

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. LALOTA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LALOTA) will be postponed.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LALOTA) having assumed the chair, Mr. BOST, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4639) to amend section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining subscriber or customer records in exchange for anything of value, to address communications and records in the possession of intermediary internet service providers, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

STANDING AGAINST HOUTH AGGRESSION ACT

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1149, I call up the bill (H.R. 6046) to designate Ansarallah as a foreign terrorist organization and impose certain sanctions on Ansarallah, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOST). Pursuant to House Resolution 1149, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-29 shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6046

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 “Standing Against Houthi Aggression Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) It was reported by Reuters on March 21, 2017, that Iran, a designated state sponsor of terror, sent advanced weapons and military advisers to assist and support Yemen’s Ansarallah, commonly referred to as the “Houthis”.

(2) On January 19, 2021, the Trump Administration designated Ansarallah as a foreign terrorist organization and a specially designated global terrorist.

(3) On February 16, 2021, Secretary of State Blinken revoked the designation of Ansarallah as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219(a)(6)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)(6)(A)).

(4) Since October 7, 2023, the Houthis have launched over 40 ballistic missile and Unmanned

Aerial Vehicle attacks on international shipping in the Red Sea, including direct attacks on United States sailors and taking an international ship and its crew hostage. This follows years of Houthi cross-border attacks against Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

(5) Houthi attacks on global shipping have caused many shipping companies to re-route to avoid the area, resulting in a de-facto blockade against Yemen, while also driving up shipping costs, disrupting supply chains, and negatively impacting the global economy.

(6) In addition to providing the Houthis with advanced conventional weapons and component parts, Iran and their Hezbollah proxies have also enabled the Houthis with financial support, training, and technical knowledge to manufacture weapons, including long range drones and ballistic and cruise missiles in Yemen, resulting in increased Houthi weapons stockpiles and illegal weapons proliferation throughout the region.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION AS FTO; IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) DESIGNATION AS FTO.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall designate Ansarallah as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)).

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in paragraph (2) with respect to—

(A) Ansarallah; and

(B) any foreign person that is a member, agent, or affiliate of, or owned or controlled by Ansarallah.

(2) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) 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 Ansarallah or the foreign person 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.

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

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in paragraph (1) 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.).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of any alien described in paragraph (1) is subject to revocation regardless of the issue date of the visa or other entry documentation.

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

(aa) take effect immediately; and

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

(3) PENALTIES.—Any person that violates, or attempts to violate, paragraph (2) 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 Economic 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.

(4) 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 this subsection.

(5) REGULATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this subsection.

(B) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not less than 10 days before the promulgation of regulations under paragraph (1), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the proposed regulations and the provisions of this subsection that the regulations are implementing.

(C) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

(6) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this subsection 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.

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

(i) 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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCAUL. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, we are here today because of the grievous errors of the Biden administration.

The Biden administration’s failed policies have emboldened the Houthi rebels at the expense of our regional partners. By projecting weakness on the world stage, this administration has invited aggression.

The Houthis were previously designated as a foreign terrorist organization, or FTO, and a specially designated global terrorist organization. Then-Secretary of State Mike Pompeo issued both designations in January 2021.

This was in response to the Houthis' violent takeover of Yemen's capital, years of civil war, and wide-scale suppression of Yemeni civilians, as well as the hundreds of cross-border attacks on Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The Houthis undertook this entire campaign of destruction with the backing of Iran, the leading state sponsor of terrorism.

Regrettably, the incoming Biden administration removed the two terrorist designations, even though Houthis continued to traffic in terror. Removing these designations with no concessions only emboldened the Houthi rebels.

After the designation was removed, the Houthis breached the former U.S. Embassy compound in Yemen. They forcibly detained several current and former U.S. Embassy locally employed staff and international aid workers, and Houthi cross-border attacks against Saudi Arabia doubled compared to the previous year.

The Houthis' terrorist activities reached new heights after Hamas' October 7, 2023, terror attack on Israel. Since then, the Houthis, with the support of Iran and their Hezbollah proxies, have undertaken a deadly and disruptive campaign. They have launched over 100 missiles and drone attacks on global shipping in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. The Houthis' missile and drone attacks have killed mariners and have even sunk a ship. The Houthis have hijacked a ship and continue to hold its crew hostage.

Iran and Hezbollah are, according to declassified U.S. intelligence, directly involved in the Houthi campaign against international shipping.

These disruptions pose a serious threat to the global economy. Ships are rerouting around the Horn of Africa, adding approximately 10 days in additional travel time and up to \$1 million in fuel costs. Moreover, insurance premiums for ships using the Red Sea have increased tenfold.

