

Koreans. I even had the privilege to work closely with the late Congressman Solarz, who was Chairman of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs, the same subcommittee of which I am the Ranking Member today. I am grateful for his leadership and understanding of the Asia Pacific region.

Just as Ambassador Lilley and Congressman Solarz worked hard to protect the human rights of the North Korean people, we must remain vigilant in helping the people of North Korea who struggle daily to escape the oppression and tyranny of the North Korean regime.

Again, I thank Chairwoman ROS-LEHTINEN and Ranking Member BERMAN for their leadership and I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 4240.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4240, the Ambassador James R. Lilley and Congressman Stephen J. Solarz North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2012. I commend Chairman ROS-LEHTINEN and Ranking Member BERMAN and the members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for bringing this important measure to the floor.

Ambassador Lilley, as director of the Committee for Human Rights in North Korea and Congressman Solarz, as chairman of the House subcommittee on East Asia and later as co-chairman of the Committee on Human Rights in North Korea, refused to stand by silently as the North Korean government oppressed, abused and murdered its own people. Their leadership and advocacy helped to raise awareness about the deplorable conditions endured by the North Korean people, including the government's practice of executing on-the-spot attempted defectors.

This resolution encourages the United States government to continue working with foreign governments and with the Peoples Republic of China in particular, to help resettle refugees who escape North Korea. Additionally, the bill recognizes the efforts undertaken in North Korea by the Broadcasting Board of Governors and encourages the board to meet its goal of broadcasting 12 hours of daily radio transmissions into that country.

The United States has the largest international refugee resettlement program in the world. Since this Act was originally passed, 128 North Koreans have been successfully resettled, including 23 in the last year. The success of this program is a fitting tribute to the memory and work of Ambassador Lilley and Congressman Solarz.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4240, 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.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING IRAN FROM ACQUIRING A NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITY

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 568) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the importance of preventing the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 568

Whereas since at least the late 1980s, Iran has engaged in a sustained and well-documented pattern of illicit and deceptive activities to acquire a nuclear capability;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council has adopted multiple resolutions since 2006 demanding the full and sustained suspension of all uranium enrichment-related and reprocessing activities by the Iranian Government and its full cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on all outstanding issues related to its nuclear activities, particularly those concerning the possible military dimensions of its nuclear program;

Whereas Iran remains in violation of all of the aforementioned United Nations Security Council resolutions;

Whereas, on November 8, 2011, the IAEA issued an extensive report that—

(1) documents "serious concerns regarding possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme";

(2) states that "Iran has carried out activities relevant to the development of a nuclear device"; and

(3) states that the efforts described in paragraphs (1) and (2) may be ongoing;

Whereas as of November 2008, Iran had produced, according to the IAEA—

(1) approximately 630 kilograms of uranium-235 enriched to 3.5 percent; and

(2) no uranium-235 enriched to 20 percent;

Whereas as of November 2011, Iran had produced, according to the IAEA—

(1) nearly 5,000 kilograms of uranium-235 enriched to 3.5 percent; and

(2) 79.7 kilograms of uranium-235 enriched to 20 percent;

Whereas, on January 9, 2011, IAEA inspectors confirmed that the Iranian Government had begun enrichment activities at the Fordow site, including possibly enrichment of uranium-235 to 20 percent;

Whereas Iran has repeatedly refused requests by IAEA inspectors to visit its Parchin military facility, a suspected site of Iranian activities related to testing of a nuclear weapon;

Whereas if Iran were successful in acquiring a nuclear weapon capability, it would likely spur other countries in the region to consider developing their own nuclear weapons capabilities;

Whereas, on December 6, 2011, Prince Turki al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia stated that if international efforts to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons fail, "we must, as a duty to our country and people, look into all options we are given, including obtaining these weapons ourselves";

Whereas top Iranian leaders have repeatedly threatened the existence of the State of Israel, pledging to "wipe Israel off the map";

Whereas the Department of State—

(1) has designated Iran as a "state sponsor of terrorism" since 1984; and

(2) has characterized Iran as the "most active state sponsor of terrorism";

Whereas Iran has provided weapons, training, funding, and direction to terrorist groups, including Hamas, Hezbollah, and Shiite militias in Iraq that are responsible for the murders of hundreds of American forces and innocent civilians;

Whereas, on July 28, 2011, the Department of the Treasury charged that the Government of Iran had forged a "secret deal" with al Qaeda to facilitate the movement of al Qaeda fighters and funding through Iranian territory;

Whereas in October 2011, senior leaders of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds Force were implicated in a terrorist plot to assassinate Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to the United States on United States soil;

Whereas, on December 26, 2011, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution denouncing the serious human rights abuses occurring in Iran, including torture, cruel and degrading treatment in detention, the targeting of human rights defenders, violence against women, and "the systematic and serious restrictions on freedom of peaceful assembly", as well as severe restrictions on the rights to "freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief";

Whereas the Governments of the P5+1 nations (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, China, and Germany) have made repeated efforts to engage the Iranian Government in dialogue about Iran's nuclear program and its international commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation Nuclear Weapons;

