AN ACT

To amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by expanding economic sanctions against Iran.

1 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 Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act of 2009”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The illicit nuclear activities of the Government of Iran—combined with its development of unconventional weapons and ballistic missiles, and support for international terrorism—represent a serious threat to the security of the United States and U.S. allies in Europe, the Middle East, and around the world.

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

(3) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has repeatedly called attention to Iran’s unlawful nuclear activities, and, as a result, the United Nations Security Council has adopted a range of sanctions designed to encourage the Government of Iran to suspend those activities and comply with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (commonly known as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty”).
(4) As a presidential candidate, then-Senator Obama stated that additional sanctions, especially those targeting Iran’s dependence on imported refined petroleum, may help to persuade the Government of Iran to abandon its illicit nuclear activities.

(5) On October 7, 2008, then-Senator Obama stated, “Iran right now imports gasoline, even though it’s an oil producer, because its oil infrastructure has broken down. If we can prevent them from importing the gasoline that they need and the refined petroleum products, that starts changing their cost-benefit analysis. That starts putting the squeeze on them.”.

(6) On June 4, 2008, then-Senator Obama stated, “We should work with Europe, Japan, and the Gulf states to find every avenue outside the U.N. to isolate the Iranian regime—from cutting off loan guarantees and expanding financial sanctions, to banning the export of refined petroleum to Iran.”.

(7) Major European allies, including the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, have advocated that sanctions be significantly toughened should international diplomatic efforts fail to achieve verifiable suspension of Iran’s uranium enrichment
program and an end to its nuclear weapons program
and other illicit nuclear activities.

(8) The serious and urgent nature of the threat
from Iran demands that the United States work to-
gether with U.S. allies to do everything possible—
diplomatically, politically, and economically—to pre-
vent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capa-
bility.

(9) The human rights situation in Iran has
steadily deteriorated in 2009, as punctuated by the
transparent fraud that occurred on June 12, 2009,
the brutal repression and murder, arbitrary arrests,
and show trials of peaceful dissidents, and ongoing
suppression of freedom of expression.

(10) The Iranian regime has been unresponsive
to, and at times contemptuous of, the Obama Ad-
ministration’s unprecedented and serious efforts at
engagement, revealing that Tehran is not interested
in a diplomatic resolution, as made clear, for exam-
ple, by the following:

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

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

(C) Iran’s ongoing arms exports and support to terrorists in direct contravention of United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(D) Iran’s absurd claims that the West, and specifically the United States, have fomented the waves of anti-regime protests that followed the June 12, 2009, election in Iran.

(E) Iran’s July 31, 2009, arrest of three young Americans on spying charges.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) international diplomatic efforts to address Iran’s illicit nuclear efforts, unconventional and ballistic missile development programs, and support for international terrorism are more likely to be effective if the President is empowered with the explicit au-
authority to impose additional sanctions on the Government of Iran;

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

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

(4) because of its involvement in Iran’s nuclear program and other destabilizing activities, the President should impose sanctions, including the full range of sanctions otherwise applicable to Iran, on any individual or entity that is an agent, alias, front, instrumentality, representative, official, or affiliate of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps or is an individual serving as a representative of the Islamic
Revolutionary Guard Corps, or on any person that has conducted any commercial transaction or financial transaction with such entities;

(5) Government to Government agreements with Iran to provide the regime with refined petroleum products, such as the September 2009 agreement under which the Government of Venezuela committed to provide 20,000 barrels of gasoline per day to Iran, undermine efforts to pressure Iran to suspend its nuclear weapons program and cease all enrichment activities; and

(6) the people of the United States—

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

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

(c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to prevent Iran from achieving the capability to make nuclear weapons, including by supporting international diplomatic efforts to halt Iran’s uranium enrichment program;
(2) to fully implement and enforce the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 as a means of encouraging foreign governments to—

(A) direct state-owned entities to cease all investment in, and support of, Iran’s energy sector and all exports of refined petroleum products to Iran; and

(B) require private entities based in their territories to cease all investment in, and support of, Iran’s energy sector and all exports of refined petroleum products to Iran;

(3) to impose sanctions on—

(A) the Central Bank of Iran, and any other financial institution in Iran that is engaged in proliferation activities or support of terrorist groups, and

(B) any other financial institution that conducts financial transactions with the Central Bank of Iran or with another financial institution described in subparagraph (A), including through the use of Executive Orders 13224, 13382, and 13438 and United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1737, 1747, 1803, and 1835;
(4) to persuade the allies of the United States and other countries to take appropriate measures to deny access to the international financial system by Iranian banks and financial institutions involved in proliferation activities or support of terrorist groups;

(5) to support all Iranian citizens who embrace the values of freedom, human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law; and

(6) for the Secretary of State to make every effort to assist United States citizens held hostage in Iran at any time during the period beginning on November 4, 1979 and ending on January 20, 1981, and their survivors in matters of compensation related to such citizens’ detention.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996.

