "substantial reduction" to mean a roughly 20-30% reduction in such activities, a similar reduction in the volume of refined petroleum imported by Iran, and/or a similar reduction in the amount of refined petroleum Iran produces domestically. The President may continue to defer the requirement to commence an investigation every six months by issuing a report containing the above-mentioned items, along with a certification regarding reduction of activities, for the previous six-month period. If the President fails to make the certification, the requirement to commence an investigation shall apply on the date the certification was due, and he would then be required to make a determination in 45 days.

Section 103. Economic Sanctions Relating to Iran.

The Senate bill contained a provision building on actions taken under the Iran Freedom Support Act (IFSA) (P.L. 109-293) codifying critical restrictions on imports from and exports to Iran, currently authorized by the President in accordance with IEEPA. The House-passed bill contained no such provision. The House recedes. This provision strengthens the current trade embargo by eliminating certain import exceptions for luxury and other goods from Iran made

under the Clinton administration. Consistent with IEEPA, exceptions to the import ban are made for informational materials that may be used, for example, in the conduct of news reporting, or in mapping for air travel over land. Similarly, exceptions to the export ban include food, medicine, humanitarian assistance, informational materials, goods used to ensure safety of flight for U.S.-made aircraft, aid necessary to support IAEA efforts in Iran, and democracy promotion initiatives. The exception related to internet communications extends to personal communications, as provided for in section 560.540 of the Code of Federal Regulations; it does not apply to the Iranian Government or any affiliated entities. Notwithstanding the exceptions, the standard requirements pursuant to IEEPA to seek a license for such activities remain in effect.

Consistent with his existing regulatory authority, the President is authorized to issue regulations, orders, and licenses to implement these provisions. In addition, this section requires asset freezes for persons, including officials of Iranian agencies specified in ISA and certain of their affiliates that have engaged in activities such as terrorism or weapons proliferation under IEEPA sanction. To limit sanctioned persons' ability to evade U.S. scrutiny and penalty, this section further stipulates that the assets freeze should extend to those assets which sanctioned persons transfer to family members or associates. The Conferees recognize that agencies involved in implementing these measures will require time to prepare appropriate evidentiary materials before executing corresponding sanctions, which this section requires to be imposed as soon as possible.

Section 104—Mandatory Sanctions with Respect to Financial Institutions that Engage in Certain Transactions. Section 104 establishes a sanction in addition to those enumerated in section 6(a) of ISA, as amended. The additional sanction would require the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit from or impose strict sanctions on U.S. financial institutions that establish, maintain, administer, or manage a correspondent or payable-through account by a foreign financial institution if that institution engages in certain financial transactions. Targets of this provision include foreign banks that: (A) Facilitate the Iranian government's efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or to support international terrorism; (B) Engage in dealings with Iranian companies sanctioned by the U.N. Security Council; (C) Help launder money, to aid Iran's WMD programs, to support Iran's sponsorship of terrorism, or to support companies/persons under sanction by the U.N. Security Council; (D) Facilitate efforts by the Central Bank of Iran to aid Iran's WMD programs, to support Iran's sponsorship of terrorism, or to support companies sanctioned by the U.N. Security Council; or (E) Conduct significant business with Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps, its front companies, or its affiliates, and other key Iranian financial institutions currently blacklisted by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. These measures are roughly patterned after Section 311 of the USA Patriot Act (31 U.S.C. 5318A), which Conferees recognize as some of our government's most effective targeted financial sanctions. However, while the USA Patriot Act measures are generally regarded as *defensive* of the U.S. financial system from special money laundering concerns, these new sanctions are to be deployed in an *offensive* fashion. Under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act, the Department of the Treasury is mandated to pursue relentlessly foreign banks engaged in business with blacklisted Iranian entities. Conferees

expect any conditions imposed on U.S. correspondent accounts under this Act to be stringent and temporary. Most important, if foreign institutions do not cease their business with blacklisted Iranian entities, after an appropriate warning, the Treasury Department is to direct U.S. banks to sever immediately their correspondent or payable through account services with these foreign institutions.

