To impose sanctions on persons that threaten the peace or stability of Iraq or the Government of Iraq and to address the emergency in Syria, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 12, 2017

Mr. Rubio (for himself and Mr. Casey) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

A BILL

To impose sanctions on persons that threaten the peace or stability of Iraq or the Government of Iraq and to address the emergency in Syria, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Preventing Destabilization of Iraq and Syria Act of 2017”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.

**TITLE I—MEASURES TO ADDRESS THREATS TO PEACE OR STABILITY OF IRAQ AND SYRIA**

Sec. 101. Statement of policy.
Sec. 102. Imposition of sanctions with respect to certain foreign persons threatening peace or stability in Iraq and Syria.
Sec. 103. Determinations with respect to imposition of sanctions on certain Iranian, Syrian, and Russian persons.
Sec. 104. Report on Iranian activities in Iraq and Syria.
Sec. 105. Assistance to the people of Syria.

**TITLE II—ADDITIONAL ACTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA**

Sec. 201. Sanctions with respect to Central Bank of Syria and foreign persons that engage in certain transactions.
Sec. 202. Sanctions with respect to the transfer of arms and related materials to Syria.
Sec. 203. Imposition, and conditional termination, of sanctions relating to significant arms sales to Syria.
Sec. 204. Rule of construction.

**TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO SYRIA HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2012**

Sec. 301. Imposition of sanctions with respect to certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in human rights abuses committed against citizens of Syria or their family members.
Sec. 302. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the transfer of goods or technologies to Syria that are likely to be used to commit human rights abuses.

**TITLE IV—REPORTS AND WAIVER FOR HUMANITARIAN-RELATED ACTIVITIES WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA**

Sec. 401. Report on monitoring and evaluating of ongoing assistance programs in Syria and to the Syrian people.
Sec. 402. Report on certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in certain human rights violations in Syria.
Sec. 403. Assessment of potential effectiveness of and requirements for the establishment of a no-fly zone, safe zones, or a no-bombing zone in Syria.
Sec. 404. Assistance to support entities taking actions relating to gathering evidence for investigations into war crimes or crimes against humanity in Syria since March 2011.
Sec. 405. Appropriate congressional committees defined.

**TITLE V—SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA**

Sec. 501. Suspension of sanctions with respect to Syria.
Sec. 502. Waivers and exemptions.
Sec. 503. Appropriate congressional committees defined.

**TITLE VI—REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND SUNSET**
SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) More than 14,000,000 Syrians have become refugees or internally displaced persons over the last five years.

(2) The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights has reported that since 2012, more than 60,000 Syrians, including children, have died in Syrian prisons.

(3) In July 2014, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives heard testimony from a former Syrian military photographer, alias “Caesar”, who fled Syria and smuggled out thousands of photos of tortured bodies. In testimony, Caesar said, “I have seen horrendous pictures of bodies of people who had tremendous amounts of torture, deep wounds and burns and strangulation.”.

(4) The regime of Bashar al-Assad has repeatedly blocked civilian access to or diverted humanitarian assistance, including medical supplies, to besieged and hard-to-reach areas, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(5) The need for humanitarian assistance remains significant. According to the United Nations,
in 2016 only 46 percent of the overall humanitarian
appeal for Syria was met, leaving significant gaps in
the response.

(6) The course of the Syrian transition and its
future leadership may depend on what the United
States and its partners do now to save Syrian lives,
alleviate suffering, and help Syrians determine their
own future.

TITLE I—MEASURES TO AD-
DRESS THREATS TO PEACE
OR STABILITY OF IRAQ AND
SYRIA

SEC. 101. STATEMENT OF POLICY.
It shall be the policy of the United States to impose
sanctions with respect to terrorist organizations and for-
eign countries, including the Government of Iran and the
Government of the Russian Federation, that threaten the
peace or stability of Iraq or Syria.

SEC. 102. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO
CERTAIN FOREIGN PERSONS THREATENING
PEACE OR STABILITY IN IRAQ AND SYRIA.
(a) SANCTIONS REQUIRED.—The President shall im-
pose the sanctions described in subsection (b)(1) with re-
spect to any foreign person that—
(1) is responsible for or complicit in, or to have engaged in, directly or indirectly—

(A) actions that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Iraq or Syria;

(B) actions or policies that undermine efforts to promote economic reconstruction and political reform in Iraq; or

(C) the obstruction of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance to the people of Iraq or Syria;

(2) has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, any activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1); or

(3) is owned or controlled by, or has acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a foreign person that has carried out any activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

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

(B) Aliens ineligible for visas, admission, or parole.—

(i) Exclusion from the United States.—The Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any person subject to subsection (a) that is an alien.

(ii) Current visas revoked.—

(I) In general.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien subject to subsection (a), regardless of when issued.
(II) Effect of Revocation.—

A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.


