

**TARGET ACT; CAESAR SYRIA CIVILIAN
PROTECTION ACT OF 2017; AND FREDERICK
DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION
AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT
OF 2017**

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 1625, H.R. 1677 and H.R. 2200

MAY 3, 2017

Serial No. 115-29

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs



Available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.foreignaffairs.house.gov/> or
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/>

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

25-322PDF

WASHINGTON : 2017

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Publishing Office
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**TARGET ACT; CAESAR SYRIA CIVILIAN
PROTECTION ACT OF 2017; AND FREDERICK
DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS
PREVENTION AND PROTECTION
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 2017

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:07 a.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Edward Royce (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ROYCE. This hearing will come to order. All of the members please take your seats at this time.

You know, members in this committee, we have a long history of leading the fight against human trafficking. Today we consider some additional measures in this effort.

I am going to ask everybody to come to order.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up three bipartisan bills. Without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit statements or extraneous material into the record on today's business.

As members were notified yesterday, we intend to consider today's measures en bloc. And so without objection, the following items, previously provided to members and in your packets, will be considered en bloc and are considered as read.

And they are H.R. 1625, Targeted Rewards for the Global Eradication of Human Trafficking Act; H.R. 1677, the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017, with the Engel amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 1677, and the Mast amendment 7 to the Engel amendment; H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, with the Smith amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2200, Royce's manager's amendment 33, and Wagner amendment 6 to the Smith amendment.

[The information referred to follows:]

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1625

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to include severe forms of trafficking in persons within the definition of transnational organized crime for purposes of the rewards program of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 2017

Mr. ROYCE of California (for himself and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to include severe forms of trafficking in persons within the definition of transnational organized crime for purposes of the rewards program of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Targeted Rewards for
5 the Global Eradication of Human Trafficking” or the
6 “TARGET Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Trafficking in persons is a major
4 transnational crime that threatens United States na-
5 tional security and humanitarian interests.

6 (2) Trafficking in persons is increasingly per-
7 petrated by organized, sophisticated criminal enter-
8 prises.

9 (3) Combating trafficking in persons requires a
10 global approach to identifying and apprehending the
11 world's worst human trafficking rings.

12 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
13 gress that the Department of State's rewards program is
14 a powerful tool in combating sophisticated international
15 crime and that the Department of State and Federal law
16 enforcement should work in concert to offer rewards that
17 target human traffickers who threaten United States na-
18 tional security and humanitarian interests by preying on
19 the most vulnerable people around the world.

20 **SEC. 3. REWARDS FOR JUSTICE.**

21 Paragraph (5) of section 36(k) of the State Depart-
22 ment Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(k))
23 is amended—

24 (1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A),
25 by striking “means”;

1 (2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and
2 (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving
3 such clauses, as so redesignated, two ems to the
4 right;

5 (3) by inserting before clause (i), as so redesign-
6 ated, the following:

7 “(A) means—”;

8 (4) in clause (ii), as so redesignated, by striking
9 the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

10 (5) by adding at the end following new subpara-
11 graph:

12 “(B) includes severe forms of trafficking in
13 persons, as such term is defined in section 103
14 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of
15 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).”.

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1677

To halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, encourage a negotiated political settlement, and hold Syrian human rights abusers accountable for their crimes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 22, 2017

Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. ROYCE of California, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MESSER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. BEYER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, encourage a negotiated political settlement, and hold Syrian human rights abusers accountable for their crimes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 3. Statement of policy.

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

- Sec. 101. Sanctions with respect to Central Bank of Syria and foreign persons that engage in certain transactions.
- Sec. 102. Prohibitions with respect to the transfer of arms and related materials to Syria.
- Sec. 103. Rule of construction.
- Sec. 104. Definitions.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO SYRIA HUMAN RIGHTS
 ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2012

- Sec. 201. 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. 202. 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.
- Sec. 203. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons who hinder humanitarian access.
- Sec. 204. Report on certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in certain human rights violations in Syria.

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

- Sec. 301. Report on monitoring and evaluating of ongoing assistance programs in Syria and to the Syrian people.
- Sec. 302. Assessment of potential methods to enhance the protection of civilians.
- Sec. 303. Assistance to advance a comprehensive relief and recovery strategy in Syria.
- Sec. 304. Assistance to support entities taking actions relating to gathering evidence for investigations into war crimes or crimes against humanity in Syria since March 2011.

TITLE IV—SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA

- Sec. 401. Suspension of sanctions with respect to Syria.
- Sec. 402. Waivers and exemptions.

TITLE V—REGULATORY AUTHORITY, COST LIMITATION, AND
 SUNSET

- Sec. 501. Regulatory authority.
- Sec. 502. Cost limitation.
- Sec. 503. Authority to consolidate reports.
- Sec. 504. Sunset.

1 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 It is the sense of Congress that—

3 (1) Bashar al-Assad's murderous actions
4 against the people of Syria have directly contributed
5 to the deaths of more than 480,000 civilians, led to
6 the destruction of more than 50 percent of Syria's
7 critical infrastructure, and forced the displacement
8 of more than 14,000,000 people, precipitating one of
9 the worst humanitarian crises in more than 60
10 years;

11 (2) international actions to protect vulnerable
12 populations from attack by uniformed and irregular
13 forces associated with the Assad regime, including
14 Hezbollah, on land and by air, including through the
15 use of barrel bombs, chemical weapons, mass starva-
16 tion, industrial-scale torture and execution of polit-
17 ical dissidents, sniper attacks against pregnant
18 women, and the deliberate targeting of medical fa-
19 cilities, schools, residential areas, and community
20 gathering places, including markets, have been insuf-
21 ficient to date;

22 (3) Assad's use of chemical weapons, including
23 chlorine, against the Syrian people violates the
24 Chemical Weapons Convention;

25 (4) violent attacks resulting in death, injury,
26 imprisonment or threat of prosecution against hu-

1 humanitarian aid workers and diplomatic personnel, as
2 well as attacks on humanitarian supplies, facilities,
3 transports, and assets, and acts to impede the access
4 and secure movement of all humanitarian personnel
5 are in violation of international humanitarian law
6 and impede the lifesaving work of humanitarian or-
7 ganizations and diplomatic institutions; and

8 (5) Assad's continued claim of leadership and
9 war crimes in Syria have served as a rallying point
10 for the extremist ideology of the Islamic State,
11 Jabhat al-Nusra, and other terrorist organizations.

