

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), chairwoman of the East Asia and Pacific Subcommittee.

(Pursuant to a unanimous-consent request, the remarks of Mrs. KIM were moved to debate on H.R. 5248, as amended, in the RECORD.)

□ 1630

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I was just alerted that there is a technical error with the version of the bill that was submitted. We are going to enjoy the debate that we just had, but we are going to withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.

TEHRAN INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE ACT

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6230) to designate certain individuals as specially designated global terrorists, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6230

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 “Tehran Incitement to Violence Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Abdolmajid Kharghani, a hardline cleric and Quranic studies expert, reportedly revealed an online fundraising campaign to the assassination of U.S. President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Kharghani claimed in a state-television appearance that this could be achieved in Europe with \$10-\$20 million.

(2) Following Abdolmajid Kharghani's remarks, the website THAAR.IR was launched to crowdsource funding to execute the aforementioned assassination attempts, which has since claimed to have raised more than \$20 million. This figure and fund have not been independently verified.

(3) During and following the 12-Day War against the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear, missile, and military facilities, Iranian clerics and various other political and religious figures have variously described U.S. President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu as being a “Mohareb” (one who wares against God), a “Mahdur al-Dam” (one whose blood must be spilled), a “Mufsid fil-Arz” (a spreader of corruption on earth), and a “Kafir Harbi” (a waring infidel) all of which under Islamic Law (Sharia) invite violence against the offender.

(4) Ayatollah Hossein Mazaheri has reportedly issued a fatwa against President Trump, Prime Minister Netanyahu, and others charging them with the crime of Moharebeh which under the Islamic penal system has had various punishments throughout which include the death penalty, crucifixion, cross amputation, and exile. Under the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this charge carries the death penalty.

(5) Ayatollah Jafar Sobhani, a senior member of the Assembly of Experts, reportedly issued a fatwa charging President Trump, Prime Minister Netanyahu, and others, with the crime of Moharebeh.

(6) Alireza Panahian, a senior member of the Office of Supreme Leader, is an extremist cleric affiliated with—

(A) the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps;

(B) the IRGC's intelligence-security apparatus, which is involved in gross human rights violations in Iran and proliferating terrorism abroad;

(C) the inner ring of Mojtaba Khamenei's personal network; and

(D) the so-called “Habib Circle”, one of the regime's highest informal security-intelligence networks, which has committed human rights violations and is involved in terrorist activities.

(7) Alireza Panahian has publicly endorsed and propagated the fatwas of Ayatollah Naser Makarem-Shirazi, a member of Iran's Assembly of Experts and an illicit profiteer in Iran's sugar market, and Ayatollah Hossein Nouri Hamedani, disciple and former representative in Europe of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, including their characterization of President Trump and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu as a “Moharebeh”—an offense that, under Iranian law, can carry the death penalty.

(8) Alireza Panahian serves as a leading figure in the IRGC's indoctrination system and is described by analysts as one of the main ideological architects of its militarized, apocalyptic Mahdism doctrine.

(9) Within hardline currents of Iran's post-1979 political-religious establishment—especially IRGC-linked Mahdist ideology—Mahdism is interpreted as requiring the destruction of Israel as a prelude to the return of the Hidden 12th Imam.

(10) Ayatollah Abbas Kaabi, a member of the leadership committee of the Assembly of Experts, an affiliate with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, and is described as a key figure in the establishment of Hezbollah in Lebanon, and who possesses extensive ties to Iran-backed Shia militias in Iraq, has publicly endorsed the charge of Moharebeh against President Donald Trump, Prime Minister Netanyahu, and others.

(11) Ahmad Khatami, a member of the Guardian Council and Assembly of Experts and Interim Friday Prayer Leader of Tehran, has been sanctioned by the European Union for human rights abuses due to his egregious conduct and is reported to have called for the executions of President Donald J. Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

(12) Mohsen Araki, a member of the Assembly of Experts and Expediency Council and the Supreme Leader's former representative to the United Kingdom and head of the Islamic Center of England, has threatened President Donald J. Trump and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu by saying “their lives and property are no longer protected”.

(13) Mohsen Araki declared the United States Government, including President Donald J. Trump, as a “hostile infidel government by all Muslims”.