(3) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1)(A) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out that paragraph 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) Exception to Comply with United Nations Headquarters Agreement.—Sanctions under paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply to an alien
if admitting the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(c) Waiver.—

(1) In General.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis and for periods not to exceed 180 days, waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person, and may renew the waiver for additional periods of not more than 180 days, if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees at least 15 days before the waiver or renewal of the waiver is to take effect that the waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) Form of Report.—A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(3) Sunset.—The provisions of this subsection and any waivers issued pursuant to this subsection shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.
(d) IMPLEMENTATION AUTHORITY.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) for purposes of carrying out this section.

(e) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this section.

(2) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not less than 10 days before the promulgation of regulations under paragraph (1), the President shall notify and provide to the appropriate congressional committees the proposed regulations and the provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act that the regulations are implementing.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—
(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

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

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means—

(A) an individual who is not a United States person;

(B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernmental entity that is not a United States person; or

(C) any representative, agent or instrumentality of, or an individual working on behalf of a foreign government.

(4) GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ.—The term “Government of Iraq” has the meaning given that term in section 576.310 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).
(5) Government of Syria.—The term “Government of Syria” has the meaning given that term in section 542.305 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(6) Knowingly.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(7) Person.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(8) Property; property interest.—The terms “property” and “property interest” have the meanings given those terms in section 576.312 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(9) United States person.—The term “United States person” has the meaning given that term in section 576.319 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(g) Sunset.—This section shall cease to be effective beginning on January 1, 2022.
SEC. 103. DETERMINATIONS WITH RESPECT TO IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON CERTAIN IRANIAN, SYRIAN, AND RUSSIAN PERSONS.

(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that the Government of Iran, the Government of Syria, and the Government of the Russian Federation are responsible for or complicit in, or to have engaged in, directly or indirectly—

(1) actions that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Iraq or Syria;

(2) actions or policies that undermine efforts to promote economic reconstruction and political reform in Iraq; and

(3) actions that obstruct the delivery or distribution of humanitarian assistance to, or access to such assistance by, the people of Iraq or Syria.

(b) Determinations.—

(1) In general.—The President shall, not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, determine whether any Iranian person, Syrian person, or Russian person has engaged in activities described in section 102(a).

(2) Determinations with respect to certain persons.—In making determinations under paragraph (1), the President shall make a determination with respect to whether each of the fol-
lowing has engaged in activities described in section 102(a):

(A) The Supreme Leader of Iran.

(B) The President of Iran.

(C) Members of the Council of Guardians of Iran.

(D) Members of the Expediency Council of Iran.

(E) The Minister of Intelligence and Security of Iran.

(F) The Commander of the Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps.

(G) The Minister of Defense of Iran.

(H) Members of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps.

(I) The President of Syria.

(J) The Minister of Defense of Syria.

(K) The President of the Russian Federation.

(L) The Prime Minister of the Russian Federation.


(3) EFFECT OF DETERMINATION.—If the President determines a person has engaged in activities
described in section 102(a), the President shall, subject to the waiver authority provided under section 102(c), impose the sanctions described in section 102(b) with respect to that person.

(4) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (1) that includes—

(i) the reasons for those determinations;

(ii) an identification of the persons that have engaged in activities described in section 102(a); and

(iii) a statement of whether the President has imposed the sanctions described in section 102(b) with respect to those persons and, if not, the reasons why the President has not imposed sanctions with respect to those persons.

(B) FORM.—A report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
(A) Appropriate Congressional Committees.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(B) Iranian Person.—The term “Iranian person” means—

(i) an individual who is a citizen or national of Iran; or

(ii) an entity organized under the laws of Iran or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Iran.

(C) Russian Person.—The term “Russian person” means—

(i) an individual who is a citizen or national of the Russian Federation; or

(ii) an entity organized under the laws of Russia or otherwise subject to the juris-

(D) SYRIAN PERSON.—The term “Syrian person” means—

(i) an individual who is a citizen or national of Syria; or

(ii) an entity organized under the laws of Syria or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Syria.

SEC. 104. REPORT ON IRANIAN ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ AND SYRIA.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for a period not to exceed 5 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on Iranian activities in Iraq and Syria.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of Iran’s support for—

(A) Iraqi militias or political parties, including weapons, financing, and other forms of material support; and

(B) the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria; and
(2) a list of referrals to the relevant United Na-
tions Security Council sanctions committees by the
United States Permanent Representative to the
United Nations.

(c) FORM.—The President may submit the report re-
quired by subsection (a) in classified form if the President
determines that it is necessary for the national security
interests of the United States to do so.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate con-
gressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Per-
manent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Com-
mittee on Armed Services, the Committee on Ways
and Means, and the Committee on Financial Serv-
ices of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on
Armed Services, the Committee on Finance, and the
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
of the Senate.

SEC. 105. ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF SYRIA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
gress that the Government of Syria is in violation of nu-
merous United Nations Security Council Resolutions re-
garding the provision of humanitarian assistance to the
people of Syria and that the Government of the Russian
Federation is complicit in the humanitarian crisis in Syria
because of its failure to enforce those Resolutions.