12 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

13 It is the policy of the United States that all diplo-
14 matic and coercive economic means should be utilized to
15 compel the government of Bashar al-Assad to immediately
16 halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people and to
17 support an immediate transition to a democratic govern-
18 ment in Syria that respects the rule of law, human rights,
19 and peaceful co-existence with its neighbors.

1 **TITLE I—ADDITIONAL ACTIONS**
2 **IN CONNECTION WITH THE**
3 **NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH**
4 **RESPECT TO SYRIA**

5 **SEC. 101. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CENTRAL BANK**
6 **OF SYRIA AND FOREIGN PERSONS THAT EN-**
7 **GAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.**

8 (a) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN MEASURES TO CEN-
9 TRAL BANK OF SYRIA.—Except as provided in subsections
10 (a) and (b) of section 402, the President shall apply the
11 measures described in section 5318A(b)(5) of title 31,
12 United States Code, to the Central Bank of Syria.

13 (b) BLOCKING PROPERTY OF FOREIGN PERSONS
14 THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on and after the
16 date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment
17 of this Act, the President shall impose on a foreign
18 person the sanctions described in subsection (c) if
19 the President determines that such foreign person
20 has, on or after such date of enactment, knowingly
21 engaged in an activity described in paragraph (2).

22 (2) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign person
23 engages in an activity described in this paragraph if
24 the foreign person—

1 (A) knowingly provided significant finan-
2 cial, material or technological support to (in-
3 cluding engaging in or facilitating a significant
4 transaction or transactions with) or provided
5 significant financial services for—

6 (i) the Government of Syria (including
7 Syria's intelligence and security services or
8 its armed forces or government entities op-
9 erating as a business enterprise) and the
10 Central Bank of Syria, or any of its agents
11 or affiliates; or

12 (ii) a foreign person subject to sanc-
13 tions pursuant to—

14 (I) the International Emergency
15 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C.
16 1701 et seq.) with respect to Syria or
17 any other provision of law that im-
18 poses sanctions with respect to Syria;
19 or

20 (II) a resolution that is agreed to
21 by the United Nations Security Coun-
22 cil that imposes sanctions with respect
23 to Syria;

24 (B) knowingly—

1 (i) sold or provided significant goods,
2 services, technology, information, or other
3 support that could directly and signifi-
4 cantly facilitate the maintenance or expan-
5 sion of Syria's domestic production of nat-
6 ural gas or petroleum or petroleum prod-
7 ucts of Syrian origin in areas controlled by
8 the Government of Syria;

9 (ii) sold or provided to Syria crude oil
10 or condensate, refined petroleum products,
11 liquefied natural gas, or petrochemical
12 products that have a fair market value of
13 \$500,000 or more or that during a 12-
14 month period have an aggregate fair mar-
15 ket value of \$2,000,000 or more in areas
16 controlled by the Government of Syria;

17 (iii) sold or provided civilian aircraft
18 or spare parts, or provides significant
19 goods, services, or technologies associated
20 with the operation of aircraft or airlines to
21 any foreign person operating in areas con-
22 trolled by the Government of Syria; or

23 (iv) sold or provided significant goods,
24 services, or technology to a foreign person
25 operating in the shipping (including ports

1 and free trade zones), transportation, or
2 telecommunications sectors in areas controlled by the Government of Syria;

3 (C) knowingly facilitated efforts by a foreign
4 person to carry out an activity described in
5 subparagraph (A) or (B);

6 (D) knowingly provided loans, credits, including
7 export credits, or financing to carry out
8 an activity described in subparagraph (A) or
9 (B); and

10 (E) is owned or controlled by a foreign
11 person that engaged in the activities described
12 in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

13 (e) SANCTIONS AGAINST A FOREIGN PERSON.—The
14 sanctions to be imposed on a foreign person described in
15 subsection (b) are the following:

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall exercise
17 all powers granted by the International Emergency
18 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except
19 that the requirements of section 202 of such
20 Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent
21 necessary to freeze and prohibit all transactions in
22 all property and interests in property of the foreign
23 person if such property and interests in property are
24 in the United States, come within the United States,
25

1 or are or come within the possession or control of a
2 United States person.

3 (2) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION,
4 OR PAROLE.—

5 (A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An
6 alien who the Secretary of State or the Sec-
7 retary of Homeland Security (or a designee of
8 one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason
9 to believe, meets any of the criteria described in
10 subsection (a) is—

11 (i) inadmissible to the United States;

12 (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other
13 documentation to enter the United States;
14 and

15 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted
16 or paroled into the United States or to re-
17 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-
18 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
19 seq.).

20 (B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

21 (i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing con-
22 sular officer, the Secretary of State, or the
23 Secretary of Homeland Security (or a des-
24 ignee of one of such Secretaries) shall re-
25 voke any visa or other entry documentation

1 issued to an alien who meets any of the
2 criteria described in subsection (a) regard-
3 less of when issued.

4 (ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A rev-
5 ocation under clause (i)—

6 (I) shall take effect immediately;
7 and

8 (II) shall automatically cancel
9 any other valid visa or entry docu-
10 mentation that is in the alien's pos-
11 session.

12 (3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
13 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions
14 under paragraph (2) shall not apply to an alien if
15 admitting the alien into the United States is nec-
16 cessary to permit the United States to comply with
17 the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the
18 United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26,
19 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947,
20 between the United Nations and the United States,
21 or other applicable international obligations.