Under the Act, U.S. banks maintaining *correspondent* or *payable through* accounts for foreign financial institutions will be required to take appropriate steps to ensure that they remain in full compliance with this law, which may include due diligence policies, procedures and controls. Subsection (f) provides for a mechanism for domestic financial institutions to conduct audits of their correspondent or payable-through accounts report to the Treasury Department on compliance, and certify that the foreign financial institutions using such accounts are not engaged in sanctionable activities. Subsection (g) authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to waive the application of sanctions with respect to a foreign financial institution opening a correspondent or payable-through account and with respect to a domestic institution engaging in transactions with the IRGC if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is necessary to the national interest of the United States. Those U.S. financial institutions that fail to comply with the directives of the Department of the Treasury—imposing strict conditions, prohibiting correspondent or payable through accounts, following appropriate auditing, reporting, due diligence, or certification measures—are to be subject to the same penalties as U.S. banks that fail to comply with Title III of the USA PATRIOT Act.

Once the legislation is enacted, the Conferees expect representatives of the Administration to take all necessary actions to fully implement this section, including by directly engaging the numerous foreign financial institutions banking with Iranian financiers and supporters of WMD proliferation and international terrorism. Severing U.S. correspondent relations with these foreign financial institutions is merely a means to an end. The goal is the termination of international commerce with Iranian businesses that threaten global peace and security.

In general, subparagraph (c)(2)(A) is a conduct-based prohibition. Thus, if the Secretary of the Treasury determines that a foreign financial institution has engaged in transactions that facilitate Iran's efforts to develop WMD or support terrorism, among other activities, the Secretary need not designate such entities before restricting that entity's opening or maintaining a correspondent account or a payable-through account in the United States. However, a financial institution doing business with an entity on the designated list pursuant to IEEPA would also be barred. Subparagraph (c)(2)(E) further requires that the Secretary prohibit or impose strict conditions on a foreign financial institution that (1) facilitates a transaction involving the IRGC, regardless of what the transaction was for; or (2) facilitates a transaction with any entity on the designated list maintained by the Department of Treasury pursuant to its authority under IEEPA, regardless of the type or reason for the transaction.

Section 104 would further require the Secretary to prohibit foreign subsidiaries of U.S. financial institutions from engaging in any transaction involving Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), its agents or affiliates. U.S. companies already face severe civil and criminal penalties for doing business in Iran under IEEPA, as amended by the

International Emergency Economic Powers Enhancement Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-96). This provision imposes similar judicial procedures and penalties on U.S. banks if their foreign subsidiaries are doing any business with the IRGC, its front companies, or affiliates. Thus, companies and financial institutions may be subjected to civil penalties of as much as either \$250,000 or an amount twice the value of the actual transaction. Criminal penalties may be as high as \$1 million per transaction and/or entail prison sentences of up to 20 years.

Subsection (j) defines key terms, including "correspondent" and "payable-through" account.

Section 105—Imposition of sanctions on certain persons who are complicit in human rights abuses committed against citizens of Iran or their family members after the June 12, 2009, elections in Iran.

Section 105 requires the President to impose sanctions on persons who are citizens of Iran that the President determines, based on credible evidence, are complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members on or after the Presidential elections of June 12, 2009, regardless of whether such abuses occurred in Iran. The President is to do so no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this legislation. The President will also provide appropriate Congressional committees with a list of those persons the President determines meet the criteria for sanctions, and the President will also be required to submit to the appropriate Congressional committees updates to the list of Iranian citizens eligible for sanction not later than 270 days after the date of enactment and every 180 days thereafter, and as new information becomes available. Furthermore, the unclassified portion of this list will be made available to the public on the websites of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State. In addition, the President's list must consider credible data already obtained by other countries and non-governmental organizations, including in Iran, that monitor the human rights abuses of the Government of Iran.

The President shall impose two sanctions on the Iranian human rights violators listed in his report to the appropriate Congressional committees. The first is a visa ban making those human rights violators ineligible to enter the United States. The second is financial sanctions authorized under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). These sanctions include the blocking of property; restrictions or prohibitions on financial transactions; and the exportation and importation of property. This section provides for regulatory exceptions, including those to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, and other applicable international agreements.