The United States and our international partners have responded with military force to defend against the incoming Houthi attacks and, in some cases, undertaken strikes on Houthi military infrastructure in Yemen.

We need to be exerting all forms of pressure and deterrence on the Houthis to stop these attacks. We cannot ignore the Houthis' true nature. Their slogan, Mr. Speaker, is: "Death to America, Death to Israel, Curse on the Jews, Victory to Islam."

They are a terrorist organization and must be designated as such. This will ensure that all forms of support to the Houthis are subject to sanctions or criminal penalties.

While the Biden administration reimposed the specially designated global terrorist designation, it has substantial carve-outs that weaken the impact, essentially rendering it useless.

The stakes are too high, Mr. Speaker. One can only think about last Saturday night when Iran fired over 300 missiles and drones into Israel. It is the

first time in history that rockets have been fired out of Iran into the State of Israel.

We must take action, and that is why this bill directs the Secretary of State to redesignate the Houthis as an FTO with no exceptions and no carve-outs.

The Houthis are waging an all-out war on global commerce and freedom of navigation, and Iran is bankrolling them.

□ 1330

If the United States and international community do not respond, we are, in essence, yielding to the demands of the terrorists. We are emboldening them and empowering them.

The Biden administration's weakness invited further Houthi aggression. Now it is up to the Congress to act and preserve our national security.

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

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COM-
MITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, March 1, 2024.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: I write regarding H.R. 6046, the Standing Against Houthi Aggression 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 include this letter in your committee's report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 6046 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, March 5, 2024.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, 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. 6046, the Standing Against Houthi Aggression 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 place our letters into our Committee's report on this bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 6046, which would force the administration to designate the Houthis a foreign terrorist organization, an FTO, a designation that risks jeopardizing the very lifesaving assistance Yemeni civilians are dependent on for their survival.

Let me be clear. Everyone in this body recognizes the threat the Houthis pose both in Yemen and the Red Sea. We have seen the Iran-backed proxy launch a campaign of missile attacks on commercial vessels in the Red Sea, attempting to halt global trade, violating international law. Their disruptive campaign has not only endangered merchant vessels, but also United States personnel with the clear-stated intention of harming Israel and any of its allies.

That said, I believe that this legislation is the wrong approach. The Biden administration has undertaken the correct approach. In response to the Houthis' unprecedented attack in the Red Sea, the administration, rather than unilaterally, worked multilaterally with more than 40 countries to curb the Houthi behavior while not escalating tension in the Middle East.

The administration has targeted military strikes on Houthi targets and implemented, specifically, specially designated global terrorist sanctions with appropriate humanitarian provisions.

Working collectively with our allies, not America alone, is the way that we win this battle. That is the correct route instead of this measure, which does not address the Houthi threat.

Instead, it undermines the United States' national security objective in the region and endangers innocent Yemenis, who are already on the brink of perishing.

First, the H.R. 6046 mandate does not include humanitarian provisions, thereby unnecessarily punishing millions of Yemeni civilians. This would create a scenario in which commercial vessels and humanitarian organizations would not be able to continue to provide lifesaving goods to many Yemenis due to severe criminal penalties they would incur for doing so.

After nearly a decade of brutal war, the majority of the Yemenis, nearly half of them children, face serious malnutrition, and millions more Yemenis remain on the brink of starvation. This legislation would only deepen the humanitarian crisis at a time when aid is

most needed. That is why a broad coalition of NGOs and humanitarian organizations oppose an FTO designation without humanitarian provisions.

While some may point to existing general licenses or provisions as a mitigating factor, the legal implications of an FTO designation and the sweeping consequences it entails, without regard to type of activity or transaction, renders such licenses moot without any such new statutory authorizations or exemptions.

Secondly, this designation would also undercut important ongoing diplomatic efforts by the United States, the U.N., and European countries to achieve de-escalation in the region, the world, together. That is the right thing to do.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this bill is theatrical. It will have no real-world impact on the Houthi behavior, but would likely serve as a public relations win and recruiting fodder for the movement while, at the same time, the people that would be punished are the Yemenis, those innocent children and women and men. It is unnecessary.

This and any future administration already has the authority to implement such a designation per section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons and others, I urge my colleagues not to support H.R. 6046, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), a member of the Committee on Appropriations and the author of this bill.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL for his leadership on this bill, as well. It is greatly appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that we are considering my bill, H.R. 6046, the Standing Against Houthi Aggression Act, today.

This legislation would reimpose the foreign terrorist organization designation on the Iran-backed Houthis, as well as reinstate additional sanctions against the group.