(a) Expansion of Sanctions.—Section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) Sanctions With Respect to the Development of Petroleum Resources of Iran and Exportation of Refined Petroleum to Iran.—

“(1) Development of petroleum resources of Iran.—
“(A) INVESTMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose 2 or more of the sanctions described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 6(a) if the President determines that a person has knowingly, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, made an investment of $20,000,000 or more (or any combination of investments of at least $5,000,000 each, which in the aggregate equals or exceeds $20,000,000 in any 12-month period), that directly and significantly contributed to the enhancement of Iran’s ability to develop petroleum resources of Iran.

“(B) PRODUCTION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 6(b) if the President determines that a person knowingly sells, leases, or provides to Iran any goods, services, technology, information, or support, or enters into a contract to sell, lease, or provide to Iran any goods, services, technology, information, or support, that would allow Iran to maintain or expand its domestic production of refined petroleum products, including any assistance in the
construction, modernization, or repair of refineries that make refined petroleum products, if—

“(i) the value of the goods, services, technology, information, or support provided in such sale, lease, or provision, or to be provided in such contract, exceeds $200,000; or

“(ii) the value of the goods, services, technology, information, or support provided in any combination of such sales, leases, or provision in any 12-month period, or to be provided under contracts entered into in any 12-month period, exceeds $500,000.

“(2) Exportation of refined petroleum products to Iran.—

“(A) In general.—Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 6(b) if the President determines that a person knowingly provides Iran with refined petroleum products or knowingly engages in any of the activities described in subparagraph (B), if—
“(i) the value of such products or of the goods, services, technology, information, or support provided or to be provided in connection with such activity exceeds $200,000; or

“(ii) the value of such products, or of the goods, services, technology, information, or support, provided or to be provided in connection with any combination of providing such products or such activities, in any 12-month period exceeds $500,000.

“(B) Activities described.—The activities referred to in subparagraph (A) are the following:

“(i) Providing ships, vehicles, or other means of transportation to deliver refined petroleum products to Iran, or providing services relating to the shipping or other transportation of refined petroleum products to Iran.

“(ii) Underwriting or otherwise providing insurance or reinsurance for an activity described in clause (i).

“(iii) Financing or brokering an activity described in clause (i).”
(b) DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.—Section 6 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking “The sanctions to be imposed on a sanctioned person under section 5 are as follows:” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions to be imposed on a sanctioned person under subsections (a)(1)(A) and (b)(1) of section 5 are as follows:”; 

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “section 5” each place it appears and inserting “subsections (a)(1)(A) and (b) of section 5”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ADDITIONAL MANDATORY SANCTIONS.—The sanctions to be imposed on a sanctioned person under paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) of section 5(a) are as follows:

“(1) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President shall prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange by the sanctioned person.

“(2) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President shall prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between, by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments involve any interest of the sanctioned person.

“(3) PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.—The President shall prohibit any acquisition, holding, with-
holding, use, transfer, withdrawal, transportation, importation, or exportation of, dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, or transactions involving, any property in which the sanctioned person has any interest by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“(c) ADDITIONAL MEASURE RELATING TO REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each executive agency shall ensure that each contract with a person entered into by such executive agency for the procurement of goods or services, or agreement for the use of Federal funds as part of a grant, loan, or loan guarantee to a person, includes a clause that requires the person to certify to the contracting officer or other appropriate official of such agency that the person does not conduct any activity described in paragraph (1)(B) or (2) of section 5(a).

“(2) EXCLUSION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a loan or other program under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.), or to any payment of educational assistance by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under title 38, United States Code.
“(3) Remedies.—

“(A) In general.—If the head of the executive agency determines that such person has submitted a false certification under paragraph (1) after the date on which the Federal Acquisition Regulation is revised to implement the requirements of this subsection, the head of an executive agency may terminate a contract, or agreement described in paragraph (1), with such person or debar or suspend such person from eligibility for Federal contracts or such agreements for a period not to exceed 3 years. Any such debarment or suspension shall be subject to the procedures that apply to debarment and suspension under the Federal Acquisition Regulation under subpart 9.4 of part 9 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(B) Inclusion on list of parties excluded from Federal procurement and nonprocurement programs.—The Administrator of General Services shall include on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs maintained by the Administrator under part 9 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation issued under
section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421) each person that is debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or declared ineligible by the head of an executive agency on the basis of a determination of a false certification under subparagraph (A).