22 (4) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in
23 subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the Inter-
24 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
25 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that knowingly

1 violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or
2 causes a violation of regulations promulgated under
3 section 501(a) to carry out paragraph (1) of this
4 subsection to the same extent that such penalties
5 apply to a person that knowingly commits an unlaw-
6 ful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

7 **SEC. 102. PROHIBITIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER**
8 **OF ARMS AND RELATED MATERIALS TO**
9 **SYRIA.**

10 (a) SANCTIONS.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on and after the
12 date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment
13 of this Act, the President shall impose on a foreign
14 person the sanctions described in subsection (b) if
15 the President determines that such foreign person
16 has, on or after such date of enactment, knowingly
17 exported, transferred, or provided significant finan-
18 cial, material, or technological support to the Gov-
19 ernment of Syria to—

20 (A) acquire or develop chemical, biological,
21 or nuclear weapons or related technologies;

22 (B) acquire or develop ballistic or cruise
23 missile capabilities;

1 (C) acquire or develop destabilizing num-
2 bers and types of advanced conventional weap-
3 ons;

4 (D) acquire defense articles, defense serv-
5 ices, or defense information (as such terms are
6 defined under the Arms Export Control Act (22
7 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)); or

8 (E) acquire items designated by the Presi-
9 dent for purposes of the United States Muni-
10 tions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms
11 Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

12 (2) APPLICABILITY TO OTHER FOREIGN PER-
13 SONS.—The sanctions described in subsection (b)
14 shall also be imposed on any foreign person that—

15 (A) is a successor entity to a foreign per-
16 son described in paragraph (1); or

17 (B) is owned or controlled by a foreign
18 person described in paragraph (1).

19 (b) SANCTIONS AGAINST A FOREIGN PERSON.—The
20 sanctions to be imposed on a foreign person described in
21 subsection (a) are the following:

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall exercise
23 all powers granted by the International Emergency
24 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (ex-
25 cept that the requirements of section 202 of such

1 Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent
2 necessary to freeze and prohibit all transactions in
3 all property and interests in property of the foreign
4 person if such property and interests in property are
5 in the United States, come within the United States,
6 or are or come within the possession or control of a
7 United States person.

8 (2) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION,
9 OR PAROLE.—

10 (A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An
11 alien who the Secretary of State or the Sec-
12 retary of Homeland Security (or a designee of
13 one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason
14 to believe, meets any of the criteria described in
15 subsection (a) is—

16 (i) inadmissible to the United States;

17 (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other
18 documentation to enter the United States;
19 and

20 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted
21 or paroled into the United States or to re-
22 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-
23 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
24 seq.).

25 (B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

1 (i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing con-
2 sular officer, the Secretary of State, or the
3 Secretary of Homeland Security (or a des-
4 ignee of one of such Secretaries) shall re-
5 voke any visa or other entry documentation
6 issued to an alien who meets any of the
7 criteria described in subsection (a) regard-
8 less of when issued.

9 (ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A rev-
10 ocation under clause (i)—

11 (I) shall take effect immediately;

12 and

13 (II) shall automatically cancel
14 any other valid visa or entry docu-
15 mentation that is in the alien's pos-
16 session.

17 (3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
18 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions
19 under paragraph (2) shall not apply to an alien if
20 admitting the alien into the United States is nec-
21 essary to permit the United States to comply with
22 the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the
23 United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26,
24 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947,

1 between the United Nations and the United States,
2 or other applicable international obligations.

3 (4) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
4 tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
5 violation of any regulation, license, or order issued
6 to carry out this section shall be subject to the pen-
7 alties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section
8 206 of the International Emergency Economic Pow-
9 ers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a
10 person that commits an unlawful act described in
11 subsection (a) of that section.

12 **SEC. 103. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

13 The sanctions that are required to be imposed under
14 this title are in addition to other similar or related sanc-
15 tions that are required to be imposed under any other pro-
16 vision of law.

17 **SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.**

18 In this title:

19 (1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms “admitted”
20 and “alien” have the meanings given such terms in
21 section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act
22 (8 U.S.C. 1101).

23 (2) FINANCIAL, MATERIAL, OR TECHNOLOGICAL
24 SUPPORT.—The term “financial, material, or techno-
25 logical support” has the meaning given such term in

1 section 542.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regula-
2 tions, as such section was in effect on the date of
3 the enactment of this Act.

4 (3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
5 son” means any citizen or national of a foreign
6 country, or any entity not organized solely under the
7 laws of the United States or existing solely in the
8 United States.

9 (4) GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA.—The term “Gov-
10 ernment of Syria” has the meaning given such term
11 in section 542.305 of title 31, Code of Federal Reg-
12 ulations, as such section was in effect on the date
13 of the enactment of this Act.

14 (5) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” has
15 the meaning given such term in section 566.312 of
16 title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such sec-
17 tion was in effect on the date of the enactment of
18 this Act.

19 (6) PERSON.—The term “person” means an in-
20 dividual or entity.

21 (7) PETROLEUM OR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OF
22 SYRIAN ORIGIN.—The term “petroleum or petroleum
23 products of Syrian origin” has the meaning given
24 such term in section 542.314 of title 31, Code of

1 Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect on
2 the date of the enactment of this Act.

3 (8) SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTION OR TRANS-
4 ACTIONS; SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL SERVICES.—A
5 transaction or transactions or financial services shall
6 be determined to be a significant for purposes of this
7 section in accordance with section 566.404 of title
8 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such section
9 was in effect on the date of the enactment of this
10 Act.

11 (9) SYRIA.—The term “Syria” has the meaning
12 given such term in section 542.316 of title 31, Code
13 of Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect
14 on the date of the enactment of this Act.

15 (10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
16 “United States person” means any United States
17 citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized
18 under the laws of the United States (including for-
19 eign branches), or any person in the United States.

1 **TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO**
2 **SYRIA HUMAN RIGHTS AC-**
3 **COUNTABILITY ACT OF 2012**

4 **SEC. 201. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
5 **CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE**
6 **FOR OR COMPLICIT IN HUMAN RIGHTS**
7 **ABUSES COMMITTED AGAINST CITIZENS OF**
8 **SYRIA OR THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 702(e) of the Syria
10 Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C.
11 8791(e)) is amended to read as follows:

12 “(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall exer-
14 cise all powers granted by the International Emer-
15 gency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et
16 seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of
17 such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the
18 extent necessary to freeze and prohibit all trans-
19 actions in all property and interests in property of
20 a person on the list required by subsection (b) if
21 such property and interests in property are in the
22 United States, come within the United States, or are
23 or come within the possession or control of a United
24 States person.

1 criteria described in subsection (b) regard-
2 less of when issued.

