

by the Nazis heard in court. These claims should be decided on the merits, not dismissed due to technical defenses. The Holocaust Expropriated Art Recovery Act of 2025 will ensure just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1884.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENHANCED IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 2025

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1422) to impose sanctions with respect to persons engaged in logistical transactions and sanctions evasion relating to oil, gas, liquefied natural gas, and related petrochemical products from the Islamic Republic of Iran, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1422

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Enhanced Iran Sanctions Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to fully enforce sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including with respect to Iran’s petroleum and petrochemical sectors;

(2) through such sanctions, to deny Iran financial resources—

(A) to advance its nuclear weapons capabilities;

(B) to finance the development of weapons of mass destruction;

(C) to support missile and drone proliferation;

(D) to fund and facilitate international terrorism;

(E) to engage in destabilizing efforts abroad, including the targeting of United States citizens; and

(F) to repress the rights of Iranian citizens; and

(3) to strengthen coherence among members of the international community with respect to enforcing sanctions against malign activities of Iran.

SEC. 3. EXPANDING THE REWARDS FOR JUSTICE PROGRAM TO COVER PERSONS VIOLATING OR EVADING UNITED STATES SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN.

Section 36(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (14), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (15), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following paragraph:

“(16) the identification of each person described in section 4(a) of the Enhanced Iran

Sanctions Act of 2025 or section 3 of the Stop Harboring Petroleum Act (22 U.S.C. 8572) that has attempted or is attempting to evade sanctions imposed under either such Act with proceeds generated by transactions related to oil, condensates, or other petroleum or petrochemical products from the Islamic Republic of Iran.”.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRANSACTIONS RELATED OR INCIDENTAL TO OIL, CONDENSATES, PETROLEUM OR PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS FROM IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person that the President determines—

(1) has knowingly engaged in any significant transaction related or incidental to the processing, refining, export, transfer or sale of oil, condensates, or other petroleum or petrochemical product in whole or in part from Iran;

(2) is a subsidiary of a foreign person described in paragraph (1);

(3) is a corporate officer, principal executive officer, or other person performing similar functions of either such officer, of a foreign person described in paragraph (1);

(4) is an immediate family member of a foreign person described in paragraph (1) who demonstrably benefits from any activity described in paragraph (1); or

(5) directly or indirectly conducts a significant transaction with, for, or on behalf of a foreign person described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 3(b) of the Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act (22 U.S.C. 8572).

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

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person subject to sanctions pursuant to subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) ALIENS INADMISSIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—In the case of an alien subject to sanctions pursuant to subsection (a), the alien is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of an alien described in subparagraph (A) shall be revoked, regardless of when such visa or other entry documentation was issued.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)); and

(II) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the

United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR AUTHORIZED INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Sanctions under subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(i) the conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the provision of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, medical devices, or humanitarian assistance, or for humanitarian purposes to or for the people of Iran; or

(ii) transactions that are necessary for or related to the activities described in clause (i).

(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

(i) 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);

(ii) 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); and

(iii) 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).

(4) EXCEPTION FOR SAFETY OF VESSELS AND CREW.—Sanctions under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a person providing provisions to a vessel otherwise subject to sanctions under this section if such provisions are intended for the safety and care of the crew aboard the vessel, the protection of human life aboard the vessel, or the maintenance of the vessel to avoid any environmental or other significant damage.

(d) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis for a period of not more than 180 days, waive the application of sanctions imposed with respect to a foreign person under subsection (a) if the President—

(A) certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(B) submits with the certification required under subparagraph (A) a detailed justification explaining the reasons for the waiver.

(2) RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis, renew a waiver issued under paragraph (1) for additional periods of not more than 180 days if the President—

(A) determines that the renewal of the waiver is vital to the national interests of the United States; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the renewal of the waiver that includes—

(i) a justification for the renewal of the waiver;

(ii) a detailed plan to phase out the need for any such waiver issued with respect to such foreign person; and

(iii) for reoccurring waivers, steps taken to implement or otherwise further the plan described in clause (ii).

(e) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATIONS; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out subsection (a).

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall issue regulations or other guidance as may be necessary for the implementation of this section.

(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 any person who violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any prohibition of this section, or an order or regulation 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 such Act (50 U.S.C. 1705(a)).

(f) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—Consistent with the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note), the requirement to impose sanctions under subsection (a) shall cease to be effective beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the Government of Iran no longer repeatedly provides support for international terrorism as determined by the Secretary of State pursuant to—

(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4318(c)(1)(A));

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

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

(D) any other related provision of law; and

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

(g) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms “admitted” and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

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

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

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person, including the government of a foreign country.