The President may waive the sanctions required by Section 105 if the President determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States and submits to the appropriate Congressional committees a report describing the reasons for the waiver determination.

The provisions of Section 105 shall cease to have force and effect on the date on which the President determines and certifies to the appropriate Congressional committees that the Government of Iran has unconditionally released all political prisoners, including the

citizens of Iran detained in the aftermath of the June 12, 2009, presidential election in Iran; ceased its practices of violence, unlawful detention, torture, and abuse of citizens of Iran while engaging in peaceful political activity; conducted a transparent investigation into the killings, arrest, and abuse of peaceful political activists in Iran and prosecuted those responsible; and made progress toward establishing an independent Judiciary and respecting internationally-recognized human rights.

Section 106. Prohibition of procurement contracts with persons that export sensitive technology to Iran. This section would prohibit the head of any U.S. executive agency from entering into procurement contracts with an entity that the President determines has exported to Iran sensitive communications technology to be used for monitoring, jamming, or other disruption of communications by the people of Iran. This section further requires the Comptroller General to submit a report assessing the impact of sanctions on executive agencies' procurement of goods of services with persons that export sensitive technology to Iran.

Section 107. Harmonization of Criminal Penalties for Violations of Sanctions. This section harmonizes penalties for violating export controls and U.S. sanctions across various statutes with the strongest such penalty standards in the U.S. Code, consistent with the International Emergency Economic Powers Enhancement Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-96). The section specifically increases criminal penalties for violators of the provisions of the Arms Export Control Act, Trading with the Enemy Act, and the United Nations Participation Act to up to \$1 million and 20 years in prison.

Section 108. Authority to Implement United Nations Security Council Resolutions Imposing Sanctions with Respect to Iran. This section authorizes the President to prescribe regulations as may be necessary to implement a resolution imposing sanctions with respect to Iran agreed to by the United National Security Council on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 109. Increased capacity for efforts to combat unlawful or terrorist financing. This section authorizes funding of \$102.6 million in fiscal year 2011 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence of the Department of the Treasury, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 and 2013. This section also authorizes \$100.4 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and \$113 million for the Department of Commerce. This section also acknowledges the Treasury Department's recent designation of various Iranian individuals and banking, military, energy, and shipping entities as proliferators of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to Executive Order 13382 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note), along with designation of entities in the insurance, petroleum, and petrochemicals industries that the Secretary has determined to be owned or controlled by the Government of Iran.

Section 110. Reports on Investments in the Energy Sector of Iran. The Act requires the President, within 90 days of enactment of the bill and every 180 days thereafter, to report to the appropriate congressional committees on an estimate of the volume of energy-related resources (other than refined petroleum) including ethanol, that Iran imported since January 1, 2006, along with a list of all known energy-related joint ventures, investments, and partnerships located outside Iran that involve Iranian entities in partnership with entities from other countries. It is the intention of the Conferees that the report be undertaken by the Secretary of Energy and parallel the format of previous reports, including one provided as recently as 2006, and

should include updated information as provided by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The report shall also include information on the effect of Iranian know-how in the energy sector as a result of joint energy-related ventures with other countries.

Section 111. Reports on certain activities of foreign export credit agencies and of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. This section requires the President—90 days after the date of enactment—to submit a report on any activity of an export credit agency of a foreign country that would be engaged in activities comparable to those which would otherwise be sanctionable under subsection (a) or (b) of section 5 of ISA, as amended by this Act. Not later than 30 days (or, in extraordinary circumstances, not later than 15 days) prior to the Export-Import Bank of the United States approving cofinancing with an export credit agency of a foreign country identified in the above-mentioned report, the President shall inform Congress of such action and of the beneficiaries of the financing. The Conferees intend to raise awareness about which countries and persons are engaged in activities comparable to those which would trigger U.S. sanctions and which may benefit from financing provided by the Export-Import Bank.

Section 112. Sense of Congress on Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and its Affiliates. Expresses the sense of Congress that (1) the U.S. should persistently target with sanctions Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps, its supporters and affiliates, and any foreign governments determined to be providing material support for the IRGC; (2) identify any foreign individual or entity that is an agent, alias, front, instrumentality, official, or affiliate of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps or providing material support to the IRGC; and (3) immediately impose sanctions on the individuals, entities, and governments described in paragraph (2).