(b) AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized, not-
withstanding any other provision of law, to furnish, on
such terms and conditions as the President may deter-
mine, assistance in order to—

(1) provide enhanced support for humanitarian
activities taking place in and outside Syria, including
the provision of food, shelter, water, health care,
medical supplies, livelihoods, education, and other
services and support, as appropriate;

(2) promote humanitarian access to populations
in need;

(3) support efforts for a peaceful resolution of
the conflict in Syria as well as the establishment of
an inclusive representative form of government in
Syria;

(4) build the capacity of legitimate local coun-
cils and leaders inside Syria to provide basic services
to Syrian people in territory liberated from the Is-
lamic State of Iraq and Syria;

(5) continue to encourage the participation of
all groups, including women, business leaders, civil
society organizations, traditional and religious leaders, and minority groups in efforts for a peaceful resolution of the conflict and political transition in Syria;

(6) encourage international bodies to insist that transitional and future governments are committed to multiparty democracy, open and transparent governance, respect for human rights and religious freedom, ending the violence throughout the country, promoting peace and stability with Syria’s neighbors, enhancing the rule of law and combating corruption, and rehabilitating and reintegrating former combatants;

(7) contribute seed funding to establish a Syria Reconstruction Fund, which would leverage contributions from other international donors, including governments in the region, and be used for physical reconstruction, reestablishment of basic services, and civil society capacity building in Syria after the cessation of the conflict and the fall of the regime of Bashar al-Assad;

(8) contribute future capacity building for legitimate governing institutions after a political transition takes place in Syria;
(9) expand the public awareness-raising campaign of the United States Government about United States humanitarian assistance efforts through both English-language and regional traditional media sources, as well as social or new media sources; and

(10) develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to address the primary drivers of the conflict in Syria, including through peace-building and good governance programming.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) FISCAL YEARS 2017 AND 2018.—Of the amounts made available to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) for fiscal years 2017 and 2018, such sums as may be necessary should be allocated for bilateral assistance programs in Syria.

(2) FUTURE FUNDING.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State should submit a budget request for fiscal year 2018 that contains an appropriate increase in bilateral and multilateral assistance for Syria based on progress toward accomplishing the policy objectives described in subsection (b).
(3) **Availability.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraphs (1) and (2)—

(A) are authorized to remain available until expended; and

(B) are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(d) **Coordination With Other Donor Nations.**—The United States should work with other donor countries, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, to increase international contributions to the people of Syria and accomplish the policy objectives described in subsection (b).

(e) **Notification Requirement.**—

(1) **In General.**—In cases where the authority in this section is relied upon to overcome applicable restrictions on the provision of assistance to Syria, obligation of such funds shall be subject to the notification requirement of section 634A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394–1(a)).

(2) **Waiver.**—Notification under paragraph (1) may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare, in which case notification shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement applies.
was applicable. The waiver shall be accompanied by an explanation of the emergency circumstances necessitating the waiver.

TITLE II—ADDITIONAL ACTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA

SEC. 201. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CENTRAL BANK OF SYRIA AND FOREIGN PERSONS THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

(a) Application of Certain Measures to Central Bank of Syria.—The President shall apply the measures described in section 5318A(b)(5) of title 31, United States Code, to the Central Bank of Syria.

(b) Imposition of Sanctions With Respect to Foreign Persons That Engage in Certain Transactions.—

(1) In general.—On and after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose on a foreign person the sanctions described in subsection (c) if the foreign person has knowingly engaged in an activity described in paragraph (2).
(2) Activities described.—A foreign person engages in an activity described in this paragraph if the foreign person—

(A) knowingly provides significant financial, material, or technological support to (including engaging in or facilitating a significant transaction or transactions with) or provides significant financial services for—

(i) the Government of Syria (including government entities operating as a business enterprise) and the Central Bank of Syria, including Syria’s intelligence and security services or its armed forces, or any of its agents or affiliates; or

(ii) a foreign person subject to financial sanctions pursuant to—

(I) the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) with respect to Syria or any other provision of law that imposes sanctions with respect to Syria; or

(II) a resolution that is agreed to by the United Nations Security Coun-
oil that imposes sanctions with respect to Syria;

(B) knowingly—

(i) sells or provides significant goods, services, technology, information, or support that could directly and significantly facilitate the maintenance or expansion of Syria’s domestic production of natural gas or petroleum or petroleum products of Syrian origin;

(ii) sells or provides to Syria crude oil or condensate, refined petroleum products, liquefied natural gas, or petrochemical products that have a fair market value of $500,000 or more or that during a 12-month period have an aggregate fair market value of $2,000,000 or more;

(iii) sells or otherwise provides civilian aircraft or spare parts, or provides significant goods, services, or technologies associated with the operation of aircraft or airlines to any foreign person operating in the areas controlled by the Government of Syria; or
(iv) sells or otherwise provides significant goods, services, or technology to a foreign person operating in the shipping (including ports and free trade zones), transportation, or telecommunications sectors in areas controlled by the Government of Syria;

(C) knowingly engages in money laundering to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

(D) knowingly facilitates efforts by a foreign person to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

(E) knowingly provides loans, credits (including export credits), or financing to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B); and

(F) is owned or controlled by a foreign person that engages in the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions to be imposed on a foreign person described in subsection (b) are the following:
(A) Assets freeze.—The President shall exercise all powers granted by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to freeze and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) Aliens ineligible for visas, admission, or parole.—

(i) Exclusion from the United States.—If the foreign person is an individual, the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, the foreign person.