3 “(ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A
4 revocation under clause (i)—

5 “(I) shall take effect imme-
6 diately; and

7 “(II) shall automatically cancel
8 any other valid visa or entry docu-
9 mentation that is in the alien’s pos-
10 session.

11 “(3) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
12 tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
13 violation of this section or any regulation, license, or
14 order issued to carry out this section shall be subject
15 to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c)
16 of section 206 of the International Emergency Eco-
17 nomic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same ex-
18 tent as a person that commits an unlawful act de-
19 scribed in subsection (a) of that section.

20 “(4) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President
21 shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the
22 enactment of this section, promulgate regulations as
23 necessary for the implementation of this section.

24 “(5) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
25 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions

1 under paragraph (2) shall not apply to an alien if
2 admitting the alien into the United States is nec-
3 essary to permit the United States to comply with
4 the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the
5 United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26,
6 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947,
7 between the United Nations and the United States,
8 or other applicable international obligations.

9 “(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
10 this section shall be construed to limit the authority
11 of the President to impose additional sanctions pur-
12 suant to the International Emergency Economic
13 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), relevant Exec-
14 utive orders, regulations, or other provisions of
15 law.”.

16 (b) SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES DESCRIBED.—
17 Section 702 of the Syria Human Rights Accountability
18 Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791) is amended by adding at
19 the end the following:

20 “(d) SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES DE-
21 SCRIBED.—In subsection (b), the term ‘serious human
22 rights abuses’ includes—

23 “(1) the deliberate targeting of civilian infra-
24 structure to include schools, hospitals, markets, and

1 other infrastructure that is essential to human life,
2 such as power and water systems; and

3 “(2) the deliberate diversion, hindering, or
4 blocking of access for humanitarian purposes, in-
5 cluding access across conflict lines and borders.”.

6 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
7 subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on the date of
8 the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to
9 the imposition of sanctions under section 702(a) of the
10 Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 on after
11 such date of enactment.

12 **SEC. 202. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
13 **THE TRANSFER OF GOODS OR TECH-**
14 **NOLOGIES TO SYRIA THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE**
15 **USED TO COMMIT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.**

16 Section 703(b)(2)(C) of the Syria Human Rights Ac-
17 countability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8792(b)(2)(C)) is
18 amended—

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

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

22 (3) by adding at the end the following:

23 “(iii) any article designated by the
24 President for purposes of the United
25 States Munitions List under section

1 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act
 2 (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)); or

3 “(iv) other goods or technologies that
 4 the President determines may be used by
 5 the Government of Syria to commit human
 6 rights abuses against the people of Syria.”.

7 **SEC. 203. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
 8 **PERSONS WHO HINDER HUMANITARIAN AC-**
 9 **CESS.**

10 The Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012
 11 (22 U.S.C. 8791 et seq.) is amended—

12 (1) by redesignating sections 705 and 706 as
 13 sections 706 and 707, respectively;

14 (2) by inserting after section 704 the following:

15 **“SEC. 705. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
 16 **PERSONS WHO HINDER HUMANITARIAN AC-**
 17 **CESS.**

18 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanc-
 19 tions described in section 702(e) with respect to each per-
 20 son on the list required by subsection (b).

21 “(b) LIST OF PERSONS WHO HINDER HUMANI-
 22 TARIAN ACCESS.—

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days
 24 after the date of the enactment of the Caesar Syria
 25 Civilian Protection Act of 2017, the President shall

1 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
2 a list of persons that the President determines have
3 engaged in deliberate diversion, hindering, or block-
4 ing of access for humanitarian purposes for the
5 United Nations, its specialized agencies and imple-
6 menting partners, national and international non-
7 governmental organizations, and all other actors en-
8 gaged in humanitarian relief activities in Syria, in-
9 cluding through the deliberate targeting of such hu-
10 manitarian actors and activities in Syria and across
11 conflict lines and borders.

12 “(2) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall
13 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
14 an updated list under paragraph (1)—

15 “(A) not later than 300 days after the date
16 of the enactment of the Caesar Syria Civilian
17 Protection Act of 2017 and every 180 days
18 thereafter; and

19 “(B) as new information becomes avail-
20 able.

21 “(3) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAIL-
22 ABILITY.—

23 “(A) FORM.—The list required by para-
24 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
25 form but may contain a classified annex.

1 “(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclas-
2 sified portion of the list required by paragraph
3 (1) shall be made available to the public and
4 posted on the Web sites of the Department of
5 the Treasury and the Department of State.”;
6 and
7 (3) in section 706 (as so redesignated), by
8 striking “or 704” and inserting “704, or 705”.

9 **SEC. 204. REPORT ON CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RE-**
10 **SPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT IN CERTAIN**
11 **HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SYRIA.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the
13 date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall sub-
14 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed
15 report with respect to whether each person described in
16 subsection (c) is a person that meets the requirements de-
17 scribed in section 702(b) of the Syria Human Rights Ac-
18 countability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791(b)) for purposes
19 of inclusion on the list of persons who are responsible for
20 or complicit in certain human rights abuses under such
21 section.

22 (b) JUSTIFICATION.—The President shall include in
23 the report required by subsection (a) a description of the
24 reasons why any of the individuals described in subsection
25 (c) do not meet the requirements described in section

1 702(b) of the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of
2 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791(b)), including information on
3 whether sufficient credible evidence of responsibility for
4 such abuses was found.

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

- 7 (1) Bashar Al-Assad.
- 8 (2) Asthma Al-Assad.
- 9 (3) Rami Makhlouf.
- 10 (4) Bouthayna Shaaban.
- 11 (5) Walid Moallem.
- 12 (6) Ali Al-Salim.
- 13 (7) Wael Nader Al-Halqi.
- 14 (8) Jamil Hassan.
- 15 (9) Suhail Hassan.
- 16 (10) Ali Mamluk.
- 17 (11) Muhammed Khadour, Deir Ez Zor Mili-
18 tary and Security.
- 19 (12) Jamal Razzouq, Security Branch 243.
- 20 (13) Munzer Ghanam, Air Force Intelligence.
- 21 (14) Daas Hasan Ali, Branch 327.
- 22 (15) Jassem Ali Jassem Hamad, Political Secu-
23 rity.
- 24 (16) Samir Muhammad Youssef, Military Intel-
25 ligence.