(4) 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) PROPERTY; INTEREST IN PROPERTY.—The terms “property” and “interest in property” have the meanings given the terms “property” and “property interest”, respectively, in section 560.325 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(6) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to impose sanctions with respect to persons engaged in significant transactions related or incidental to the processing, refining, export, transfer or sale of oil, condensates, or other petroleum or petrochemical products in whole or in part from the Islamic Republic of Iran.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LATIMER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1422, the Enhanced Iran Sanctions Act.

For decades, the Iranian regime has brutally suppressed its own people while exporting terror across the globe. Tehran has pursued nuclear weapons, expanded its missile and drone programs, sponsored terrorism, and targeted Americans and our allies.

On February 28, under President Trump’s leadership, U.S. Central Command launched Operation Epic Fury after Iran rejected diplomatic off-ramps and refused to dismantle its nuclear program.

Since then, the regime has escalated further by targeting civilian infrastructure and threatening to hold the Strait of Hormuz and our global energy supply hostage. These actions are funded by Iran’s illicit oil and gas sales, and now is the time to cut off its revenue streams.

H.R. 1422 strengthens secondary sanctions on entities that are enabling Iran to evade existing restrictions and profit from its petroleum trade.

This bill sends a very clear message that the United States will not tolerate those who finance the world’s leading state sponsor of terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

Washington, DC, June 16, 2025.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: I write regarding H.R. 1422, the Enhanced Iran Sanctions Act of 2025. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Com-

mittee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that forgoing further consideration of this measure does not in any way alter the Committee’s jurisdiction or waive any future jurisdictional claim over these provisions or their subject matter. We also reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees in the event of a conference with the Senate involving this measure or similar legislation.

I ask that you please insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 1422 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 23, 2025.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Foreign Affairs and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1422, the Enhanced Iran Sanctions Act of 2025, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointments of any appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference of this legislation.

I will submit the exchange of letters to be published in the Congressional Record. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together on matters of shared jurisdiction during this Congress.

Sincerely,

BRIAN J. MAST,
Chairman.

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1540

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1422.

Mr. Speaker, no one in this Chamber should be under any illusions about the nature of the Iranian regime. For decades, Iran has funded terrorist proxies, threatened our partners and allies, supplied training and arms that killed and maimed dozens of American forces in Iraq, and pursued weapons capabilities that destabilize the Middle East and endanger global security.

Congress has long acted in a bipartisan way to confront that threat. One of the most powerful tools available to the United States has been economic pressure, sanctions that deny the regime the revenue it uses to fund terrorism, repression, and regional aggression.

That is precisely what this legislation seeks to strengthen. The House Foreign Affairs Committee passed this bill out of committee almost 1 year ago. The purpose was straightforward: to tighten enforcement against Iran's oil trade and target the global financial networks that allow Tehran to continue selling its petroleum despite existing sanctions.

This bill provides the executive branch with additional tools to do exactly that, although it is unfortunate that some of the sanctions authorities have been watered down at the Trump administration's request.

This legislation expands secondary sanctions authorities to target foreign companies that knowingly purchase, transport, refine, insure, or finance Iranian oil and petroleum products. That includes shipping companies, port operators, insurance providers, and other logistical actors that help move Iranian crude around the world.

Crucially, it focuses attention on the network of foreign refineries and intermediaries, particularly in China, that have become the primary buyers of sanctioned Iranian oil, giving the executive branch clearer authority to penalize those actors and disrupt that trade.

Taken together, these measures are intended to close loopholes in the existing sanctions architecture and make it far more difficult for Tehran to generate billions of dollars in oil revenue.

Unfortunately, the Trump administration spent years talking about maximum pressure. The reality looked very different. In practice, the administration often failed to fully enforce the sanctions authorities already available to it and at times actively undermined them. Last year, President Trump pardoned the founder of Binance, who pleaded guilty to a sanctions evasions crime pertaining to Iran in 2023.

The administration also failed to meaningfully disrupt the Iran-China energy trade or marshal the sustained diplomatic effort required to build international pressure against Tehran's illicit oil exports.

As a result, Iran continued generating billions in energy revenue while the administration's policy drifted. Now we find ourselves in a very different, and far more dangerous, situation.

The United States started a war with Iran that Congress did not authorize and the American people overwhelmingly think makes us less safe. Thirteen Americans have died in the conflict, and over 140 have been injured. The administration started this military campaign without a strategy or an endgame. The regime has not collapsed, but gas prices are up 30 percent. Americans are paying \$2 billion each and every day because of this administration's impulsive and illegal war.

Consider the trade-off: The money Trump has already spent on this war could have paid for a full year of ACA premium tax credit extensions for Americans here at home.

What about that price at the pump?

In a ham-handed attempt to fix a problem of its own making, the Trump administration has suspended sanctions against Russian oil used to finance Putin's war machine, while at the same time it dawdles on a peace solution in Ukraine. It is possible that the President will soon declare victory and move on. However, the question of Iran will remain, as will its threats of retaliation and destabilization. It may very well emerge from this conflict damaged, unstable, and led by a leadership even more extreme and vengeful than before.