Whereas talks between the P5+1 and Iran regarding Iran's nuclear program resumed on April 14, 2012, in Istanbul, Turkey, and the parties agreed to meet again on May 23, 2012, in Baghdad, Iraq;

Whereas in the 2006 State of the Union Address, President Bush stated that "The Iranian Government is defying the world with its nuclear ambitions, and the nations of the world must not permit the Iranian regime to gain nuclear weapons.";

Whereas, on March 31, 2010, President Obama stated that the "consequences of a nuclear-armed Iran are unacceptable";

Whereas in his State of the Union Address on January 24, 2012, President Obama stated, "Let there be no doubt: America is determined to prevent Iran from getting a nuclear weapon, and I will take no options off the table to achieve that goal.";

Whereas Secretary of Defense Panetta stated, in December 2011, that it was unacceptable for Iran to acquire nuclear weapons, reaffirmed that all options were on the table to thwart Iran's nuclear weapons efforts, and vowed that if the United States gets "intelligence that they are proceeding with developing a nuclear weapon then we will take whatever steps necessary to stop it";

Whereas, on December 1, 2011, Deputy Secretary of State William J. Burns and Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Daniel Ayalon issued a joint statement in Washington, DC, which emphasized that "Iran is the greatest challenge we face today in the Middle East" and that "[c]ontinued efforts by the international community are critical to bringing about change in Iranian behavior and preventing Iran from developing a nuclear weapons capability.";

Whereas the Department of Defense's January 2012 Strategic Guidance stated that United States defense efforts in the Middle East would be aimed "to prevent Iran's development of a nuclear weapons capability and counter its destabilizing policies";

Whereas, on March 4, 2012, President Obama stated that “Iran’s leaders should understand that I do not have a policy of containment; I have a policy to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.”; and

Whereas, on April 9, 2012, President Obama stated “[T]his continuing pursuit of nuclear weapons capability continues to be a major challenge.”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) warns that time is limited to prevent the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability;

(2) urges continued and increasing economic and diplomatic pressure on Iran to secure an agreement with the Government of Iran that includes—

(A) the full and sustained suspension of all uranium enrichment-related and reprocessing activities;

(B) complete cooperation with the IAEA on all outstanding questions related to Iran’s nuclear activities, including—

(i) the implementation of the Additional Protocol to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and

(ii) the verified end of Iran’s ballistic missile programs; and

(C) a permanent agreement that verifiably assures that Iran’s nuclear program is entirely peaceful;

(3) expresses support for the universal rights and democratic aspirations of the Iranian people;

(4) affirms that it is a vital national interest of the United States to prevent the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability;

(5) strongly supports United States policy to prevent the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability;

(6) rejects any policy that would rely on efforts to contain a nuclear weapons-capable Iran; and

(7) urges the President to reaffirm the unacceptability of an Iran with nuclear-weapons capability and opposition to any policy that would rely on containment as an option in response to the Iranian nuclear threat.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend and to submit extraneous materials for the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 568, which I introduced, together with the distinguished ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), my friend.

The Iranian regime continues to pose an immediate and growing threat to the United States, to our allies, and to the Iranian people. In fact, just over the weekend, it was reported that the IAEA discovered a drawing that shows an explosive containment chamber of

the type needed for nuclear arms-related tests. This was based on information from inside an Iranian military base.

Iran remains the world’s leading state sponsor of terrorism, aiding multiple groups, including Hezbollah and Hamas, which continue to destabilize the Middle East and which are responsible for the deaths of Americans. It was only a few months ago that U.S. officials foiled a planned attack on U.S. soil that was commissioned by the Iranian regime, and the Iranian regime is believed to have been behind the attacks against Israeli Embassies that took place earlier this year.

I have much more to say, Mr. Speaker, but at this time I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 568, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the importance of preventing the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability, and yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is extremely timely, as next week the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and Germany will once again sit down with Iran to negotiate secession of Iran’s nuclear weapons program. What better time for this body to send an unambiguous message that Iran must never be allowed to achieve a nuclear weapons capability and that its nuclear weapons program must end once and for all? That’s exactly what this resolution does.

The United States must continue to take the lead in preventing Iran from obtaining the capability to build a nuclear weapon. If Iran were to achieve that capability, neighbors like Saudi Arabia and Egypt would want that capability as well. Others in the region would begin to defer to Iran as if it already were a nuclear power. And worst of all, once Iran acquires the capability, it would be able to build an actual nuclear weapon so quickly that we may not be able to stop it.

Stopping Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability is not simply an American priority, but a global responsibility.

I want to be straightforward about my view. A regime that brutalizes its own people, trains, arms, and dispatches terrorist proxies, props up the repugnant Assad dictatorship, denies the Holocaust, and incites violence against and kills Americans should never be allowed to reach the nuclear threshold.

The urgent nature of the Iranian nuclear threat demands that the United States work with our allies to do everything possible diplomatically, politically, and economically to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability. No option, as the President has said, can be taken off the table.

Mr. Speaker, the policy of preventing Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapons capability is not unfamiliar to the House of Representatives. Since 2009,

we have passed five bills expressing congressional support for this policy. These bills have been supported by nearly every Member of the House.