- 1 (17) Ali Ahmad Dayoub, Air Force Intelligence.
- 2 (18) Khaled Muhsen Al-Halabi, Security
- 3 Branch 335.
- 4 (19) Mahmoud Kahila, Political Security.
- 5 (20) Zuhair Ahmad Hamad, Provincial Secu-
- 6 rity.
- 7 (21) Wafiq Nasser, Security Branch 245.
- 8 (22) Qussay Mayoub, Air Force Intelligence.
- 9 (23) Muhammad Ammar Sardini, Political Se-
- 10 curity.
- 11 (24) Fouad Hammouda, Military Security.
- 12 (25) Hasan Daaboul, Branch 261.
- 13 (26) Yahia Wahbi, Air Force Intelligence.
- 14 (27) Okab Saqer, Security Branch 318.
- 15 (28) Husam Luqa, Political Security.
- 16 (29) Sami Al-Hasan, Security Branch 219.
- 17 (30) Yassir Deeb, Political Security.
- 18 (31) Ibrahim Darwish, Security Branch 220.
- 19 (32) Nasser Deeb, Political Security.
- 20 (33) Abdullatif Al-Fahed, Security Branch 290.
- 21 (34) Adeb Namer Salamah, Air Force Intel-
- 22 ligence.
- 23 (35) Akram Muhammed, State Security.
- 24 (36) Reyad Abbas, Political Security.
- 25 (37) Ali Abdullah Ayoub, Syrian Armed Forces.

- 1 (38) Fahd Jassem Al-Frej, Defense Ministry.
2 (39) Issam Halaq, Air Force.
3 (40) Ghassan Al-Abdullah, General Intelligence
4 Directorate.
5 (41) Maher Al-Assad, Republican Guard.
6 (42) Fahad Al-Farouch.
7 (43) Rafiq Shahada, Military Intelligence.
8 (44) Loay Al-Ali, Military Intelligence.
9 (45) Nawfal Al-Husayn, Military Intelligence.
10 (46) Muhammad Zamrini, Military Intelligence.
11 (47) Muhammad Mahallah, Military Intel-
12 ligence.

13 (d) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

14 (1) FORM.—The list required by subsection (a)
15 shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may
16 contain a classified annex if necessary.

17 (2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified
18 portion of the list required by paragraph (1) shall be
19 made available to the public and posted on the Web
20 sites of the Department of the Treasury and the De-
21 partment of State.

22 (e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appro-
23 priate congressional committees” means—

24 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
25 Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on

1 Ways and Means, and the Committee on the Judiciary
2 of the House of Representatives; and

3 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
4 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,
5 and the Committee on the Judiciary of the
6 Senate.

7 **TITLE III—REPORTS AND WAIVER**
8 **FOR HUMANITARIAN-RELATED**
9 **ACTIVITIES WITH RESPECT**
10 **TO SYRIA**

11 **SEC. 301. REPORT ON MONITORING AND EVALUATING OF**
12 **ONGOING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN SYRIA**
13 **AND TO THE SYRIAN PEOPLE.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
15 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
16 and the Administrator of the United States Agency for
17 International Development shall submit to the Committee
18 on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and
19 the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report
20 on the monitoring and evaluation of ongoing assistance
21 programs in Syria and for the Syrian people, including
22 assistance provided through multilateral organizations.

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

1 (1) the specific project monitoring and evalua-
2 tion plans, including measurable goals and perform-
3 ance metrics for assistance in Syria;

4 (2) a description of the memorandums of un-
5 derstanding entered into by the Department of
6 State, the United States Agency for International
7 Development, and their respective Inspectors Gen-
8 eral and the multilateral organizations through
9 which United States assistance will be delivered that
10 formalize requirements for the sharing of informa-
11 tion between such entities for the conduct of audits,
12 investigations, and evaluations; and

13 (3) the major challenges to monitoring and
14 evaluating such programs.

15 **SEC. 302. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL METHODS TO EN-**
16 **HANCE THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS.**

17 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the
18 date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall sub-
19 mit to the appropriate congressional committee a report
20 that—

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

1 (A) the operational and legal requirements
2 for United States and coalition air power to es-
3 tablish a no-fly zone in Syria;

4 (B) the impact a no-fly zone in Syria
5 would have on humanitarian and counterter-
6 rorism efforts in Syria and the surrounding re-
7 gion; and

8 (C) the potential for force contributions
9 from other countries to establish a no-fly zone
10 in Syria;

11 (2) assesses the potential effectiveness, risks,
12 and operational requirements for the establishment
13 of one or more safe zones in Syria for internally dis-
14 placed persons or for the facilitation of humani-
15 tarian assistance, including—

16 (A) the operational and legal requirements
17 for United States and coalition forces to estab-
18 lish one or more safe zones in Syria;

19 (B) the impact one or more safe zones in
20 Syria would have on humanitarian and counter-
21 terrorism efforts in Syria and the surrounding
22 region; and

23 (C) the potential for contributions from
24 other countries and vetted non-state actor part-

1 ners to establish and maintain one or more safe
2 zones in Syria; and

3 (3) assesses the potential effectiveness, risks,
4 and operational requirements of other non-military
5 means to enhance the protection of civilians, espe-
6 cially civilians who are in besieged areas, trapped at
7 borders, or internally displaced.

8 (b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)
9 shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain
10 a classified annex if necessary.

11 (c) CONSULTATION.—The report required by sub-
12 section (a) shall be informed by consultations with the De-
13 partment of State, the United States Agency for Inter-
14 national Development, the Department of Defense, and
15 international and local organizations operating in Syria or
16 in neighboring countries to alleviate the suffering of the
17 Syrian people.

18 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appro-
19 priate congressional committees” means—

20 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
21 Committee on Armed Services of the House of Rep-
22 resentatives; and

23 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
24 the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

1 **SEC. 303. ASSISTANCE TO ADVANCE A COMPREHENSIVE RE-**
2 **LIEF AND RECOVERY STRATEGY IN SYRIA.**

3 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
4 gress that—

5 (1) the Government of Syria is in violation of
6 numerous United Nations Security Council resolu-
7 tions regarding the provision of humanitarian assist-
8 ance to the people of Syria; and

9 (2) the Government of the Russian Federation,
10 as a guarantor of prospective cessations of hostilities
11 in Syria, is complicit in the humanitarian crisis in
12 Syria due to its failure to enforce such United Na-
13 tions Security Council resolutions.