Section 113. Sense of Congress Regarding Iran and Hezbollah. Expresses the Sense of Congress that the U.S. should continue to: (1) work to counter support for Hezbollah from Iran and other foreign governments; (2) target with sanctions Hezbollah, its affiliates and supporters; (3) urge other nations to do the same; and (4) take steps to renew international efforts to disarm Hezbollah.

Section 114. Sense of Congress Regarding the Imposition of Multilateral Sanctions with Respect to Iran. Expresses the Sense of Congress that, in general, multilateral sanctions are more effective than unilateral sanctions against countries like Iran, and that the President should continue to work with our allies to impose multilateral sanctions if diplomatic efforts to end Iran's illicit nuclear activities fail.

Section 115. Report on Providing Compensation for Victims of International Terrorism. This section requires the President to submit a report within 180 days of enactment on equitable methods for providing compensation on a comprehensive basis to victims of acts of international terrorism who are citizens or residents of the United States or nationals of the United States. The Conferees intend to address concerns presented by numerous plaintiffs groups that have yet to gain compensation for terrorist attacks.

TITLE II—DIVESTMENT

Section 201—Definitions. This section defines terms used in this title including: energy sector, financial institution, Iran, person, state, and state or local government.

Section 202—Authority of state and local governments to divest from certain companies that invest in Iran. This section authorizes States and localities to divest from companies involved in investments of \$20 million or more

in Iran's energy sector and sets standards for them to do so. While not mandating divestment, this section authorizes State and local governments, if they so choose, to divest public assets from entities doing business in Iran. Authorization to divest afforded under this Act does not extend to business conducted under a license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, or that is expressly exempted under Federal law from the requirement to be conducted under such a license. For example, such licenses or exemptions might include humanitarian trade in agricultural and medical products. In its formulation of this section, the Conferees recognized that divestment actions are being taken by investors for prudential and economic reasons, as expressed in subsection (a), including to address investor concerns about reputational and financial risks associated with investment in Iran and to sever indirect business ties to a government that is subject to international sanctions.

The Conferees require that a state or local government provide notice to the Department of Justice when it enacts an Iran-related divestment law. Persons are to be informed in writing by the State or local government before divestment. Persons then have at least 90 days to comment on that decision.

Subsection (i)—*Authorization for Prior Enacted Measures.* Subsection (i) constitutes a "grandfather clause"—it authorizes a state or local government to enforce a divestment measure without regard to the procedural requirements and scope of this section up to two years after the date of the enactment of the Act. After two years, if the state or locality has complied with the procedural requirements required by the Act regarding notice, the state or locality may enforce a measure that provides for divestment, notwithstanding any other provision of law. In order to secure the protections of the Act, state and local entities which have not enacted or adopted divestment measures prior to the date of enactment must abide by both the scope and procedural requirements it outlines.

Section 203—Safe harbor for changes in investment policies by asset managers. This section adds to measures authored by the Senate and enacted last year authorizing divestment from certain Sudan-related assets (Public Law 110-174), allowing private asset managers, if they so choose, to divest from the securities of companies investing \$20 million or more in Iran's energy sector, and provides a 'safe harbor' for divestment decisions made in accordance with the Act. A major concern inhibiting divestment has been the possibility of a breach of fiduciary responsibility by asset managers who decide to divest. The Conferees thus find that fund managers may have financial or reputational reasons to divest from companies that accept the business risk of operating in countries subject to international economic sanctions. Fund managers will still be required to observe all other normal fiduciary responsibilities. The Securities and Exchange Commission is required to promulgate rules as necessary that require fund managers to disclose their divestment decisions made pursuant to Section 203 of this legislation in regular periodic reports filed with the Commission.

Section 204—Sense of Congress regarding certain ERISA Plan investments. This section expresses the sense of Congress affirming pension managers' rights to divest from companies investing \$20 million or more in Iran's energy sector if the fiduciary makes the divestment decision based upon credible public information, and determines that the action would not provide a lower rate of return than alternate investments with a commensurate

degree of risk, or provides for a higher degree of risk than alternate investments with commensurate rates of return. Section 205 makes certain technical corrections to Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007, to clarify the divestment standards contained in this Act.