The resolution before us today reminds us, as well as the world, how Iran has flaunted its flagrant disregard for U.N. Security Council resolutions, is an active state sponsor of terrorism, has engaged in serious human rights abuses against its own citizens, and plotted a heinous terrorist attack on American soil.

This resolution also reminds us of the urgency, as well as the seriousness, of the nuclear issue. And so, as the window is closing, we send a clear message that the House is aligned with the administration in thoroughly rejecting containment, a policy that would have us sit back and watch Iran get the bomb, then try to contain it as we contained the Soviet Union.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BERMAN. I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

In fact, we have no choice but to stop Iran’s nuclear weapons program before it ever reaches that point.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important resolution. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as we know, Iran continues to sponsor violent extremist groups in Iraq and Afghanistan that have killed our men and women in uniform. With a nuclear weapons capability, the regime would dramatically increase its ability to threaten the United States and our allies.

We are running out of time to stop the nightmare of a nuclear weapons-capable Iran from becoming a reality. Estimates from the U.S. and Israeli officials indicate that Iran could develop nuclear weapons in less than 1 year. And even before the regime actually develops nuclear weapons, Iran may enter into what the Israeli Defense Minister calls a “zone of immunity,” and after that point we would have very few options left to actually stop Iran from going nuclear.

Right now, the regime is doing all it can to run down the clock and enter that zone of immunity. The most recent set of negotiations are just another way for Iran to hold off Western sanctions and buy more time to further their capabilities.

□ 1750

We need to stop the regime before it possesses the capability to develop nuclear weapons, not before it makes a decision to develop nuclear weapons, because we may not know that they have actually made that decision until it is too late. Once that regime enters into the zone of immunity, it can decide at any time to develop nuclear weapons, and we would probably not be able to stop them.

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

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the minority whip, my friend from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California has been a leader on this issue as has the chair of the committee, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN. Representative BERMAN has been a leader in Congress when it comes to reminding us of how important it is to prevent the rise in nuclear war and a nuclear-armed Iran. We are fortunate as a country to have a partnership between the chair and the ranking member focused like a laser on this issue. So I thank my friend, Mr. BERMAN, and my friend, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. BERMAN has also been instrumental in securing funding for the deployment of the Iron Dome anti-missile system to counter the threat from Iranian-supplied short-range rockets in the hands of terror groups like Hamas and Hezbollah.

I rise in strong support of the chair and ranking member's resolution, and I am proud to be a cosponsor with them of the resolution.

The most significant threat to peace, regional security, and American interests in the Middle East is Iran's nuclear program. This resolution makes clear that it is in America's security interest not to contain a nuclear Iran, but to prevent one. A nuclear Iran would destabilize an already volatile region where so many American troops are stationed—and a region so vital to the world's energy supplies.

Iran continues to be a sponsor of groups committed to the destruction of our ally Israel and of groups that threaten Americans throughout the world. Iran is believed to be pursuing not only a nuclear capability but also delivery technologies that could threaten our allies in Europe and the Middle East as well as American assets in the region.

Thankfully, the Obama administration has taken a strong lead in confronting Iran. President Obama has built a wide coalition of support that has imposed the strongest sanctions Iran has ever faced. In particular, we are hitting the Iranian Government where it hurts most—its oil exports and its banking sector. From the very start, his policy has been not containment but prevention.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BERMAN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. This resolution reaffirms the administration's prevention policy, and I urge my colleagues to pass it as a strong sign that Iran must not be allowed to obtain a nuclear weapon.

Again, in closing, I want to congratulate the chair, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, and the ranking member, HOWARD BER-

MAN, on their strong and unwavering leadership on this critically important issue to the national security of the United States of America and to international and global security as well.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

For the Iranian regime, the possession of the capability to produce a nuclear weapon would be almost as useful as actually having one. Tehran would be able to intimidate its neighbors and engage in even more threatening actions by reminding us that they could develop nuclear weapons anytime the regime wanted. Tehran might even decide not to reveal whether or not it had developed nuclear weapons, thereby keeping the world guessing and off balance indefinitely, all while claiming innocence. Tehran would be in the driver's seat, and the security of the United States, Israel, and our many other allies would be in their hands.

We need to make clear that containing a nuclear Iran is not an option, that nothing short of stopping Iran from developing a nuclear-weapons capability is good enough. So that is why Ranking Member BERMAN and I have introduced the resolution before us, House Resolution 568, which strongly supports preventing the Iranian regime from acquiring a nuclear-weapons capability. It rejects any policy that would rely on efforts to contain a nuclear weapons-capable Iran. It supports the right and democratic aspirations of the Iranian people. Lastly, it urges the President to reaffirm the unacceptability of an Iran with a nuclear-weapons capability and to oppose any policy that would rely on containment as an option.

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

Mr. BERMAN. I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. I thank my friend from California, but, unfortunately, I must disagree with him.

This resolution contains broad and dangerous language that would undermine any diplomatic solution regarding Iran's nuclear program. Without explicit language stating there is no authorization for military action, this could be interpreted as a blank check for war. Former Secretary of State Colin Powell's chief of staff, Colonel Lawrence Wilkerson, stated:

This resolution reads like the same piece of music that got us into the Iraq war.

Did not Congress learn anything from being hustled into a war based on misrepresentations?