(14) The Qom Seminary, and including the organization's head Ayatollah Alireza Araf, has endorsed Moharebeh Fatwas against President Donald J. Trump, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, and others. Statements released through Qom's Seminary's press office and signed by hundreds to thousands of clerics, professors, and students describe President Donald J. Trump's “blood wealth” as religiously permissible, effectively signaling their willingness to see the fatwa carried out.

(15) These Fatwas and charges of Moharebeh by senior clerical leaders from Iran's state-linked clerical institutions and religious leaders are a clear incitement of violence and consequently endanger the lives of President Donald J. Trump and Prime

Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, thus imperiling the national security of the United States and Israel.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION ON CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS FOR IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, not later than 2 years thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a determination as to whether the foreign persons described in subsection (b) meet the criteria for sanctions described in subsection (c) based on their role in issuing and amplifying fatwas advocating for violence, including as the fatwas relate to the deaths of President Donald J. Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, and other political leaders.

(b) FOREIGN PERSONS DESCRIBED.—The foreign persons described in this subsection include the following:

- (1) Ayatollah Naser Makarem-Shirazi.
- (2) Ayatollah Hossein Nouri Hamedani.
- (3) Ayatollah Hossein Mazaheri.
- (4) Ayatollah Ja'far Sobhani.
- (5) Alireza Panahian.
- (6) Ayatollah Abbas Kaabi.
- (7) Abdolmajid Kharghani.
- (8) Ahmad Khatami.
- (9) Mohsen Araki.
- (10) Ayatollah Alireza Araf.
- (11) Qom Seminary (Howzeh Elmieh Qom).
- (12) Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB).
- (13) Assembly of Experts.
- (14) Expediency and Discernment Council.
- (15) Guardian Council.
- (16) Ayatollah Ahmad Alamolhoda.
- (17) Society of Seminary Teachers of Qom (Jaameh Modaresin Howzeh Elmieh Qom).
- (18) Hojjat al-Eslam Amin Assadpour.

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

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

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subsection (b) shall be—

- (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 any alien described in subsection (b) shall be revoked regardless of the issue date of the visa or other entry documentation.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i))—

(I) take effect immediately; and

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

(d) PENALTIES.—Any person that violates, or attempts to violate, subsection (c) or any regulation, license, or order issued pursuant to that subsection, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the

same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if, not later than 15 days after the date on which the waiver is to take effect, the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a written determination and justification that the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(f) **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 any amendments made by this section.

(g) **REGULATIONS.**—The President shall, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this Act.

(h) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any activity 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 activities of the United States.

(2) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(A) 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; or

(B) to carry out or assist authorized law enforcement activity in the United States.

(3) **EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.**—

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

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

(i) **TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**—This section 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 the Government of Iran no longer repeatedly provides support for international terrorism as determined by the Secretary of State pursuant to—

(1) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A));

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

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

(4) any other provision of law.

(j) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

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

(2) the term “foreign person”—

(A) means an individual or entity that is not a United States person; and

(B) includes a foreign state (as such term is defined in section 1603 of title 28, United States Code);

(3) the term “Government of Iran” has the meaning given such term in section 560.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect on January 1, 2021; and

(4) the term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) a permanent resident alien of the United States;

(C) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(D) a person in the United States.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6230.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this legislation addresses a simple but important question: When senior officials of the Iranian regime call for violence, incite terrorism, or encourage attacks against Americans and our allies, are we using every tool available to hold them accountable?

Iran is the world’s leading state sponsor of terrorism. It has armed, funded, and directed terrorist proxies across the Middle East. It has targeted American servicemembers, threatened U.S. officials, and plotted attacks abroad.

In the 30 months prior to Operation Epic Fury, there were over 350 attacks by Iran against the United States of America. Yet many of the individuals and institutions responsible for this conduct continue to operate because of weak sanctions.

H.R. 6230 addresses that problem. This bill requires the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to regularly assess whether key Iranian leaders, clerics, and Iran-backed proxies meet the criteria for designation under existing U.S. terrorism, human rights, and sanctions authorities.

This legislation does not create new sanctions programs. It does not mandate designations. Instead, it ensures that the administration conducts regular, transparent reviews and reports its findings to Congress so that we can determine whether the existing authorities are being fully utilized.