Section 205—Technical Corrections to Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007: This section is designed to clarify that Congress did not intend, in the Sudan Divestment legislation, to imply the creation of a new private right of action under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

TITLE III—PREVENTION OF DIVERSION OF CERTAIN ORIGIN GOODS, SERVICES, AND TECHNOLOGIES TO IRAN

Title III of the Senate version of the bill provides new authority and imposes new responsibilities to stop the diversion from the U.S. to Iran of critical goods through other countries. The House recedes to the Senate. This provision relates to (1) U.S.-origin goods, services and technologies that are controlled for export from the United States, and (2) items denied for export to Iran by a United Nations Security Council resolution. The purpose is to shut off Iran's clandestine acquisition of items and technologies that would contribute to its weapons development programs, its other defense capabilities and its support for international terrorism. While U.S.-origin items do not make a significant contribution to Iran's military or terrorism capabilities, by utilizing U.S. global jurisdiction over our export-controlled items, effective leverage can be utilized to identify and shut down Iran's black-market technology acquisition and proliferation around the world.

Section 301—Definitions. This section defines terms used in this title including: allow, Commerce List, end user, entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran, Export Administration Regulations, government, Iran, state sponsor of terrorism, as well as diversion.

Section 302 requires the Director of National Intelligence to identify, on an ongoing basis, those countries that allow diversion to Iran, either directly or through indirect routes, of U.S.-origin goods services and technologies and items prohibited for Iran under a UN Security Council resolution. The Director shall report such countries to the President, relevant departments and the Congress.

Section 303 requires the President to designate Destinations of Diversion Concern and authorizes U.S.-provided training, technical assistance and law enforcement support to strengthen other governments' capability to stop diversions to Iran. For governments that take effective action against diversion to Iran, the President removes the designation. Specific standards are required to be met by a country in halting diversions to Iran.

Further under Section 303, for governments identified under Section 302 that are deemed resistant to U.S. engagement, or where U.S. assistance fails to secure cooperation, the President must require a license, under the Export Administration Regulations, for the export from the U.S. of any good, service or technology that, if diverted to Iran, would contribute to Iran's weapons programs, defense capabilities or support of terrorism. There would be a presumption of denial for all applications for such licenses. The requirement for a license could be delayed during efforts by the U.S. to assist a country to take effective action to stop diversions to Iran.

Section 304 requires a report to Congress by the President on other countries that may be allowing diversion of certain U.S.-origin

items to other countries, aside from Iran, that may be seeking nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, other defense technologies, or other capabilities for terrorist support.

Section 305 clarifies and reinforces the statutory law enforcement authority for agents of the enforcement division of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security, so that they can fully carry out the expanded duties required by enactment of this legislation.

TITLE IV. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sunset. The House-passed bill contained a "sunset" provision specifying the conditions for termination of petroleum-specific sanctions. The Senate contained no such provision. Adopting the House approach, section 105(a) provides that—except for several provisions—the provisions of the Act shall terminate if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Iran: (1) has ceased providing support for acts of international terrorism and is no longer a state sponsor of terrorism;

and (2) has ceased the pursuit, acquisition, and development of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and ballistic missiles and ballistic missile launch technology.

Waiver. Subsection (b) provides that the President may waive the application of sanctions under section 103(b), the requirement to impose or maintain sanctions with respect to a person under section 105(a), the requirement to include a person on the list required by section 105(b), the application of the prohibition under section 106(a), or the imposition of the licensing requirement under section 303(c) with respect to a country designated as a Destination of Diversion Concern under section 303(a) if the President determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States. If the President does elect to use the waiver of 303(c) rather than delay imposition of export restrictions, he must provide an assessment to Congress of the steps being taken by the country to institute or strengthen an export control system; to interdict the diversion of goods, services, or technologies described in

section 302(b) through the country to Iranian end-users or Iranian intermediaries; and to comply with and enforce appropriate U.N. Security Council Resolutions. The Conferees intend that the waiver authority in this section shall be case by case and shall not be used as a general waiver.