At a time when the U.S. is engaging in its first successful direct talks with Iran in years, it is more critical than ever for Congress to support these negotiations. Even if language were added to H. Res. 568 to make it absolutely clear that this bill does not constitute an authorization for war and that only Congress can make such an authorization, it still puts Members of

Congress on record as opposing a diplomatic solution, paving the way toward war with Iran. In the past, Congress has rejected its power to declare war, and now we want to tell the President that he can't declare diplomacy. Congress must reject resolutions that could lead the U.S. into yet another disastrous and costly war and tie the President's hands as he endeavors for a peaceful solution.

Have we not lost enough of our brave men and women to causes that are not in the interests of the U.S.?

H. Res. 568 lowers the bar for war by changing longstanding U.S. policy that Iran must not acquire nuclear weapons by, instead, drawing the red line for military action at Iran's achieving a nuclear-weapons capability. The term "capability" is undefined in the underlying resolution, and it could be applied to any country with a civilian nuclear program, including Japan and Brazil. This resolution, therefore, sets a precedent which could cause us to stumble from one war into another.

And, what, we haven't had enough wars?

Not all enrichment is devoted to building bombs. This resolution marks a significant shift in U.S. policy that could threaten critical upcoming negotiations with Iran on May 23. It is likely that a negotiated deal to prevent a nuclear-armed Iran would provide for Iranian enrichment for peaceful purposes, under the framework of the nonproliferation nuclear weapons treaty, with strict safeguards and inspections.

I want to point out, in conclusion, that Yuval Diskin, the former Shin Bet chief, has stated that attacking Iran will encourage them to develop a bomb.

Meir Dagan, the former Mossad chief, echoed his sentiment by saying:

Attacking Iran is the stupidest thing I've ever heard of. It will be followed by a war with Iran. It's the kind of thing where we know how it starts but not know how it will end.

I think our diplomacy is having an effect, said General Martin Dempsey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This resolution reaffirms the position of the House with respect to U.S. policy on Iran's nuclear program. Efforts to misrepresent this resolution really distract from the real problem, which is the increasing threat posed by Iran's nuclear program and the need to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapons capability.

Tehran has repeatedly lied to the world about its secret nuclear activities; Tehran has violated international nonproliferation obligations; and it has repeatedly threatened to destroy our ally Israel.

Just earlier this year, Ayatollah Khamenei said:

The truly cancerous Israel must be destroyed in the region, and this will without doubt come to fruition.

□ 1800

It is abundantly clear that Iran cannot be trusted with uranium enrichment or any component of the nuclear program. Even the U.N. Security Council resolutions have demanded that Iran stop all uranium enrichment and reprocessing.

Unless compelled to change course, Iran will soon have all of the basic components or capabilities to produce a nuclear weapon. The only thing that would be left for them to do will be to put the pieces together.

According to the International Atomic Energy Agency, Iran is expanding its stockpiles of uranium, advancing its missile capabilities, and burying and hiding its nuclear infrastructure. As if that were not enough, the smoking gun in the IAEA's November 2011 report was that Iran carried out, "work on the development of an indigenous design of a nuclear weapon, including the testing of components." In addition, the IAEA uncovered evidence that Iran was attempting to miniaturize a warhead to fit on top of a ballistic missile.

As we fast-forward to this weekend, drawings were revealed showing a secret chamber at an Iranian military facility of the type needed for nuclear weapons testing. Again, the regime is building up its capacities on all fronts. When it has mastered all of these, Tehran would be able to intimidate its neighbors and engage in even more threatening actions, always with the threat that it could flip the switch and produce nuclear weapons at any time. At that point, the U.S. and other responsible nations would have no other option but to sit in fear of this nuclear-armed state sponsor of terrorism.

We must reaffirm our commitment to adoption of this resolution and stronger sanctions legislation to prevent this doomsday scenario from becoming a reality.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the Delegate from American Samoa, the ranking member of the Asia and the Pacific Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the United States and the international community understand that a nuclear-capable Iran is a global threat and a danger to the United States and, just as important, to the State of Israel, where Iranian leaders have continued to threaten Israel's existence by pledging that Israel must be wiped off the map. This is a direct threat to our closest ally in the Middle East.

Iran's reckless attitude continues to be a stimulus for the instability in the Middle East. My greatest fear is that a nuclear-capable Iran will cause other

countries in the region to also build their own nuclear program.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the eloquent statements made earlier by our good chairman, Chairman ROS-LEHTINEN, and my good friend, Ranking Member BERMAN.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 568, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the importance of preventing the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability. I want to thank House Foreign Affairs Chairwoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN of Florida and Ranking Member HOWARD BERMAN of California for their leadership on this very important matter. I also want to thank all the cosponsors and supporters of this critical resolution.

H. Res. 568 reiterates the United States policy against the Government of Iran from ever acquiring nuclear arms capability and expresses the U.S.'s strong support for ensuring that the universal rights and aspirations for democracy of the Iranian people are protected.

It is imperative that the U.S. and the international community understand that a nuclear-capable Iran is a global threat and a danger to the U.S. and just as important to the State of Israel where Iranian leaders have continued to threaten Israel's existence by pledging that Israel must be "wiped off the map." This is a direct threat to our closest ally in the Middle East. Iran's reckless attitude continues to be a stimulus for instability in the Middle East. My greatest fear is that a nuclear-capable Iran will cause other countries in the region to build their own nuclear weapons.