I thank the sponsors of this legislation for their leadership in advancing this important measure. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6230, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND
GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, May 28, 2026.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform agrees to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6230, the Tehran Incitement to Violence Act, so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

By foregoing consideration of H.R. 6230 at this time, I do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and I ask to be appropriately consulted and involved on this or similar legislation as it moves forward. I also would seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from my committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I ask that you place a copy of our exchange of letters on this bill in the bill report filed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and in the Congressional Record during House floor consideration thereof. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this bill and look forward to future opportunities to work together on matters of shared jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

JAMES COMER,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and
Government Reform.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2026.

Hon. JAMES COMER,
Chairman, House Committee on Oversight and
Government, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN COMER: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6230, the Tehran Incitement to Violence Act, 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 appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 29, 2026

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: I write regarding H.R. 6230, the Tehran Incitement to Violence Act. 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 Committee 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 this measure 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 8, 2026.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6230, the Tehran Incitement to Violence Act, 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 appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2026.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 6230, the Tehran Incitement to Violence Act. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive the Financial Services Committee's consideration of the bill. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Financial Services Committee does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please include this letter in the committee report on H.R. 6230 or in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

FRENCH HILL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2026.

Hon. FRENCH HILL,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HILL: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6230, the Tehran Incitement to Violence Act, 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 appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2026.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST, I am writing with respect to H.R. 6230, the "Tehran Incitement to Violence Act." As you are aware, the Committee on Ways and Means was granted an additional referral on this bill. I agree to forego action on this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues that fall within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 6230.

Sincerely,

JASON SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2026.

Hon. JASON SMITH,
Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6230, the Tehran Incitement to Violence Act, 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 appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

atives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of passage of H.R. 6230, a bill that seeks to apply standard International Emergency Economic Powers Act, or IEEPA, property-blocking sanctions against a set of Iranian religious and government figures, as well as the institutions they represent, who have publicly threatened the life of the President of the United States and allied leaders.

No matter my disagreement with the President and his policies, these threats are unacceptable.

The bill also includes reasonable waiver authorities that allow the executive branch to scale these sanctions up or down, preserving diplomatic leverage.

To be clear, many of the sanctions' targets, and in some cases their entire networks, are already subject to U.S. sanctions under current authorities. Additional listings may feel satisfying, but they will not on their own cause a meaningful change in Iran's calculus or behavior.

Sanctions by themselves are not a strategy, and they are not a substitute for one.

What we need from the Trump administration is an end to this costly war, followed by a clear articulation on an Iran strategy that protects the American people, supports our partners, and restores credible diplomacy.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 6230, the Tehran Incitement to Violence Act.

This bill would require a sanctions determination for Iranian clerics, organizations, and regime-linked entities for issuing and amplifying fatwas that explicitly call for the deaths of political leaders.

These sanctions would include property-blocking sanctions and total immigration bans to deter such deadly incitement.

By passing this bill, Congress sends an unmistakable message: The United States will never accept death threats.

I thank Chairman MAST and Ranking Member MEEKS for supporting this commonsense, bipartisan bill in markup.

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

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill because threats made against the United States President and others by those this legislation targets are completely unacceptable.

I encourage my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The Iranian regime and its affiliates have spent decades spreading terror, exporting instability, and threatening the United States of America and our allies.

H.R. 6230 ensures that those responsible are not overlooked in any way and that the administration continually evaluates whether they should be held accountable under existing U.S. law.

This is a commonsense measure, strengthens oversight, reinforces deterrence, and supports our broader effort to counter Iran's malign activities.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 6230, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6230, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1640

DEVELOPING OVERSEAS MINERAL INVESTMENTS AND NEW ALLIED NETWORKS FOR CRITICAL ENERGIES ACT

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7037) to promote United States and allied energy and mineral security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7037

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 "Developing Overseas Mineral Investments and New Allied Networks for Critical Energies Act" or the "DOMINANCE Act".

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings and purpose.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—MINERALS SECURITY PARTNERSHIP AUTHORIZATION

- Sec. 101. International cooperation to secure critical minerals supply chains.
- Sec. 102. Minerals Security Partnership authorization.

Sec. 103. United States membership in the International Nickel Study Group.

Sec. 104. Diplomatic strategy for securing critical minerals.

Sec. 105. Mechanism to support critical mineral projects in foreign countries.