Authorization of Appropriations. Subsection (c) provides that there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to carry out Titles I and III of this Act. Further, the Act authorizes to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce such sums as may be necessary to carry out Title III.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 9 OF RULE XXI

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, neither this conference report nor the accompanying joint statement of managers contains any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

CBO ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR THE CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 2194, THE COMPREHENSIVE IRAN SANCTIONS, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND DIVESTMENT ACT OF 2010, AS PROVIDED TO CBO ON JUNE 23, 2010 (FILENAME MAR10519)

	By fiscal year in millions of dollars—												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010–2015	2010–2020
	NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT												
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: H.R. 2194 would ban certain imports from Iran and impose sanctions on certain entities that conduct business with Iran. The act would reduce customs duties and impose civil and criminal penalties, but CBO estimates those effects would not be significant in any year.

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

HOWARD L. BERMAN,
GARY L. ACKERMAN,
BRAD SHERMAN,
JOSEPH CROWLEY,
DAVID SCOTT,
JIM COSTA,
RON KLEIN,
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN,
DAN BURTON,
EDWARD R. ROYCE,
MIKE PENCE,

From the Committee on Financial Services, for consideration of secs. 3 and 4 of the House bill, and secs. 101–103, 106, 203, and 401 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BARNEY FRANK,
GREGORY W. MEEKS,
SCOTT GARRETT,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of secs. 3 and 4 of the House bill, and secs. 101–103 and 401 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

SANDER M. LEVIN,
JOHN S. TANNER,
DAVE CAMP,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
JOHN F. KERRY,
JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN,
ROBERT MENENDEZ,
RICHARD C. SHELBY,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
RICHARD G. LUGAR,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

BROKEN PROMISES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MARKEY of Colorado). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, it's an honor to have the opportunity to address you here on the floor of the House of Representatives, and picking up where my colleagues left off, they have given, I think, a good presentation over the last 60 minutes that covered a lot of important territory with regard to the budget and the spending. I think they've made the point that since the rules of the House required a budget resolution, this House has never before failed to pass a budget. There are political reasons for that.

I happen to see a quote over on the wall that I hadn't picked up before, and it didn't attribute it to anyone, but I am pretty sure it wasn't a Republican, Madam Speaker. It was a quote that, generally speaking, was this, that, well, until the deficit reduction commission would meet and produce a decision, we couldn't possibly pass a budget here in the House. And that would be—oh, let me see, a week or two or so after the election in November. Imagine, Congress can't do its work unless the President appoints a deficit commission, and that deficit commission couldn't possibly return a recommendation to this Congress until after the people have spoken.

It's amazing to me, Madam Speaker. The people have spoken. The people in this country have elected their Representatives that serve on this side of the aisle over here in the majority, on this side of the aisle over here in the minority. We have a responsibility to step forward and bring a budget, and that budget needs to be the reflection of spending discipline and the spending priorities of the House of Representatives.

According to the Constitution, all spending starts here—not in the Senate. It starts here. And traditionally, the House has received the President's budget, his budget recommendation. We've evaluated that budget in the process of moving a budget resolution here in the House—in a responsible fashion when Republicans were in charge at least. I think in a less responsible fashion, but at least it got done before when Democrats were in charge, until now.

□ 1930

But the spending has been so irresponsible that even the irresponsible overspending Democrats don't have enough will to bring a budget to the floor and allow it to be debated and voted upon here on the floor of the House, where the rules require us to do so. Because why? Because the President has appointed a Deficit Reduction Commission, after spending trillions of dollars irresponsibly, and now he has put these brains to work to figure out how to solve an unsolvable problem.

I know what that feels like, Madam Speaker. I remember going through the farm crisis in the eighties. I remember when asset values were going in a downward spiral and opportunities for increasing revenue were also going in a downward spiral, and the customer base that I had was doing what was happening to me. My bank was closed down by the FDIC. All accounts were frozen. Commerce came to a halt. I had two pennies in my pocket, a payroll to meet, kids to feed, a business to run, bank loans to pay even though the bank was closed by the FDIC, opened up next Monday by new owners. I know how that thing works.