The Houthis have long been a source of terror and violence, not only to Yemen, but to the whole region. Yet, for incalculable reasons, the Biden administration refuses to call them what they are. They are terrorists.

President Donald Trump rightfully classified the Houthis as a foreign terrorist organization in January of 2021 after a series of heinous attacks against civilians. However, in a shocking and politically motivated retraction, the Biden administration reversed President Trump's decision just 1 month later, further empowering the Iran-backed Houthis in their acts of terror.

The Houthis have carried out a series of ongoing attacks in recent months, including ballistic-missile and unmanned-aerial-vehicle attacks against international shipping vessels in the

Red Sea. The attacks began last year when Houthi forces landed a helicopter on a cargo vessel and seized the crew. Since then, there have been more than 40 attacks on commercial ships by the Houthi rebels.

We express our deep gratitude to the brave men and women of the USS *Carney* who have taken defensive measures against the Houthi anti-ship ballistic missiles on multiple occasions to safeguard the waters of the Gulf of Aden.

Tragically, two Navy SEALs were recently lost at sea and later declared deceased after a U.S. operation to intervene and seize Iranian weapons being transported to the Houthis. American blood has been spilled because of the Houthi terrorists.

Additionally, over this past weekend, the Houthis joined Iran's assault on our greatest ally in the Middle East, Israel. While the Israeli Iron Dome and the United States Central Command thankfully intercepted 99 percent of the projectiles, the Houthis' growing aggression represents an existential danger in the region.

In response to these ongoing attacks, the Biden administration felt pressured, and so they recognized that they had to do something. Therefore, they designated the Houthi movement as a specially designated global terrorist group in January, but this lower-tier designation is simply not enough. It comes nowhere close to matching the force of a foreign terrorist organization designation.

President Trump designated the Houthis as both, and they should be both designations. The foreign terrorist organization designation, as provided in this bill, goes much farther, allowing for special criminal penalties for materiel support, like military supplies; immigration restrictions; and the ability for victims to seek damages. H.R. 6046 would require that the Houthis receive the foreign terrorist organization designation within 90 days after the enactment of this bill.

The Houthis' intentions are abundantly clear, but by passing my bill, we make our intentions perfectly clear, that the United States does not bargain with, nor capitulate to terrorist regimes.

Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of this legislation, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 6046, the Standing Against Houthi Aggression Act, to forcefully show that there will be consequences for the Houthis' egregious acts of terror.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment, Manufacturing, and Critical Materials.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6046, the Standing Against

Houthi Aggression Act, which I am proud to be a cosponsor of.

Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, I am appalled that I have to say this, but the President of the United States has emboldened Iran to attack our greatest ally in the Middle East and the only democracy in that region, Israel.

In February of 2021, the Biden administration removed the Houthis from the U.S. list of foreign terrorist organizations. This was a terrible, terrible misjudgment that mirrors this administration's complete lack of authority on issues of national and international security.

Iranian-backed terrorist organizations have repeatedly proven that they will carry out the Iranian regime's radical Islamic ideology to no end. This weekend was a sobering reminder of that.

It is time to hold Iran and its proxies accountable for their actions. This requires that the U.S. take a firmer stance against Iran's state-sponsored terrorism. The Standing Against Houthi Aggression Act places the Houthis back onto the list of foreign terrorist organizations, where they should have been all along, and it imposes immediate sanctions on any individual associated with the group.

If President Biden refuses to lead, I hope this body will step up in his absence to fight against anti-Semitism and state-sponsored terrorism. Anything less than that, Mr. Speaker, is unacceptable.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6046 would force the administration to designate the Houthis as a foreign terrorist organization without humanitarian provisions and, consequently, make the humanitarian crisis in Yemen even more dire.

Now, Mr. CLYDE says that the Biden administration doesn't want to call the Houthis what they are, but let me read what they are and sanctioned already. They are a specially designated global terrorist. That is what the Biden administration issued. The difference between the two, being an SDGT as opposed to being an FTO, is one allows humanitarian aid in, and the other doesn't.

This bill would have significant adverse impacts, creating a situation in which humanitarian organizations and commercial shippers would be reluctant to provide food, aid, and medical equipment to Yemen out of fear of the severe criminal consequences this bill would impose.

It does nothing really to change the Houthis' behavior. It just hurts innocent Yemeni people. Therefore, I support the administration's efforts to counter Houthi actions with targeted military strikes and the implementation of that specially designated global terrorist sanction, which includes the humanitarian provisions that this bill

lacks. This is, by far, the better path toward ceasing hostile Houthi actions.