The United Nations Security Council has passed many resolutions demanding the suspension of Iran's nuclear program but it has fallen on deaf ears. In 2011, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has reported that Iran's nuclear program was suspected of having "possible military dimensions" in their program and that Iran has continued to enrich uranium to levels that are capable of building a nuclear weapon.

The U.S. and our international community must continue to enforce economic and political sanctions on Iran. I certainly commend President Obama and his Administration for maintaining his position in not "taking any options off the table" in preventing Iran from ever having a nuclear weapon. The Administration must continue to pressure Iran to agree in having full and complete cooperation with the IAEA in addressing concerns relating to their nuclear activities.

I thank Chairwoman ROS-LEHTINEN and Ranking Member BERMAN again for their leadership and I urge my colleagues to pass H. Res. 568.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS).

Ms. EDWARDS. Thank you, Ranking Member BERMAN, for yielding the time. I would like to engage the gentleman in a colloquy.

After reading the resolution and studying it, I just have a couple of questions that I would ask that you clarify your understanding about the resolution, and that is the resolved

clauses, especially clauses 4 through 7, which are of some concern to me, but I'm interested in hearing from you.

In your view, does this resolution in any way constitute an authorization for the use of military force?

Mr. BERMAN. Will the gentlelady yield?

Ms. EDWARDS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERMAN. Absolutely not. This resolution is no way intended and in no way can it be interpreted as an authorization for the use of military force. It is a nonbinding resolution that endorses a diplomatic resolution to the Iranian nuclear program. It includes no operative authorizations regarding the use of force.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from Maryland has expired.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Some may put forth the argument that this resolution undermines and threatens the ongoing P5+1 negotiations. The truth is, Mr. Speaker, that the Iranian regime is using these negotiations as a way to buy time and continue enrichment without any additional sanctions.

Time and again, the United States has come to the table with Iran, made concession after concession, and left with nothing in return. In one example, last month, the Los Angeles Times reported that U.S. officials are now willing to let Iran continue enriching uranium, even though multiple U.N. Security Council resolutions demand that Iran immediately halt uranium enrichment. And today's New York Times included a report, entitled, "Iran Sees Success in Stalling on Nuclear Issue," and the report states:

Iran's negotiation team may be less interested in reaching a comprehensive settlement than in buying time and establishing the legitimacy of its enrichment program.

I couldn't say it better. It's time to stop glorifying negotiations for the sake of negotiations. This resolution strengthens the U.S. position and our leverage.

With that, I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. BERMAN. I am pleased to yield 1 minute to a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, my friend from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, and I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 568, a resolution making clear that the United States' policy towards Iran is not one of containment but is one of prevention.

I'm pleased to have co-introduced this resolution with a bipartisan group of colleagues, including the chair, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Indeed, this Congress, this administration, and this President understand that failing to prevent a nuclear-armed Iran would ignite a destabilizing arms race in the Middle East, would threaten the very existence of our ally Israel,

and would endanger the security of the American people.

As Iran faces growing international isolation, now is not the time to roll back crippling economic sanctions, nor should we fall victim to this regime's penchant of hiding behind the pretense of negotiations simply to buy more time. With this resolution, we will send a message to Iran's regime and to the world that the U.S. will accept nothing less than a strict policy of prevention when it comes to this regime's illicit quest for nuclear weapons.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close on the resolution.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I do have a few more speakers.

I am now pleased to yield 1 minute to the ranking member of the Europe and Eurasia Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 568. This resolution supports President Obama's policy towards Iran.

As the President stated during the AIPAC annual convention in March:

Iran's leaders should understand that I do not have a policy of containment; I have a policy to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.

President's Obama's commitment to Israel's security is ironclad. America has stood with Israel under this administration which has facilitated unprecedented levels of security assistance for Israel, increasing every single year, even in a tough domestic budget environment. Above all, President Obama has directed his administration to prevent—not merely contain—Iran achieving nuclear weapons capability.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution, supporting the President's position and affirming that the U.S.-Israel relationship is too important to be distorted by politics.

I thank Chairman ROS-LEHTINEN and Ranking Member HOWARD BERMAN for bringing us together in a united way and passing this resolution.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey, an individual who knows a lot about this subject, Mr. HOLT.

□ 1810

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member.

The threat of nuclear proliferation is the greatest threat to world peace. A nuclear Iran would destabilize the region and threaten the United States and our allies.

This resolution is not an authorization for military force. It is not a call for war. I would not support this resolution if it were.

Our shared goal must be to persuade Iran to end its nuclear weapons program. That's President Obama's purpose in agreeing to negotiations. That's our purpose here. The world does not have many tools available,

but we should use, and the world is united in using, economic and diplomatic pressure. This does not preclude diplomatic resolution. In fact, it makes diplomatic resolution more possible.

Of course, ultimately, Iran should decide that it's not in her people's interest for Iran to pursue nuclear weapons. And we and all nuclear powers should stop behaving as if we think nuclear weapons are beneficial for a country. This resolution will help move us in that direction.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, could we get an indication of the time remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California controls 6 minutes, and the gentlewoman from Florida controls 10 minutes.