(ii) Current visas revoked.—

(I) In general.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such
Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to the foreign person regardless of when issued.

(II) Effect of Revocation.—
A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the possession of the foreign person.

(2) Exception to Comply with United Nations Headquarters Agreement.—Sanctions under paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply to a foreign person if admitting the person into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) Penalties.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that knowingly
violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or
causes a violation of any regulation, license, or order
issued to carry out paragraph (1)(A) of this sub-
section to the same extent that such penalties apply
to a person that knowingly commits an unlawful act
described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FINANCIAL, MATERIAL, OR TECHNOLOGICAL
SUPPORT.—The term “financial, material, or technolo-
gical support” has the meaning given such term in
section 542.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regula-
tions (or any corresponding similar regulation or rul-
ing).

(2) GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA.—The term “Gov-
ernment of Syria” has the meaning given such term
in section 542.305 of title 31, Code of Federal Reg-
ulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or
ruling).

(3) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with
respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result,
means that a person has actual knowledge, or should
have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the
result.

(4) MONEY LAUNDERING.—The term “money
laundering” means the movement of illicit cash or
cash equivalent proceeds into, out of, or through a country, or into, out of, or through a financial institution.

(5) Petroleum or petroleum products of Syrian origin.—The term “petroleum or petroleum products of Syrian origin” has the meaning given such term in section 542.314 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(6) Significant transaction or transactions; significant financial services.—A transaction or transactions or financial services shall be determined to be significant for purposes of this section in accordance with section 566.404 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(7) Syria.—The term “Syria” has the meaning given such term in section 542.316 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

SEC. 202. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER OF ARMS AND RELATED MATERIALS TO SYRIA.

(a) Imposition of Sanctions.—

(1) In general.—The President shall impose on a foreign person the sanctions described in sub-
section (b) if the President determines that such for-

eign person has, on or after the date of the enact-

ment of this Act, knowingly exported, transferred, or

otherwise provided to Syria significant financial, ma-

terial, or technological support that contributes ma-

terially to the ability of Government of Syria to—

(A) acquire or develop chemical, biological,

or nuclear weapons or related technologies;

(B) acquire or develop ballistic or cruise

missile capabilities;

(C) acquire or develop destabilizing num-

bers and types of advanced conventional weap-

ons;

(D) acquire defense articles, defense serv-

ices, or defense information (as such terms are
defined under the Arms Export Control Act (22

U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)); or

(E) acquire items designated by the Presi-

dent for purposes of the United States Muni-

tions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms

Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(2) APPLICABILITY TO OTHER FOREIGN PER-

SONS.—The sanctions described in subsection (b)

shall also be imposed on any foreign person that—
(A) is a successor entity to a foreign person described in paragraph (1); or

(B) is owned or controlled by, or has acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a foreign person described in paragraph (1).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions to be imposed on a foreign person described in subsection (a) are the following:

(A) ASSET FREEZE.—The President shall exercise all powers granted by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to freeze and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—
(i) Exclusion from the United States.—If the foreign person is an individual, the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, the foreign person.

(ii) Current visas revoked.—

(I) In general.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to the foreign person regardless of when issued.

(II) Effect of revocation.—
A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the possession of the foreign person.

(2) Exception to comply with United Nations headquarters agreement.—Sanctions under paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply to a foreign person if admitting the person into the United States.
States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out paragraph (1)(A) 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.

(c) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Financial, material, or technological support.—The term “financial, material, or technological support” has the meaning given such term in section 542.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(2) Foreign person.—The term “foreign person” has the meaning given such term in section...
594.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(3) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” has the meaning given such term in section 566.312 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(4) SYRIA.—The term “Syria” has the meaning given such term in section 542.316 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(5) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” has the meaning given such term in section 542.319 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

SEC. 203. IMPOSITION, AND CONDITIONAL TERMINATION, OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO SIGNIFICANT ARMS SALES TO SYRIA.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE CENTRAL BANK OF SYRIA AND OTHER SYRIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall prohibit the opening, and prohibit or impose strict conditions on the maintaining, in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by
a foreign financial institution that the President de-
dermines has knowingly conducted any significant
arms sale to—

(A) the regime of Bashar al-Assad through
the Central Bank of Syria or another Syrian fi-
nancial institution designated by the Secretary
of the Treasury for the imposition of sanctions
pursuant to the International Emergency Eco-
nomic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

(B) any Syrian person added after April
28, 2011, and before the date of the enactment
of this Act, to the list of specially designated
nationals and blocked persons maintained by
the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the De-
partment of the Treasury.