14 (b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—The Presi-
15 dent is authorized to provide assistance to advance a com-
16 prehensive relief and recovery strategy in Syria that in-
17 cludes the policy objectives described in subsection (c).
18 The President shall coordinate the provision of assistance
19 under this subsection with other donors, international or-
20 ganizations, international financial institutions, and inter-
21 national and local nongovernmental organizations.

22 (c) POLICY OBJECTIVES DESCRIBED.—The policy
23 objectives described in this subsection are the following:

24 (1) To meet immediate humanitarian needs in
25 Syria and in neighboring countries hosting signifi-
26 cant numbers of Syria refugees.

1 (2) To support the peaceful resolution of the
2 conflict and the establishment of an inclusive, demo-
3 cratic government in Syria that demonstrates re-
4 spect for the rule of law, human rights, religious
5 freedom, and peaceful co-existence with its neigh-
6 bors.

7 (3) To build the capacity of legitimate local
8 councils and leaders inside Syria such that they may
9 provide basic services in areas liberated from the Is-
10 lamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

11 (4) To support the inclusion and participation
12 of women, minorities, business leaders, civil society
13 organizations, and traditional and religious leaders,
14 including from religious minority groups, in peace
15 processes and transitional governance arrangements
16 in Syria.

17 (5) To work to ensure that any transitional ar-
18 rangements or future governments in Syria reflect
19 commitments to—

20 (A) inclusive and representative democ-
21 racy;

22 (B) open and transparent governance;

23 (C) respect for the rule of law, human
24 rights, and religious freedom;

25 (D) accountability and reconciliation;

1 (E) ending the violence and supporting
2 peace and security throughout the country;

3 (F) stability and peaceful co-existence
4 throughout the region; and

5 (G) relief, recovery, and reconstruction
6 throughout the country, including the rehabili-
7 tation and reintegration of former combatants.

8 (6) To build the capacity of legitimate gov-
9 erning institutions following a democratic transition
10 in Syria.

11 (7) To ensure that the Syria Reconstruction
12 Trust Fund, a multi-donor trust fund established in
13 2013 to which the United States is a contributing
14 member, continues to function as a suitable mecha-
15 nism through which United States contributions can
16 leverage the support of other donors for the delivery
17 of essential services in Syria, particularly in areas
18 liberated from the Assad regime or ISIS control,
19 until such mechanism is no longer necessary or ap-
20 propriate.

21 (d) COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONOR NA-
22 TIONS.—The United States should work with other donor
23 countries, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, to increase
24 donor contributions to multilateral mechanisms that meet

1 immediate humanitarian needs in Syria and accomplish
2 the policy objectives described in subsection (c).

3 **SEC. 304. ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT ENTITIES TAKING AC-**
4 **TIONS RELATING TO GATHERING EVIDENCE**
5 **FOR INVESTIGATIONS INTO WAR CRIMES OR**
6 **CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN SYRIA SINCE**
7 **MARCH 2011.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, acting
9 through the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human
10 Rights and Labor and the Assistant Secretary for Inter-
11 national Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, is au-
12 thorized to provide assistance to support entities that are
13 conducting criminal investigations, building Syrian inves-
14 tigative capacity, supporting prosecutions in national
15 courts, collecting evidence and preserving the chain of evi-
16 dence for eventual prosecution against those who have
17 committed war crimes or crimes against humanity in
18 Syria, including the aiding and abetting of such crimes
19 by foreign governments and organizations supporting the
20 Government of Syria, since March 2011.

21 (b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date
22 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall
23 submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
24 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-

1 tions of the Senate a detailed report on assistance pro-
2 vided under subsection (a).

3 **TITLE IV—SUSPENSION OF**
4 **SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT**
5 **TO SYRIA**

6 **SEC. 401. SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
7 **SYRIA.**

8 (a) SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.—

9 (1) NEGOTIATIONS NOT CONCLUDING IN
10 AGREEMENT.—If the President determines that
11 internationally recognized negotiations to resolve the
12 violence in Syria have not concluded in an agree-
13 ment or are likely not to conclude in an agreement,
14 the President may suspend, as appropriate, in whole
15 or in part, the imposition of sanctions otherwise re-
16 quired under this Act or any amendment made by
17 this Act for a period not to exceed 120 days, and re-
18 newable for additional periods not to exceed 120
19 days, if the President submits to the appropriate
20 congressional committees in writing a determination
21 and certification that the Government of Syria has
22 ended military attacks against and gross violations
23 of the human rights of the Syrian people, specifi-
24 cally—

1 (A) the air space over Syria is no longer
2 being utilized by the Government of Syria and
3 associated forces to target civilian populations
4 through the use of incendiary devices, including
5 barrel bombs, chemical weapons, and conven-
6 tional arms, including air-delivered missiles and
7 explosives;

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

14 (C) the Government of Syria is releasing
15 all political prisoners forcibly held within the
16 Assad regime prison system, including the fa-
17 cilities maintained by various security, intel-
18 ligence, and military elements associated with
19 the Government of Syria and allowed full access
20 to the same facilities for investigations by ap-
21 propriate international human rights organiza-
22 tions; and

23 (D) the forces of the Government of Syria
24 and associated forces, including Hezbollah, ir-
25 regular Iranian forces, and Russian government

1 air assets, are no longer engaged in deliberate
2 targeting of medical facilities, schools, residen-
3 tial areas, and community gathering places, in-
4 cluding markets, in flagrant violation of inter-
5 national norms.