That is why tools like the ones in this bill remain important. Sanctions can help contain the regime's ability to rebuild its terrorist infrastructure, reconstitute its military capabilities, and restart its nuclear ambitions.

Strong enforcement of these sanctions can also ensure that Iran cannot, once again, finance stabilizing activities across the region through oil revenues flowing into Tehran.

At the same time, the future of Iran is highly uncertain. Only time will tell whether the conduct of the administration will, in the long run, cause more harm than good. However, our responsibility is to ensure that the Iranian regime does not have the resources to rebuild the machinery of repression at home or violence abroad.

This legislation strengthens the tools needed to maintain that pressure for those with the sense to use it.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. I urge its support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentlewoman from California seek unanimous consent to reclaim her time?

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, yes, I reclaim my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman reclaims her time and is recognized.

There was no objection.

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER), who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa and is the author of this important bill.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, for decades, Presidents and Members of Congress of both parties have talked about peace in the Middle East. Stability in the Middle East and freedoms for all who live there is something that all of us should be able to agree on, and almost everyone also agrees that Iran cannot have a nuclear weapon and that Iran is the greatest state sponsor of terrorism.

Unfortunately, 53 of my colleagues from across the aisle last week chose not to support that belief by voting against a resolution that declared Iran the greatest state sponsor of terrorism.

For the first year of this term, President Trump has prioritized putting in place maximum pressure on the Ira-

nian regime and prioritizing negotiations to stop their uranium enrichment, to stop their nuclear ambitions, to stop their ballistic missiles program, and to stop their financing of terrorism. Unfortunately, the regime refused to negotiate in good faith.

Two weeks ago, President Trump executed Operation Epic Fury to take their ballistic missiles program off the table for them. This offensive also destroyed their air defense system and their naval capabilities.

Look where our partners and allies in the region are. They are opposed to a nuclear Iran. They are opposed to an Iranian regime that possesses dangerous intercontinental ballistic missiles, and they support the United States maximum pressure campaign.

That is because they know this military engagement did not happen in silo. This was not a war of choice. The fact is Iran has been at war with the United States for 47 years. The regime has chanted "death to America" for 47 years. The regime is responsible for the deaths of thousands of Americans, thousands of Israelis, and thousands of Muslims.

Mr. Speaker, you see them lashing out indiscriminately and striking civilian targets in Arab states.

Why?

It is because they are the face of evil, and they are the greatest force for terrorism around the globe.

This comes after the regime funded Hamas' attack on Israel on October 7. It comes after they funded constant Houthi attacks and funded Hezbollah.

Where did they get this financing from?

They get it from the illicit oil trade, the oil trade in which China is the biggest purchaser of Iranian petroleum.

I was proud last Congress working alongside then-Senator and now-Secretary of State Marco Rubio in passing the SHIP Act so that we could actually enforce sanctions against the Iranian regime and their illicit oil trade. It comes on the heels of a regime in Iran that has sought to destroy the United States and Israel and our partners.

Maximum pressure means strength in the face of these egregious and tragic offenses. My bill, the Enhanced Iran Sanctions Act, builds on the Trump administration's existing sanctions regime to give them more tools to cripple the illicit oil trade and to cripple this unholy alliance between China, Russia, Iran, Venezuela, Cuba, North Korea, and other bad actors.

□ 1550

Now, it does so by authorizing the administration to place secondary sanctions on enablers of Iran's illicit oil trade that have financed their proxies, that have financed their missiles program, and that have financed their nuclear ambitions and their uranium enrichment. This includes essentially any company that has engaged in a transaction involving the processing, refining, export, or transfer of Iranian oil.

This includes foreign banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, flagging registries, and more.

If someone is knowingly providing financial support to the Iranian regime's largest influx of cash, we should know about it, and we should stop it. That is what this bill does.

This bill expands the authorities to cripple this oil network, to stop the financing of ballistic missiles, to stop the financing of uranium enrichment, to stop the financing of Iran's nuclear ambitions, and to stop their financing of terrorism. This is a multifaceted approach.

We saw under the Biden administration an administration that not only did not enforce sanctions against Iran, but it also allowed the illicit oil trade to explode to the tune of hundreds of billions of dollars.

Those funds are what funded October 7. That is what funded the death and destruction that we have seen across the Middle East.

We saw under the Obama Administration an attempt to appease the Iranian regime, to drop off pallets of cash in the hopes that somehow that would stop them from pursuing nuclear weapons, that that would somehow stop them from possessing enriched uranium, and that that would somehow stop them from financing terrorism.