(2) Exception for humanitarian trans-
actions.—The President may not impose sanctions
under paragraph (1) on a foreign financial institu-
tion for engaging in a transaction with the Central
Bank of Syria for the sale of food, medicine, medical
devices, donations intended to relieve human suf-
fering, or non-lethal aid to the people of Syria.

(3) Applicability.—Paragraph (1) applies
with respect to financial transactions commenced on
or after the date of the enactment of this Act.
(4) Waiver.—

(A) In General.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) with respect to a foreign financial institution for a period of not more than 180 days, and may renew that waiver for additional periods of not more than 180 days, if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the waiver is necessary to the national security interest of the United States.

(B) Form.—A report submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(b) Termination of Sanctions.—

(1) In General.—The requirements under subsection (a) to impose sanctions shall no longer have force or effect with respect to Syria if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the termination of such sanctions is in the national security interest of the United States.

(2) Notification Requirement.—Upon making the certification described in paragraph (1), the
President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing—

(A) the extent to which Bashar al-Assad or members of his regime control Syrian territory;

(B) the existence and capability of a democratic transitional government to control Syrian territory and provide basic services to the Syrian people;

(C) whether the transitional government supports acts of terrorism or has committed human rights violations; and

(D) whether the transitional government is cooperating with the United States Government in locating, securing, and removing conventional and unconventional weapons.

(e) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Account; correspondent account; payable-through account.—The terms “account”, “correspondent account”, and “payable-through account” have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

(2) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—
(A) the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

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

(3) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “foreign financial institution” has the meaning of that term as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8513(i)).

(4) SYRIAN PERSON.—The term “Syrian person” means—

(A) an individual who is a citizen or national of Syria; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of Syria or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Syria.

SEC. 204. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

The sanctions that are required to be imposed under this title are in addition to other similar or related sanc-
TITLES III—AMENDMENTS TO SYRIA HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2012

SEC. 301. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPlicit IN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES COMMITTED AGAINST CITIZENS OF SYRIA OR THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS.

(a) In General.—Section 702(c) of the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Sanctions Described.—

"(1) In general.—The President shall exercise all powers granted by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to freeze and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person on the list required by subsection (b) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are
or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

“(2) Aliens ineligible for visas, admission, or parole.—

“(A) Exclusion from the United States.—The Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any person on the list required by subsection (b) that is an alien.

“(B) Current visas revoked.—

“(i) In general.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien on the list required by subsection (b).

“(ii) Effect of revocation.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the possession of an alien on the list required by subsection (b).
“(3) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section 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) Regulatory Authority.—The President shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this section.

“(5) Exception to Comply with United Nations Headquarters Agreement.—Sanctions under paragraph (2) shall not apply to an alien if admitting the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

“(6) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority
of the President to impose additional sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), relevant Executive orders, regulations, or other provisions of law.”.

(b) **Serious Human Rights Abuses Described.**—

Section 702 of the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **Serious Human Rights Abuses Described.**—In subsection (b), the term ‘serious human rights abuses’ includes—

“(1) the deliberate targeting of civilian infrastructure to include schools, hospitals, markets, and power and water systems;

“(2) the deliberate targeting of humanitarian aid facilities, convoys, materiel, and personnel; and

“(3) the intentional denial or obstruction of prompt and safe access for humanitarian relief organizations and personnel, including across conflict lines and borders.”.

(c) **Effective Date.**—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to the imposition of sanctions under section 702(a) of the
Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 on or after such date of enactment.

SEC. 302. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER OF GOODS OR TECHNOLOGIES TO SYRIA THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE USED TO COMMIT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

Section 703(b)(2)(C) of the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8792(b)(2)(C)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) any article designated by the President for purposes of the United States Munitions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)); or

“(iv) other goods or technologies that the President determines may be used by the Government of Syria to commit human rights abuses against the people of Syria.”.
TITLE IV—REPORTS AND WAIVER FOR HUMANITARIAN-RELATED ACTIVITIES WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA

SEC. 401. REPORT ON MONITORING AND EVALUATING OF ONGOING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN SYRIA AND TO THE SYRIAN PEOPLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the monitoring and evaluation of ongoing assistance programs supported by United States funding, including such programs implemented through multilateral organizations, in Syria and to the Syrian people.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the specific project monitoring and evaluation plans, including measurable goals and performance metrics for cross-border assistance in Syria; and

(2) the major challenges to monitoring and evaluating programs in Syria.
SEC. 402. REPORT ON CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPPLICIT IN CERTAIN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SYRIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report with respect to whether each person described in subsection (b) is a person that meets the requirements described in section 702(b) of the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791(b)) for purposes of inclusion on the list of persons who are responsible for or complicit in certain human rights abuses under such section. For any such person who is not included in such report, the President should include in the report a description of the reasons why the person was not included, including information on whether sufficient credible evidence of responsibility for such abuses was found.