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

“(4) IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act of 2009, the Federal Acquisition Regulation issued pursuant to section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421) shall be revised to provide for the implementation of the requirements of this subsection.

“(5) CLARIFICATION REGARDING CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—Section 5(f)(2) applies with respect to the imposition of remedies under paragraph (3) to
the same extent as such section applies with respect to sanctions under subsection (a) or (b) of section 5.”.

(e) ADDITIONAL MANDATORY SANCTIONS RELATING TO TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY.—Section 5(b) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 is amended—

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

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

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

(3) by striking “section 6” and inserting “section 6(a)”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) ADDITIONAL SANCTION.—

“(A) RESTRICTION.—In any case in which a person is subject to sanctions under paragraph (1) because of an activity described in such paragraph that relates to the acquisition or development of nuclear weapons or related technology or of missiles or other advanced conventional weapons that are capable of delivering a nuclear weapon, then notwithstanding any
other provision of law, the following measures shall apply with respect to the country that has jurisdiction over such person, unless the President determines and notifies the appropriate congressional committees that the government of such country has taken, or is taking, effective actions to penalize such person and to prevent a reoccurrence of such activity in the future:

“(i) No agreement for cooperation between the United States and the government of such country may be submitted to the President or to Congress pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), or may enter into force.

“(ii) No license may be issued for the export, and no approval may be given for the transfer or retransfer, directly or indirectly, to such country of any nuclear material, facilities, components, or other goods, services, or technology that would be subject to an agreement to cooperation.

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

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

(d) STRENGTHENING OF WAIVER AUTHORITY AND
SANCTIONS IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) INVESTIGATIONS.—Section 4(f) of the Iran
Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is
amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

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

(ii) by inserting “or 5(b)” after “sec-
tion 5(a)”;

and

(iii) by striking “as described in such
section” and inserting “as described in sec-
tion 5(a)(1) or other activity described in
section 5(a)(2) or 5(b) (as the case may
be)”;

and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “should
determine, pursuant to section 5(a), if a person
HR 2194 has engaged in investment activity in Iran as described in such section” and inserting “shall determine, pursuant to section 5(a) or (b) (as the case may be), if a person has engaged in investment activity in Iran as described in section 5(a)(1) or other activity described in section 5(a)(2) or 5(b) (as the case may be)”.

(2) General waiver authority.—Section 9(e) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting after “on a person described in section 5(e),” the following: “or on a country described in section 5(b)(2)(A) (if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the President is unable to make the determination described in such section 5(b)(2)(A) with respect to the government of that country),”; and

(ii) by striking “important to the national interest of the United States” and inserting “vital to the national security interest of the United States”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—
(i) in subparagraphs (A), (B), and
(D), by striking “or (b)” each place it ap-
ppears and inserting “or (b)(1)”; and
(ii) by amending subparagraph (C) to
read as follows:
“(C) an estimate of the significance of the
provision of the items described in paragraph
(1) or (2) of section 5(a) or section 5(b)(1) to
Iran’s ability to develop its petroleum resources,
to maintain or expand its domestic production
of refined petroleum products, to import refined
petroleum products, or to develop its weapons
of mass destruction or other military capabili-
ties (as the case may be); and’’.

(e) REPORTS ON UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO CUR-
tAIL CERTAIN BUSINESS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS RE-
LATING TO IRAN.—Section 10 of such Act is amended—
(1) in subsection (a), by amending paragraph
(4) to read as follows:
“(4) Iran’s use in the Middle East, the Western
Hemisphere, Africa, and other regions, of Iranian
diplomats and representatives of other government
and military or quasi-governmental institutions or
proxies of Iran, including, but not limited to,
Hezbollah, to promote acts of international terrorism
or to develop or sustain Iran’s nuclear, chemical, bi-
ological, and missile weapons programs.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) REPORTS ON CERTAIN BUSINESS AND OTHER
TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO IRAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
after the date of the enactment of the Iran Refined
Petroleum Sanctions Act of 2009, and every 6
months thereafter, the President shall submit a re-
port to the appropriate congressional committees re-
garding any person who has—

“(A) provided Iran with refined petroleum
products;

“(B) sold, leased, or provided to Iran any
goods, services, or technology that would allow
Iran to maintain or expand its domestic produc-
tion of refined petroleum products; or

“(C) engaged in any activity described in
section 5(a)(2)(B).

“(2) DESCRIPTION.—For each activity set forth
in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1),
the President shall provide a complete and detailed
description of such activity, including—

“(A) the date or dates of such activity;
“(B) the name of any persons who partici-
pated or invested in or facilitated such activity;

“(C) the United States domiciliary of the
persons referred to in subparagraph (B);

“(D) any Federal Government contracts to
which the persons referred to in subparagraph
(B) are parties; and

“(E) the steps taken by the United States
to respond to such activity.