The Biden administration's approach holds the Houthis responsible for their violent, destabilizing actions without deepening the crisis for innocent Yemeni citizens.

□ 1345

I am going to stand with a broad coalition of NGOs, humanitarian organizations, and those that understand the wealth and the need and the richness of human life, trying to save human beings, not turning our backs on them with a piece of legislation that will do nothing really to the Houthis or change their behavior.

All of these NGOs, all of these humanitarian organizations, oppose an FTO designation without humanitarian provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to do the same. We should make sure that the NGOs and humanitarian organizations are able to help save innocent lives.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me just say I learned one thing in my 20 years here and as a history major, as well. It repeats itself.

If you message weakness, that invites aggression, conflict, and war. If you project strength, you have peace. Whether it be Israel, whether it be Ukraine, whether it be China and their ambitions with Taiwan, we are projecting weakness.

We are seeing around the world our global hot spots. The world is on fire now, Mr. Speaker, fires lit by a policy of appeasement.

When they lifted the FTO designation on the Houthi rebels, there is a direct cause and effect. I respect my good friend from the other side of the aisle, but messaging counts. Deterrence does count.

What happened after the Biden administration lifted the terrorist designation? We had crossed borders on Saudi Arabia that doubled to over 400 attacks, more than 180 on international shipping, and they are shutting down the Red Sea and commerce.

We are only emboldening, and unfortunately, the policy in the Middle East has always been to appease and accommodate Iran so that maybe Iran will one day sit down so we can break bread and have this glorious Iran deal.

I am an idealist and an optimist, but I am also a realist and pragmatic in my worldview. That was not going to happen.

What have we seen when the Biden administration lifted sanctions on energy? We have seen \$80 billion in energy sold to China; \$80 billion going to Iran to kill, for terror operations through their proxies; \$80 billion to send missiles, rockets, and drones to

Russia to kill Ukrainians. It is all connected. Those three are our adversaries and our enemies, all three of them.

This is not the time to be sending a message of weakness to the largest state sponsor of terror, for to do so will only invite more aggression.

We also have waived and let expire sanctions on the drones and missiles manufactured by Iran. Let's think about that. That just went away. So, guess what? Iran can now sell their drones and missiles wherever they want, putting more money into Iran for their terror operations.

I can go on and on. We know what is happening there. We saw what happened last Saturday, the reign of terror. Thank God the United States provided the moneys for the Iron Dome, David's Sling, and the Arrow, which brought down 99 percent of these attacks. Ninety-nine percent of these attacks were actually brought down, stopped, and intercepted because of this partnership against terror.

Mr. Speaker, to our servicemembers defending freedom of navigation right now in the Red Sea against the threat of Houthi rockets that they intercept every day, for the other side to say it is not connected to Iran just defies our U.S. intelligence community. We know exactly where it is coming from. They are the proxies. Iran, the Ayatollah, is the head of the snake and the proxies are the tentacles. It is time to deal with the tentacles, and it is also time to cut the head of the snake off.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1149, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

IRAN SANCTIONS RELIEF REVIEW ACT OF 2023

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1149, I call up the bill (H.R. 4691) to provide for congressional review of actions to terminate or waive sanctions imposed with respect to Iran, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1149, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules

Committee Print 118-30 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 4691

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 "Iran Sanctions Relief Review Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF CERTAIN ACTIONS RELATING TO SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

(a) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS OF PROPOSED ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, before taking any action described in paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report that describes the proposed action and the reasons for that action.

(2) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An action described in this paragraph is—

(i) an action to terminate the application of any sanctions described in subparagraph (B);

(ii) with respect to sanctions described in subparagraph (B) imposed by the President with respect to a person, an action to waive the application of those sanctions with respect to that person; or

(iii) a licensing action that significantly alters United States foreign policy with respect to Iran.

(B) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subparagraph are sanctions with respect to Iran provided for under—

(i) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note);

(ii) the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.);

(iii) section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a);

(iv) the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.);

(v) the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.);

(vi) the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 note); or

(vii) any other statute or Executive order that requires or authorizes the imposition of sanctions with respect to Iran.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF TYPE OF ACTION.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) with respect to an action described in paragraph (2) shall include a description of whether the action—

(A) is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran; or

(B) is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran.

(4) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL MATTER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) that relates to an action that is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran shall include a description of—

(i) the significant alteration to United States foreign policy with respect to Iran;

(ii) the anticipated effect of the action on the national security interests of the United States; and

(iii) the policy objectives for which the sanctions affected by the action were initially imposed.

(B) REQUESTS FROM BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEES.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate or the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives may request the