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

(1) Bashar Al-Assad.
(2) Asma Al-Assad.
(3) Rami Makhlouf.
(4) Bouthayna Shaaban.
(5) Walid Moallem.
(6) Ali Al-Salim.
(7) Wael Nader Al-Halqi.
• 8  Jamil Hassan.
• 9  Suhail Hassan.
• 10  Ali Mamluk.
• 11  Muhammed Khadour, Deir Ez Zor Military and Security.
• 12  Jamal Razzouq, Security Branch 243.
• 13  Munzer Ghanam, Air Force Intelligence.
• 14  Daas Hasan Ali, Branch 327.
• 15  Jassem Ali Jassem Hamad, Political Security.
• 16  Samir Muhammad Youssef, Military Intelligence.
• 17  Ali Ahmad Dayoub, Air Force Intelligence.
• 18  Khaled Muhsen Al-Halabi, Security Branch 335.
• 19  Mahmoud Kahila, Political Security.
• 20  Zuhair Ahmad Hamad, Provincial Security.
• 21  Wafiq Nasser, Security Branch 245.
• 22  Qussay Mayoub, Air Force Intelligence.
• 23  Muhammad Ammar Sardini, Political Security.
• 24  Fouad Hammouda, Military Security.
• 25  Hasan Daaboul, Branch 261.
• 26  Yahia Wahbi, Air Force Intelligence.
(27) Okab Saqer, Security Branch 318.
(28) Husam Luqa, Political Security.
(30) Yassir Deeb, Political Security.
(31) Ibrahim Darwish, Security Branch 220.
(33) Abdullatif Al-Fahed, Security Branch 290.
(34) Adeeb Namer Salamah, Air Force Intelligence.
(36) Reyad Abbas, Political Security.
(37) Ali Abdullah Ayoub, Syrian Armed Forces.
(38) Fahd Jassem Al-Freij, Defense Ministry.
(39) Issam Halaq, Air Force.
(40) Ghassan Al-Abdullah, General Intelligence Directorate.
(41) Maher Al-Assad, Republican Guard.
(42) Fahad Al-Farouch.
(43) Rafiq Shahada, Military Intelligence.
(44) Loay Al-Ali, Military Intelligence.
(45) Nawfal Al-Husayn, Military Intelligence.
(46) Muhammad Zamrini, Military Intelligence.
(47) Muhammad Mahallah, Military Intelligence.
(e) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—
(1) FORM.—The list required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex if necessary.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of the list required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public and posted on the websites of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State.

SEC. 403. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NO-FLY ZONE, SAFE ZONES, OR A NO-BOMBING ZONE IN SYRIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) assesses the potential effectiveness, risks, and operational requirements of the establishment and maintenance of a no-fly zone over part or all of Syria, including—

(A) the operational and legal requirements for United States and coalition air power to establish a no-fly zone over all or part of Syria;

(B) the impact a no-fly zone over all or part of Syria would have on humanitarian and
counterterrorism efforts in Syria and the surrounding region; and

(C) the potential for force contributions from other countries to establish a no-fly zone over all or part of Syria;

(2) assesses the potential effectiveness, risks, and operational requirements for the establishment of one or more safe zones in Syria for internally displaced persons or for the facilitation of humanitarian assistance, including—

(A) the operational and legal requirements for United States and coalition forces to establish one or more safe zones in Syria;

(B) the impact one or more safe zones in Syria would have on humanitarian and counterterrorism efforts in Syria and the surrounding region; and

(C) the potential for contributions from other countries and vetted non-state actor partners to establish and maintain one or more safe zones in Syria; and

(3) assesses the potential effectiveness, risks, and operational requirements of the establishment and maintenance of a no-bombing zone over all or part of Syria, including—
(A) the operational and legal requirements for United States and coalition air power to estab-

lish a no-bombing zone over all or part of Syria;

(B) the impact a no-bombing zone over all or part of Syria would have on humanitarian and counterterrorism efforts in Syria and the surrounding region; and

(C) the potential for force contributions from other countries to establish a no-bombing zone over all or part of Syria.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional com-

mittees in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
gress that, in the development of the report required by subsection (a), the President, or the President’s designees, should consult with humanitarian organizations operating in the region.

(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The unclassified information referred to in subsections (a) and (b) shall be made available on a publicly available Internet website of the Federal Government.
SEC. 404. ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT ENTITIES TAKING ACTIONS RELATING TO GATHERING EVIDENCE FOR INVESTIGATIONS INTO WAR CRIMES OR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN SYRIA SINCE MARCH 2011.

(a) In general.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor and the Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, is authorized to provide assistance to support entities that are conducting criminal investigations, building Syrian investigative capacity, supporting prosecutions in national courts, collecting evidence and preserving the chain of evidence for eventual prosecution against those who have committed war crimes or crimes against humanity in Syria since March 2011.

(b) Report.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report on assistance provided under subsection (a).