Mr. BERMAN. I thank the Speaker.

I yield 1½ minutes to the other expert from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairwoman ROS-LEHTINEN and Ranking Member BERMAN for bringing this resolution forward. I regret but do not doubt its necessity.

The issue raised in this resolution is not whether we are authorizing war—because we clearly are not. The issue is not whether the President would have to come to this Chamber—any President—should he conclude that war is necessary—because he clearly would. The issue in this resolution is not whether we should conduct negotiations but how we should conduct negotiations. And this resolution gives us an emphatic opportunity to say that when we are negotiating with a country that has conceived its nuclear weapons program in secret, that has brandished its nuclear weapons program with the rhetoric of hostility, and for whom the attainment of a nuclear weapon would be fraught with peril for free people everywhere, then in the context of that negotiation, our position must be that we will not support or stand for an Iran with nuclear weapons.

This is the issue. I would urge a "yes" vote. And, again, I thank the chair and the ranking member for their patriotic and unified leadership on this question.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to my friend from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy in permitting me to speak on this.

This is no dispute in this Chamber that a nuclear armed Iran is completely unacceptable. That's why it was so encouraging to hear the Democratic whip say with assurance—and I think we all agree—that we are hitting Iran where it hurts the most.

The news this weekend was filled with accounts of "dark" ships of oil tankers of Iran that are unable to deliver oil. They are having their oil

trade significantly constricted. Their economy is being battered, their currency in free-fall.

The President has assembled the broadest coalition we have seen uniting behind this diplomatic effort. We have had a range of people in the past who have been, I think, too sympathetic to Iran or at least have not stood up to them. But they are falling in place with us.

Now we are on the verge of what hopefully will be encouraging diplomatic efforts scheduled to start next week. The resolution claims to support an endorsed diplomacy but, in fact, the timing and the wording undercuts that.

Now is the time that we ought to be united and we ought to be focused. We ought to make sure that we have a positive environment to seize on the pain that is being inflicted on the regime, to be able to capitalize on the coalition and be able to make progress. Instead, we have a resolution—and these concepts have been bandied about now for several months—but we have a resolution that's rushed to the House floor, unsettlingly timed before the negotiations.

It never had a hearing. It never had a markup. There was no opportunity to find out what, actually, the implications are of changing a standard from preventing Iran from "acquiring" nuclear weapons to preventing Iran from "obtaining" a nuclear weapons capability. These are not small matters, and they bear on the ultimate success of our coalition, the diplomacy, because every expert has concluded that an armed intervention, a military attack against Iran would be disastrous for all involved. And my colleague from Ohio quoted people from the Israeli Government who are convinced that military action would be folly.

But the point is, we shouldn't be at this point. We shouldn't be casting a cloud over the negotiations. It's unnecessary. It's nonproductive. I would urge a "no" vote.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of my time.

Ms. EDWARDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERMAN. I yield to the gentle lady from Maryland.

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, if I could just ask the ranking member whether, under this resolution, the President would be required to come to the Congress for a specific authorization for the use of military force.

Mr. BERMAN. I thank the gentlewoman for the inquiry.

The President is the Commander in Chief. There is no authorization for the use of force.

Contrary to what was said earlier by my friend from Ohio, whatever one thought about the decision to go to war in Iraq, 5 months before that, Congress very explicitly provided an authorization for the use of force. There is nothing in this resolution, and there is no intention in this resolution, to provide that authorization.

Nuclear weapons capability—there are three elements, as defined by the Director of National Intelligence: fissile material production, one. Design, weaponization, and testing of a warhead, two. A delivery vehicle. To be nuclear-capable, you really have to have to master all three elements.

While Iran has the delivery system, they have not yet mastered—but they are making progress—on steps one and two. And if one day, when they've mastered all the other elements and they kick out the inspectors and they shut off the cameras, I will consider them nuclear-capable.

This is about achieving a goal through economic sanctions rigorously applied to achieve a diplomatic resolution. It is the perfect time to bring up this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Just 2 months ago, President Obama extended the national emergency, as we heard, with respect to Iran, declaring that the regime's activities pose "an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States."

Well, this resolution is an important statement, clarifying congressional commitment to countering the Iranian threat. However, our focus must be on rapidly and dramatically ratcheting up sanctions, without the glaring exceptions that we now have, in order to put our boot on the throat of this dangerous regime.

□ 1820

We must compel the Iranian regime to permanently and verifiably dismantle its nuclear program, abandon its unconventional and missile development programs, and end its support for violent extremism. We do not want to look back, Mr. Speaker, and wish that we had heeded the warning signs.

We anxiously await the other body's strengthening and passage of companion legislation to the measures that the House passed months ago. We must meet our responsibility to the American people and protect the security of our Nation, our allies, and the world from this threat of a nuclear capable Iran.

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

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for H. Res. 568.

This bi-partisan resolution signifies the importance of preventing the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

I want to thank my friend from Florida, Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, for introducing this resolution.

For over 20 years Iran has engaged in a sustained and well-documented pattern of deceptive activities to acquire a nuclear capability outside of what can be considered for peaceful use.