“(3) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The report
required by this subsection shall also include a list
of—

“(A) any person that the President deter-
mines is an agent, alias, front, instrumentality,
representative, official, or affiliate of the Is-
lamic Revolutionary Guard Corps or is an indi-
vidual serving as a representative of the Islamic
Revolutionary Guard Corps;

“(B) any person that the President deter-
mines has knowingly provided material support
to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps or an
agent, alias, front, instrumentality, representa-
tive, official, or affiliate of the Islamic Revolu-
tionary Guard Corps; and
“(C) any person who has conducted any commercial transaction or financial transaction with the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps or an agent, alias, front, instrumentality, representative, official, or affiliate of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps.

“(4) Form of reports; publication.—The reports required under this subsection shall be—

“(A) submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex; and

“(B) published in the Federal Register.

“(e) Reports on global trade relating to Iran.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act of 2009 and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, with respect to the immediately preceding 12-month period, on the dollar value amount of trade, including in the energy sector, between Iran and each country maintaining membership in the Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.”.

(f) Clarification and expansion of definitions.—Section 14 of such Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13)(B)—
(A) by inserting “financial institution, insurer, underwriter, guarantor, any other business organization, including any foreign subsidiary, parent, or affiliate of such a business organization,” after “trust,”; and

(B) by inserting “such as an export credit agency” before the semicolon at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (15) and (16) as paragraphs (17) and (18), respectively; and

(3) by striking paragraph (14) and inserting the following:

“(14) KNOWINGLY.—The term ‘knowingly’ means—

“(A) having actual knowledge; or

“(B) having the constructive knowledge deemed to be possessed by a reasonable individual who acts under similar circumstances.

“(15) PETROLEUM RESOURCES.—The term ‘petroleum resources’ includes petroleum, oil or liquefied natural gas, oil or liquefied natural gas tankers, and products used to construct or maintain pipelines used to transport oil or compressed or liquefied natural gas.

“(16) Refined petroleum products.—The term ‘refined petroleum products’ means gasoline,
kerosene, diesel fuel, residual fuel oil, and distillates
and other goods classified in headings 2709 and
2710 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the
United States.”.

(g) **Termination of Certain Provisions.**—Section 8 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 is amended—

(1) by striking “The requirement under section
5(a)” and inserting “(a) **Sanctions Relating to**
Investment.—The requirement under section
5(a)(1)(A)”;

(2) by striking “with respect to Iran”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) **Refined Petroleum Products.**—The re-
quirements under paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) of section
5(a) and section 6(b) to impose sanctions shall no longer
have force or effect if the President determines and cer-
tifies to the appropriate congressional committees that
Iran—

“(1) has ceased its efforts to design, develop,
manufacture, or acquire a nuclear explosive device or
related materials and technology; and

“(2) has ceased nuclear-related activities, in-
cluding uranium enrichment, that would facilitate
the efforts described in paragraph (1).”).
(h) Extension of Act.—Section 13(b) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 is amended by striking “2011” and inserting “2016”.

(i) Technical Amendments.—

(1) Multilateral regime.—Section 4 of such Act is amended—

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

and

(B) by striking subsection (d) and redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

(2) Reference to Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Section 14(2) of such Act is amended by striking “International Relations” and inserting “Foreign Affairs”.

(3) Conforming Amendments.—(A) Section 5(c)(1) of such Act is amended by striking “or (b)” and inserting “or (b)(1)”.

(B) Section 9(a) of such Act is amended by striking “or 5(b)” each place it appears and inserting “or 5(b)(1)”.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE; RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) In General.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect upon the expiration of the 60-day
period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, except that—

(1) paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 5(a), section 5(b)(2), and section 6(b), of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by this Act, shall apply to conduct engaged in on or after October 28, 2009, notwithstanding section 5(f)(3) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996; and

(2) the amendments made by subsection (d) of section 3 of this Act shall apply with respect to conduct engaged in before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Rule of Construction.—

(1) Existing sanctions not affected.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of section 3 of this Act shall not be construed to affect the requirements of section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 as in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act, and such requirements continue to apply, on and after such date of enactment, to conduct engaged in before October 28, 2009.

(2) Waiver authority.—The amendments made by subsection (d) of section 3 of this Act shall not be construed to affect any exercise of the authority under section 4(f) or section 9(c) of the Iran
Sanctions Act of 1996 as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.


Attest: LORRAINE C. MILLER,

Clerk.