SEC. 405. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

In this title, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
fairs, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of
the Senate; and

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intel-
ligence, the Committee on Financial Services, and
the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of
Representatives.

TITLE V—SUSPENSION OF SANC-
TIONS WITH RESPECT TO
SYRIA

SEC. 501. SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO
SYRIA.

(a) Suspension of Sanctions.—

(1) Negotiations not concluding in
agreement.—If the President determines that
internationally recognized negotiations to resolve the
violence in Syria have not concluded in an agree-
ment or are likely not to conclude in an agreement,
the President may suspend, as appropriate, in whole
or in part, the imposition of sanctions otherwise re-
quired under this Act or any amendment made by
this Act for a period not to exceed 120 days, and re-
newable for additional periods not to exceed 120
days, if the President submits to the appropriate
congressional committees in writing a determination
and certification that the Government of Syria has
ended military attacks against and gross violations of the human rights of the people of Syria, specifically—

(A) the air space over Syria is no longer being utilized by the Government of Syria and associated forces to target civilian populations through the use of incendiary devices, including barrel bombs, chemical weapons, and conventional arms, including air-delivered missiles and explosives;

(B) areas besieged by the regime of Bashar al-Assad and associated forces, including Hezbollah and irregular Iranian forces, are no longer cut off from international aid and have regular access to humanitarian assistance, freedom of travel, and medical care;

(C) the Government of Syria is releasing all political prisoners forcibly held within the prison system of the regime of Bashar al-Assad, including the facilities maintained by various security, intelligence, and military elements associated with the Government of Syria and allowed full access to the same facilities for investigations by appropriate international human rights organizations; and
(D) the forces of the Government of Syria
and associated forces, including Hezbollah, ir-
regular Iranian forces, and air assets of the
Government of the Russian Federation, are no
longer engaged in deliberate targeting of med-
ic facilities, schools, residential areas, and
community gathering places, including markets,
in flagrant violation of international norms.

(2) Negotiations concluding in agree-
ment.—

(A) Initial suspension of sanctions.—
If the President determines that internationally
recognized negotiations to resolve the violence
in Syria have concluded in an agreement or are
likely to conclude in an agreement, the Presi-
dent may suspend, as appropriate, in whole or
in part, the imposition of sanctions otherwise
required under this Act or any amendment
made by this Act for a period not to exceed 120
days if the President submits to the appropriate
congressional committees in writing a deter-
mination and certification that—

(i) in the case in which the negotia-
tions are likely to conclude in an agree-
ment—
(I) the Government of Syria, the
Syrian High Negotiations Committee
or its successor, and appropriate
international parties are participating
in direct, face-to-face negotiations;
and

(II) the suspension of sanctions
under this Act or any amendment
made by this Act is essential to the
advancement of such negotiations; and

(ii) the Government of Syria has dem-
onstrated a commitment to a significant
and substantial reduction in attacks on
and violence against the people of Syria by
the Government of Syria and associated
forces.

(B) RENEWAL OF SUSPENSION OF SANC-
TIONS.—The President may renew a suspension
of sanctions under subparagraph (A) for addi-
tional periods not to exceed 120 days if, for
each such additional period, the President sub-
mits to the appropriate congressional commit-
tees in writing a determination and certification
that—
(i) the conditions described in clauses
(i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) are continuing to be met;

(ii) the renewal of the suspension of sanctions is essential to implementing an agreement described in subparagraph (A) or making progress toward concluding an agreement described in subparagraph (A);

(iii) the Government of Syria and associated forces have ceased attacks against Syrian civilians; and

(iv) the Government of Syria has publicly committed to negotiations for a transitional government in Syria and continues to demonstrate that commitment through sustained engagement in talks and substantive and verifiable progress towards the implementation of such an agreement.

(3) Briefing and Reimposition of Sanctions.—

(A) Briefing.—Not later than 30 days after the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination and certification in the case of a renewal of suspension of sanctions under paragraph (2)(B), and
every 30 days thereafter, the President shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the status and frequency of negotiations described in paragraph (2).

(B) **REIMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—If the President provides a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees under subparagraph (A) with respect to which the President indicates a lapse in negotiations described in paragraph (2) for a period that equals or exceeds 90 days, the sanctions that were suspended under paragraph (2)(B) shall be reimposed and any further suspension of such sanctions is prohibited.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR DETERMINING A TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT IN SYRIA.**—It is the sense of Congress that a transitional government in Syria is a government that—

(1) is taking verifiable steps to release all political prisoners and provided full access to Syrian prisons for investigations by appropriate international human rights organizations;

(2) is taking verifiable steps to remove former senior Syrian government officials who are complicit in the conception, implementation, or coverup of war
crimes, crimes against humanity, or human rights abuses from government positions and any person subject to sanctions under any provision of law;

(3) is in the process of organizing free and fair elections for a new government—

(A) to be held in a timely manner and scheduled while the suspension of sanctions or the renewal of the suspension of sanctions under this section is in effect; and