The UN Security Council has adopted a number of resolutions since 2006 demanding the suspension of uranium enrichment-related

and reprocessing activities by Iran and its cooperation with the IAEA on all nuclear activities, including the possible militarization of its nuclear program.

The IAEA's extensive report documents "serious concerns" regarding military dimensions to Iran's nuclear activity in hopes of developing a nuclear device.

If Iran is successful in acquiring a nuclear weapon capability, it will force other countries in the region to consider developing their own nuclear capabilities; notably, Saudi Arabia.

Iranian leaders have previously threatened the existence of Israel, pledging to "wipe Israel off the map" and since 1984 Iran has been recognized by the State Department as an active sponsor of terrorism.

I feel just as President Obama has previously stated, "that the consequences of a nuclear-armed Iran are unacceptable" and we are determined to prevent Iran from getting a nuclear weapon.

Our Congress must stand in one voice and prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

I ask my colleagues to join me in condemning Iran's nuclear ambitions and vote in favor of H. Res. 568.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 568, a bipartisan resolution affirming that it is our nation's policy to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons capability and emphasize that containment is not a viable option.

Iran is developing the capability to quickly produce a nuclear weapon at a time of its choosing. Iran's acquisition of such a capability would create a significant new regional danger and be an immediate threat to America's interest and allies in the Middle East.

A nuclear Iran would most likely trigger an arms race in the region that could de-stabilize an already fragile peace and threaten the global economy.

It is imperative that our nation continue to strengthen existing diplomatic and economic pressure on Iran and force it to change course before it is too late.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 568, "Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the importance of preventing the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability." As a member of the Homeland Security Committee and a proud cosponsor of this resolution, I believe it is of critical importance to American security to continue dialogue with Iran. However, we must also take a clear stance that the United States will take the necessary steps to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons.

H. Res. 568 rejects the possibility of containing a nuclear Iran. If Iran is able to develop nuclear weapons, Tehran will be able to leverage its new capabilities to secure its own agenda at the expense of broader American interests. Such a program would also likely spur other Middle Eastern countries to develop their own nuclear capabilities, leading to an arms race and massive instability. The development of these weapons is not just bad for the region. It is dangerous to the global community.

The United States has always maintained a strong relationship with the State of Israel and is committed to its security and prosperity. I was particularly alarmed to hear of top Iranian officials threatening to "wipe Israel off the

map," and I urge my colleagues not to take this threat lightly. The United States has a demonstrated history of supporting democracy, human rights, and peace throughout the Middle East. A nuclear arms race would be an affront to this ideal.

Mr. Speaker, I also stand with the people of Iran and strongly advocate for their rights and security. The United Nations' General Assembly has condemned Iran for failing to meet international human rights standards and expressed concern over a high frequency of executions and violations of minority groups' rights. As the United States exercises sanctions against Tehran, I would like to highlight the message that we are not seeking to punish the Iranian people and that we wish for them a responsive and stable government.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to watch this situation continue to escalate while we sit idly by. President Obama, Secretary of Defense Panetta, and other American leaders have united and pledged to prevent Iran's nuclear weapons capability at any cost. I am proud to be a cosponsor of H. Res 568 and hope that Congress can also unite to become another powerful voice against Iranian aggression.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H. Res. 568, "Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the importance of preventing the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability." This measure affirms that it is vital to our national interest to prevent Iran from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. It also makes clear that our time is limited and we must act to prevent Iran from acquiring full nuclear weapons capability. As a Ranking Member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Transportation Security, I am well versed in the dangers posed by allowing countries who are against our interests to gain nuclear weapons. I have always been and will continue to be concerned for the average citizen of Iran. This measure is not a reflection of the will of the average Iranian but a reflection of the government which currently represents them. H. Res. 568 represents our commitment to national security.

The United States of America should increase economic and diplomatic pressure on Iran to secure an agreement that includes: (1) the suspension of all uranium enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, (2) ensures Iran's complete cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, regarding their nuclear activities, and (3) a permanent agreement that verifiably assures that Iran's nuclear program is entirely peaceful.

I support the Iranian people's universal human rights and access to inclusive, democratic representation. H. Res. 568 urges the President to reaffirm the unacceptability of an Iran that has nuclear weapons capability. This piece of legislation calls for enforcing tougher sanctions against Iran. Iran has been involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, whether they are nuclear or chemical or biological.

This timely piece of legislation addresses the need for the U.S. to take a strong stance against the aggressive and hostile behavior of these three countries. These governments are not our friends. We must not underestimate their ability to manufacture nuclear weapons. The government of Iran, under its president and leader, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, has pursued policies undermining democracy and

threatening regional security as well as our own national security.

Iran's actions regarding its nuclear program have been highly troublesome. Investigations conducted by the U.N.'s International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, have revealed that Iran has been in violation of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty time and time again. In 2003, Iran confirmed that there are sites in the cities of Natanz and Arak that are under construction. But Iran insisted that these sites, like Bushehr, are designed to provide fuel for future power plants and nothing else.