Peace through strength means understanding that sometimes you must take action and that sometimes you must use military force. After the regime refused to negotiate in good faith and was mass-producing ballistic missiles at such a rate that it would be almost impossible in the future to stop their nuclear ambitions, President Trump took action.

This was not an illegal war. This was not a war of choice. Republicans and Democrats have said ad nauseam that Iran cannot get a nuclear weapon. Sadly, it seems some of my colleagues would be okay if they did so, as long as Donald Trump wasn't President. Some of my colleagues hate Donald Trump so much that they care more about the fact that he is President than they do about the fact that he is stopping the Iranian regime's 47-year reign of terror.

I have listened to some of my colleagues over the last 2 weeks in amazement. They have completely reversed their positions on so many issues, including 53 who just last Congress voted to say that Iran is the greatest state sponsor of terrorism but now no longer believe that. You have candidates running for Congress who are saying that the United States is the terrorist regime. It is insanity.

The fact is that we have a responsibility to stop this regime cold, to cut the head off of the snake. That is precisely what we are doing through military action and through a sanctions regime that has crippled Iran's capabilities.

There is more work to be done, and that is why we are passing this legisla-

tion. I thank Chairman MAST and Ranking Member MEEKS for supporting this through committee. I thank President Trump and the administration for supporting this bill today.

Mr. Speaker, it is a testament that, even if there are disagreements, we can find bipartisan support. We can find a path forward. We should be giving this administration and future administrations every tool necessary to ensure that Iran never gets a nuclear weapon.

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will be critical for closing loopholes in our existing sanctions infrastructure against Iran, strengthening the President's authorities to limit Tehran's oil trade. I compliment the bill's sponsor, my colleague from New York.

Last year, after an air attack, President Trump announced that we had obliterated Iran's nuclear capacity, but here we are again. Apparently, the job last year wasn't sufficient.

Trump's war of choice with Iran this year has made this bill even more necessary because while the President may want to move on from this war he started at some point in time, war is a two-way street. Just because he may want to claim victory, as he already has, and even though Iran's capabilities will be reduced, Iran may very well pose an even greater threat now that diplomacy has been taken off the table by this President.

To limit the long-term threat posed by Iran, it is critical that we further limit Tehran's ability to circumvent existing sanctions, tighten the screws on its ability to sell oil, and ensure that it does not gain access to the resources it needs to reconstitute either its nuclear program or its weapons capabilities.

This President has put us at considerable risk by starting this war and enabling a regime that is perhaps even more hard-line than the one that preceded it. While we can't close Pandora's box, we can and should take all steps necessary to prevent Tehran from building back the arsenal it now would surely want to use against us.

This bill accomplishes some of that task, and I support it. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTHRIE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1422, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to impose sanctions with respect to persons engaged in significant transactions related or incidental to the processing, refining, ex-

port, transfer or sale of oil, condensates, or other petroleum or petrochemical products in whole or in part from the Islamic Republic of Iran."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAVE OUR SEQUOIAS ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2709) to improve the health and resiliency of giant sequoias, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2709

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Save Our Sequoias Act".

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. Shared stewardship agreement for giant sequoias.
- Sec. 4. Giant sequoia lands coalition.
- Sec. 5. Giant sequoia health and resiliency assessment.
- Sec. 6. Giant sequoia emergency response.
- Sec. 7. Giant sequoia reforestation and rehabilitation strategy.
- Sec. 8. Giant sequoia strike teams.
- Sec. 9. Giant sequoia collaborative restoration grants.
- Sec. 10. Giant sequoia insect monitoring and technology.
- Sec. 11. Stewardship contracting for giant sequoias.
- Sec. 12. Giant sequoia emergency protection program and fund.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ASSESSMENT.—The term "Assessment" means the Giant Sequoia Health and Resiliency Assessment required by section 5.

(2) COALITION.—The term "Coalition" means the Giant Sequoia Lands Coalition codified under section 4(a).

(3) COLLABORATIVE PROCESS.—The term "collaborative process" means a collaborative process as described in section 4003(b)(2) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7303(b)(2)).

(4) COVERED NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS.—The term "covered National Forest System lands" means the proclaimed National Forest System lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States covering the Sequoia National Forest and Giant Sequoia National Monument, Sierra National Forest, and Tahoe National Forest.

(5) COVERED PUBLIC LANDS.—The term "covered public lands" means—

(A) the Case Mountain Extensive Recreation Management Area in California managed by the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) Kings Canyon National Park, Sequoia National Park, and Yosemite National Park in California managed by the National Park Service.

(6) GIANT SEQUOIA.—The term "giant sequoia" means a tree of the species *Sequoiadendron giganteum*.

(7) PROTECTION PROJECT.—The term "Protection Project" means a Giant Sequoia Protection Project carried out under section 6.

(8) REFORESTATION.—The term "reforestation" means the act of renewing tree cover,