(B) to be conducted under the supervision of internationally recognized observers;

(4) is making tangible progress toward establishing an independent judiciary;

(5) is demonstrating respect for and compliance with internationally recognized human rights and basic freedoms as specified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(6) is—

(A) taking steps to verifiably fulfill its commitments under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, done at Paris January 13, 1993, and entered into force April 29, 1997 (commonly known as the “Chemical Weapons
Convention’’) and the Treaty on the Non-Pro-
lieration of Nuclear Weapons, done at Wash-
ington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968 (21
UST 483) (commonly referred to as the “Nu-
clear Nonproliferation Treaty’’);

(B) making tangible progress toward be-
coming a signatory to the Convention on the
Prohibition of the Development, Production and
Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and
Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, done
at Washington, London, and Moscow April 10,
1972 and entered into force March 26, 1975
(commonly known as the “Biological Weapons
Convention’’); and

(C) adhering to the Missile Technology
Control Regime and other control lists, as nec-

(7) has halted the development and deployment
of ballistic and cruise missiles; and

(8) is taking verifiable steps to remove from po-
sitions of authority within the intelligence and secu-

(8) is taking verifiable steps to remove from po-
sitions of authority within the intelligence and secu-

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extrajudicial killing, or execution of civilians, to in-
clude those who were involved in decisionmaking or
execution of plans to use chemical weapons.

SEC. 502. WAIVERS AND EXEMPTIONS.

(a) EXEMPTIONS.—The following activities and
transactions shall be exempt from sanctions authorized
under this Act and amendments made by this Act:

(1) Any activity subject to the reporting re-
quirements under title V of the National Security
Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.), or to any au-
thorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) Any transaction necessary to comply with
United States obligations under—

(A) the Agreement between the United Na-
tions and the United States of America regard-
ing the Headquarters of the United Nations,
signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and en-
tered into force November 21, 1947; or

(B) the Convention on Consular Relations,
done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered
into force March 19, 1967.

(b) HUMANITARIAN AND DEMOCRACY ASSISTANCE

WAIVER.—

(1) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the
policy of the United States to fully utilize the waiver
authority under this subsection to ensure that ade-
quate humanitarian relief or support for democracy
promotion is provided to the people of Syria.

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive, on a
case-by-case basis, for a period not to exceed 180
days, and renewable for additional periods not to ex-
ceed 120 days, the application of sanctions author-
ized under this Act or amendments made by this Act
if the President submits to the appropriate congress-
ional committees a written determination that the
waiver is necessary for purposes of providing hu-
manitarian assistance or support for democracy pro-
motion to the people of Syria.

(3) CONTENT OF WRITTEN DETERMINATION.—
A written determination submitted under paragraph
(1) with respect to a waiver shall include a descrip-
tion of all notification and accountability controls
that have been employed in order to ensure that the
activities covered by the waiver are humanitarian as-
stance or support for democracy promotion and do
not entail any activities in Syria or dealings with the
Government of Syria not reasonably related to hu-
manitarian assistance or support for democracy pro-
motion.
(4) Clarification of permitted activities under waiver.—The President may not impose sanctions authorized under this Act or amendments made by this Act against an internationally recognized humanitarian organization for—

(A) engaging in a financial transaction relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian purposes pursuant to a waiver issued under paragraph (1);

(B) transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes pursuant to such a waiver; or

(C) having incidental contact, in the course of providing humanitarian assistance or aid for humanitarian purposes pursuant to such a waiver, with individuals who are under the control of a foreign person subject to sanctions under this Act or any amendment made by this Act.

(c) National Security Waiver.—

(1) In general.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis and for periods not to exceed 120 days, waive the application of sanctions under this Act or amendments made by this Act with respect
to a foreign person if the President certifies to the
appropriate congressional committees that such
waiver is vital to the national security interests of
the United States.

(2) CONSULTATION.—

(A) BEFORE WAIVER ISSUED.—Not later
than 5 days before the issuance of a waiver
under paragraph (1) is to take effect, the Presi-
dent shall notify and brief the appropriate con-
gressional committees on the status of the for-
eign person’s involvement in activities described
in this Act or amendments made by this Act.

(B) AFTER WAIVER ISSUED.—Not later
than 90 days after the issuance of a waiver
under paragraph (1), and every 120 days there-
after if the waiver remains in effect, the Presi-
dent shall brief the appropriate congressional
committees on the status of the foreign person’s
involvement in activities described in this Act or
amendments made by this Act.

SEC. 503. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
DEFINED.

In this title, the term “appropriate congressional
committees” means—
(1) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

TITLE VI—REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND SUNSET

SEC. 601. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

(a) In General.—The President shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) Notification to Congress.—Not less than 10 days before the promulgation of regulations under subsection (a), the President shall notify and provide to the appropriate congressional committees the proposed regulations and the provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act that the regulations are implementing.

(c) Definition.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—
(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 602. SUNSET.

This Act shall cease to be effective beginning on December 31, 2021.