Subsequent actions, however, have led us to believe otherwise. Stemming from the most recent IAEA report, experts believe that, with further enrichment of its existing stockpile of uranium, Iran already has enough raw material to make two or three nuclear weapons. Even though having the raw material is different from having an actual weapon, Ahmedinejad's belligerent and hostile actions create an atmosphere dangerous to U.S. national security.

Iran also has a horrific human rights abuse record. On December 26, 2011, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution denouncing the serious human rights abuses occurring in Iran.

The resolution included torture, cruel and degrading treatment in detention, the targeting of human rights defenders, violence against women, and "the systematic and serious restrictions on freedom of peaceful assembly" as well as severe restrictions on the rights to "freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief."

The Iranian regime's treatment of women is particularly heinous. Prominent human rights activist Shirin Ebadi, the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, has faced intensified persecution from the Iranian government for her courageous activism and efforts to promote women's rights in Iran.

On 21 December 2008, dozens of government agents carried out a raid on the Defenders of Human Rights Center, run by Ms. Ebadi. The Center provides legal assistance to victims of human rights violations.

The raid on the Center occurred hours before they were planning on holding an event there to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Center staff members and guests were harassed and intimidated and the center was forcibly closed. Later, officials identifying themselves as tax inspectors came to the Center to remove documents and computers, despite Ms. Ebadi's protests that they contained protected lawyer-client information. Ms. Ebadi has repeatedly been subjected to threats and intimidation for the work she does. Occurrences like this must stop.

The United States' relations with Iran have been volatile and tumultuous for almost 60 years. We are engaging with a hostile regime that has not demonstrated a desire to compromise or an ability to admit to its wrongdoings. Our focus now is to address the security concerns in the region.

The provisions put forth in this bill are vital to ensuring our nation's security interests. Those who govern Iran must be held accountable for its actions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 568, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2072. An act to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEST) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 4310, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 4310.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 365, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3874, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 205, by the yeas and nays.

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

NATIONAL BLUE ALERT ACT OF 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the mo-

tion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 365) to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 1, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 250]

YEAS—394

Adams	Connolly (VA)	Hahn
Aderholt	Cooper	Hall
Akin	Costa	Hanabusa
Alexander	Costello	Hanna
Altmire	Courtney	Harper
Amodi	Cravaack	Harris
Andrews	Crenshaw	Hartzler
Austria	Critz	Hastings (FL)
Baca	Crowley	Hastings (WA)
Bachmann	Cuellar	Hayworth
Bachus	Culberson	Heck
Baldwin	Cummings	Heinrich
Barletta	Davis (CA)	Hensarling
Barrow	Davis (IL)	Herger
Bartlett	Davis (KY)	Herrera Beutler
Barton (TX)	DeFazio	Higgins
Bass (CA)	DeGette	Himes
Bass (NH)	DeLauro	Hinojosa
Becerra	Denham	Hirono
Benishek	Dent	Hochul
Berg	DesJarlais	Holden
Berkley	Deutch	Holt
Berman	Diaz-Balart	Honda
Biggert	Dicks	Hoyer
Bilbray	Dingell	Huelskamp
Billirakis	Doggett	Huizenga (MI)
Bishop (GA)	Donnelly (IN)	Hultgren
Bishop (NY)	Doyle	Hunter
Bishop (UT)	Dreier	Hurt
Black	Duffy	Israel
Blackburn	Duncan (SC)	Issa
Blumenauer	Duncan (TN)	Jackson (IL)
Bonamici	Edwards	Jackson Lee
Bonner	Ellison	(TX)
Bono Mack	Ellmers	Jenkins
Boren	Emerson	Johnson (GA)
Boswell	Engel	Johnson (OH)
Brady (PA)	Eshoo	Johnson, E. B.
Brady (TX)	Farenthold	Johnson, Sam
Brooks	Farr	Jones
Broun (GA)	Fattah	Jordan
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	Kaptur
Bucshon	Fleischmann	Keating
Buerkle	Fleming	Kelly
Burgess	Forbes	Kildee
Burton (IN)	Fortenberry	Kind
Butterfield	Fox	King (IA)
Calvert	Frelinghuysen	King (NY)
Camp	Gallegly	Kingston
Canseco	Garamendi	Kinzinger (IL)
Cantor	Gardner	Kissell
Capito	Garrett	Kline
Capps	Gerlach	Kucinich
Capuano	Gibbs	Lamborn
Carnahan	Gibson	Lance
Carney	Gingrey (GA)	Lankford
Carson (IN)	Gohmert	Larsen (WA)
Carter	Gonzalez	Larsen (CT)
Castor (FL)	Goodlatte	Latham
Chabot	Gosar	LaTourette
Chaffetz	Gowdy	Latta
Chandler	Granger	Lee (CA)
Chu	Graves (GA)	Levin
Cicilline	Graves (MO)	Lewis (CA)
Clarke (MI)	Green, Al	Lewis (GA)
Clarke (NY)	Green, Gene	Lipinski
Clay	Griffin (AR)	LoBiondo
Cleaver	Griffith (VA)	Loeb sack
Clyburn	Grijalva	Lofgren, Zoe
Coble	Grimm	Long
Coffman (CO)	Guinta	Lowey
Cole	Guthrie	Lucas
Conaway	Gutierrez	Lujan