6 (2) NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDING IN AGREE-
7 MENT.—

8 (A) INITIAL SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.—

9 If the President determines that internationally
10 recognized negotiations to resolve the violence
11 in Syria have concluded in an agreement or are
12 likely to conclude in an agreement, the Presi-
13 dent may suspend, as appropriate, in whole or
14 in part, the imposition of sanctions otherwise
15 required under this Act or any amendment
16 made by this Act for a period not to exceed 120
17 days if the President submits to the appropriate
18 congressional committees in writing a deter-
19 mination and certification that—

20 (i) in the case in which the negotia-
21 tions are likely to conclude in an agree-
22 ment—

23 (I) the Government of Syria, the
24 Syrian High Negotiations Committee
25 or its successor, and appropriate

1 international parties are participating
2 in direct, face-to-face negotiations;
3 and

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

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

14 (B) RENEWAL OF SUSPENSION OF SANC-
15 TIONS.—The President may renew a suspension
16 of sanctions under subparagraph (A) for addi-
17 tional periods not to exceed 120 days if, for
18 each such additional period, the President sub-
19 mits to the appropriate congressional commit-
20 tees in writing a determination and certification
21 that—

22 (i) the conditions described in clauses
23 (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) are con-
24 tinuing to be met;

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

6 (iii) the Government of Syria and as-
7 sociated forces have ceased attacks against
8 Syrian civilians; and

9 (iv) the Government of Syria has pub-
10 lically committed to negotiations for a
11 transitional government in Syria and con-
12 tinues to demonstrate that commitment
13 through sustained engagement in talks and
14 substantive and verifiable progress towards
15 the implementation of such an agreement.

16 (3) BRIEFING AND REIMPOSITION OF SANC-
17 TIONS.—

18 (A) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days
19 after the President submits to the appropriate
20 congressional committees a determination and
21 certification in the case of a renewal of suspen-
22 sion of sanctions under paragraph (2)(B), and
23 every 30 days thereafter, the President shall
24 provide a briefing to the appropriate congres-

1 sional committees on the status and frequency
2 of negotiations described in paragraph (2).

3 (B) RE-IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—If
4 the President provides a briefing to the appro-
5 priate congressional committees under subpara-
6 graph (A) with respect to which the President
7 indicates a lapse in negotiations described in
8 paragraph (2) for a period that equals or ex-
9 ceeds 90 days, the sanctions that were sus-
10 pended under paragraph (2)(B) shall be re-im-
11 posed and any further suspension of such sanc-
12 tions is prohibited.

13 (4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
14 “appropriate congressional committees” means—

15 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
16 Committee on Financial Services, the Com-
17 mittee on Ways and Means, and the Committee
18 on the Judiciary of the House of Representa-
19 tives; and

20 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
21 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
22 Urban Affairs, and the Committee on the Judi-
23 ciary of the Senate.

24 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR
25 DETERMINING A TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT IN

1 SYRIA.—It is the sense of Congress that a transitional
2 government in Syria is a government that—

3 (1) is taking verifiable steps to release all polit-
4 ical prisoners and provided full access to Syrian
5 prisons for investigations by appropriate inter-
6 national human rights organizations;

7 (2) is taking verifiable steps to remove former
8 senior Syrian Government officials who are complicit
9 in the conception, implementation, or cover up of
10 war crimes, crimes against humanity, or human
11 rights abuses from government positions and any
12 person subject to sanctions under any provision of
13 law;

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

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

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

22 (4) is making tangible progress toward estab-
23 lishing an independent judiciary;

24 (5) is demonstrating respect for and compliance
25 with internationally recognized human rights and

1 basic freedoms as specified in the Universal Declara-
2 tion of Human Rights;

3 (6) is taking steps to verifiably fulfill its com-
4 mitments under the Chemical Weapons Convention
5 and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
6 Weapons and is making tangible progress toward be-
7 coming a signatory to Convention on the Prohibition
8 of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of
9 Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and
10 on their Destruction, entered into force March 26,
11 1975, and adhering to the Missile Technology Con-
12 trol Regime and other control lists, as necessary;

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

15 (8) is taking verifiable steps to remove from po-
16 sitions of authority within the intelligence and secu-
17 rity services as well as the military those who were
18 in a position of authority or responsibility during the
19 conflict and who under the authority of their posi-
20 tion were implicated in or implicit in the torture,
21 extrajudicial killing, or execution of civilians, to in-
22 clude those who were involved in decisionmaking or
23 execution of plans to use chemical weapons.

1 **SEC. 402. WAIVERS AND EXEMPTIONS.**

2 (a) **EXEMPTIONS.**—The following activities and
3 transactions shall be exempt from sanctions authorized
4 under this Act:

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

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

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

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

19 (b) **HUMANITARIAN AND DEMOCRACY ASSISTANCE**
20 **WAIVER.**—

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

1 (2) WAIVER.—Except as provided in paragraph
2 (5), the President may waive, on a case-by-case
3 basis, for a period not to exceed one year, and re-
4 newable for additional periods not to exceed one
5 year, the application of sanctions authorized under
6 this Act with respect to a person if the President
7 submits to the appropriate congressional committees
8 a written determination that the waiver is necessary
9 for purposes of providing humanitarian assistance or
10 support for democracy promotion to the people of
11 Syria.

12 (3) CONTENT OF WRITTEN DETERMINATION.—
13 A written determination submitted under paragraph
14 (1) with respect to a waiver shall include a descrip-
15 tion of all notification and accountability controls
16 that have been employed in order to ensure that the
17 activities covered by the waiver are humanitarian as-
18 sistance or support for democracy promotion and do
19 not entail any activities in Syria or dealings with the
20 Government of Syria not reasonably related to hu-
21 manitarian assistance or support for democracy pro-
22 motion.

23 (4) CLARIFICATION OF PERMITTED ACTIVITIES
24 UNDER WAIVER.—The President may not impose

1 sanctions authorized under this Act against a hu-
2 manitarian organization for—

3 (A) engaging in a financial transaction re-
4 lating to humanitarian assistance or for human-
5 itarian purposes pursuant to a waiver issued
6 under paragraph (1);

7 (B) transporting goods or services that are
8 necessary to carry out operations relating to
9 humanitarian assistance or humanitarian pur-
10 poses pursuant to such a waiver; or

11 (C) having incidental contact, in the course
12 of providing humanitarian assistance or aid for
13 humanitarian purposes pursuant to such a
14 waiver, with individuals who are under the con-
15 trol of a foreign person subject to sanctions
16 under this Act or any amendment made by this
17 Act unless the organization or its officers, mem-
18 bers, representatives or employees have engaged
19 in (or the President knows or has reasonable
20 ground to believe is engaged in or is likely to
21 engage in) conduct described in section
22 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) of the Immigration and
23 Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
24 1182(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI)).