TITLE II—ENERGY SECURITY COMPACTS

Sec. 201. Energy Security Compacts.

Sec. 202. Office of Energy Security Compacts.

Sec. 203. Energy security compact structure.

Sec. 204. Energy Security Compacts Council.

Sec. 205. Congressional notification.

Sec. 206. Government Accountability Office.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 301. Assistant Secretary for Energy Security and Diplomacy.

Sec. 302. Bureau of Energy Security and Diplomacy.

Sec. 303. Critical Mineral Mining Fellowship Program.

Sec. 304. Visiting Mining Scholars Program.

Sec. 305. Amendment to the Mutual and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

Sec. 306. Definitions.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States is heavily dependent on the People's Republic of China for the production, processing, and refinement of many key critical minerals and materials;

(2) the Government of the People's Republic of China has weaponized its dominance of critical mineral production and has intentionally created overcapacity and sold products at below-market rates in order to gain market share and move up the value chain;

(3) it is in the economic and national security interests of the United States to prevent further inroads by strategic competitors into key sectors such as energy infrastructure, critical and rare earth minerals, and other supply chains essential to United States industrial capacity and strategic security;

(4) a reliable, resilient, and diversified supply chain for energy and critical minerals is essential to meet the defense, manufacturing, technological, and energy needs of the United States;

(5) energy security is a fundamental component of United States national security, economic stability, and foreign policy strategy;

(6) the United States must utilize available trade enforcement mechanisms, as well as other appropriate policy tools, to counter coercive economic practices by strategic competitors and complement the growth of a robust domestic critical minerals industry;

(7) United States strategic interests are best served by reducing reliance on adversarial nations for energy and critical minerals, ensuring reliable and affordable electricity for industrial and strategic supply chains, expanding commercial opportunities for United States energy technologies, and securing diversified and reliable access to critical minerals for the United States and allied economies; and

(8) Government financing, development, and diplomatic tools should all be deployed in a manner that maximizes the mobilization of private capital, strengthens cooperation with allies and partners, and advances the statutory objectives of United States foreign policy, economic development, and national security—thereby making the United States safer, stronger, and more prosperous.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to—

(1) reduce the dependence of the United States and partner countries on strategic

competitors for energy, critical minerals, and related technologies;

(2) support economic growth and energy-sector modernization in partner countries through responsible and transparent development of domestic energy and mineral resources;

(3) advance United States national security and foreign policy objectives through strategic investments, policy coordination, and expanded cooperation with allies and partners;

(4) establish a coordinated interagency mechanism to align United States diplomatic, development, trade, and financing tools;

(5) strengthen the commercial competitiveness of United States energy and critical mineral companies in global markets; and

(6) secure a diversified and resilient supply and processing capacity for critical minerals necessary for United States industry, energy systems, and defense requirements, as well as those of allied and partner countries.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ALLY; ALLIED COUNTRY.—The term "ally" or "allied country" means—

(A) any country described in section 2350a(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code; and

(B) any member country of an organization listed in such section.

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term "Assistant Secretary" means the Assistant Secretary for Energy Security and Diplomacy, as established in section 301.

(4) COUNTRY COMPACT TEAM.—The term "Country Compact Team" means a dedicated team formed by the Director for Energy Security Compacts to manage the day-to-day activities related to the development, negotiation, implementation, and monitoring of the Energy Security Compacts.

(5) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term "critical mineral" means any mineral on the list of critical minerals required by section 7002(c)(3) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(c)(3)) on or after January 1, 2026.

(6) DEPARTMENT.—The term "Department" means the Department of State.

(7) PARTNER COUNTRY.—The term "partner country" means any country eligible for an Energy Security Compact under title II.

(8) PROCESSED.—The term "processed", with respect to a critical mineral, means the mineral has undergone the activities that occur after critical mineral ore is extracted from a mine up through its conversion into a metal, metal powder, or a master alloy.

(9) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(10) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term "Under Secretary" means the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs.

TITLE I—MINERALS SECURITY PARTNERSHIP AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 101. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO SECURE CRITICAL MINERALS SUPPLY CHAINS.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY ON CRITICAL MINERAL SUPPLY CHAINS.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to collaborate with allies and partners of the United States to build secure and resilient critical mineral supply chains, including in the mining, processing, reclamation and recycling, and valuation of critical