1 (5) EXCEPTION TO WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The
2 President may not exercise the waiver authority
3 under paragraph (2) with respect to a foreign person
4 who has (or whose officers, members, representatives
5 or employees have) engaged in (or the President
6 knows or has reasonable ground to believe is en-
7 gaged in or is likely to engage in) conduct described
8 in section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) of the Immigration
9 and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
10 1182(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI)).

11 (c) WAIVER.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, on a
13 case-by-case basis and for periods not to exceed 120
14 days, waive the application of sanctions under this
15 Act with respect to a foreign person if the President
16 certifies to the appropriate congressional committees
17 that such waiver is vital to the national security in-
18 terests of the United States.

19 (2) CONSULTATION.—

20 (A) BEFORE WAIVER ISSUED.—Not later
21 than 5 days before the issuance of a waiver
22 under paragraph (1) is to take effect, the Presi-
23 dent shall notify and brief the appropriate con-
24 gressional committees on the status of the for-

1 eign person involvement in activities described
2 in this Act.

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

10 (3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
11 “appropriate congressional committees” means—

12 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
13 Committee on Financial Services, the Com-
14 mittee on Ways and Means, and the Committee
15 on the Judiciary of the House of Representa-
16 tives; and

17 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
18 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
19 Urban Affairs, and the Committee on the Judi-
20 ciary of the Senate.

21 (d) CODIFICATION OF CERTAIN SERVICES IN SUP-
22 PORT OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS’ ACTIVI-
23 TIES AUTHORIZED.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
25 graph (2), section 542.516 of title 31, Code of Fed-

1 eral Regulations (relating to certain services in sup-
2 port of nongovernmental organizations' activities au-
3 thorized), as in effect on the day before the date of
4 the enactment of this Act, shall—

5 (A) remain in effect on and after such date
6 of enactment; and

7 (B) in the case of a nongovernmental orga-
8 nization that is authorized to export or reexport
9 services to Syria under such section on the day
10 before such date of enactment, shall apply to
11 such organization on and after such date of en-
12 actment to the same extent and in the same
13 manner as such section applied to such organi-
14 zation on the day before such date of enact-
15 ment.

16 (2) EXCEPTION.—Section 542.516 of title 31,
17 Code of Federal Regulations, as codified under para-
18 graph (1), shall not apply with respect to a foreign
19 person who has (or whose officers, members, rep-
20 resentatives or employees have) engaged in (or the
21 President knows or has reasonable ground to believe
22 is engaged in or is likely to engage in) conduct de-
23 scribed in section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) of the Immi-
24 gration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
25 1182(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI)).

1 (e) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
3 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
4 President shall submit to the appropriate congres-
5 sional committees a report containing a strategy to
6 ensure that humanitarian organizations can access
7 financial services to ensure the safe and timely deliv-
8 ery of assistance to communities in need in Syria.

9 (2) CONSIDERATION OF DATA FROM OTHER
10 COUNTRIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZA-
11 TIONS.—In preparing the strategy required by para-
12 graph (1), the President shall consider credible data
13 already obtained by other countries and nongovern-
14 mental organizations, including organizations oper-
15 ating in Syria.

16 (3) FORM.—The strategy required by para-
17 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but
18 may contain a classified annex.

19 **TITLE V—REGULATORY AU-**
20 **THORITY, COST LIMITATION,**
21 **AND SUNSET**

22 **SEC. 501. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, not later
24 than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

1 promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementa-
2 tion of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

3 (b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not less than 10
4 days before the promulgation of regulations under sub-
5 section (a), the President shall notify and provide to the
6 appropriate congressional committees the proposed regula-
7 tions and the provisions of this Act and the amendments
8 made by this Act that the regulations are implementing.

9 (c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appro-
10 priate congressional committees” means—

11 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
12 Committee on Financial Services of the House of
13 Representatives; and

14 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
15 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
16 fairs of the Senate.

17 **SEC. 502. COST LIMITATION.**

18 No additional funds are authorized to carry out the
19 requirements of this Act and the amendments made by
20 this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using
21 amounts otherwise authorized.

22 **SEC. 503. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS.**

23 Any reports required to be submitted to the appro-
24 priate congressional committees under this Act or any
25 amendment made by this Act that are subject to a dead-

1 line for submission consisting of the same unit of time may
2 be consolidated into a single report that is submitted to
3 appropriate congressional committees pursuant to such
4 deadline. The consolidated reports must contain all infor-
5 mation required under this Act or any amendment made
6 by this Act, in addition to all other elements mandated
7 by previous law.

8 **SEC. 504. SUNSET.**

9 This Act shall cease to be effective beginning on De-
10 cember 31, 2021.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 1677
OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 3. Statement of policy.

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

- Sec. 101. Sanctions with respect to Central Bank of Syria and foreign persons that engage in certain transactions.
- Sec. 102. Prohibitions with respect to the transfer of arms and related materials to Syria.
- Sec. 103. Rule of construction.
- Sec. 104. Definitions.

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

- Sec. 201. 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. 202. 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.
- Sec. 203. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons who hinder humanitarian access.
- Sec. 204. Report on certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in certain human rights abuses in Syria.

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

- Sec. 301. Briefing on monitoring and evaluating of ongoing assistance programs in Syria and to the Syrian people.
- Sec. 302. Assessment of potential methods to enhance the protection of civilians.
- Sec. 303. Assistance to support entities taking actions relating to gathering evidence for investigations into war crimes or crimes against humanity in Syria since March 2011.

TITLE IV—SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA

- Sec. 401. Suspension of sanctions with respect to Syria.
- Sec. 402. Waivers and exemptions.

TITLE V—REGULATORY AUTHORITY, COST LIMITATION, AND
SUNSET

- Sec. 501. Implementation and regulatory authorities.
- Sec. 502. Cost limitation.
- Sec. 503. Authority to consolidate reports.
- Sec. 504. Sunset.

1 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 It is the sense of Congress that—

3 (1) Bashar al-Assad's murderous actions
4 against the people of Syria have directly contributed
5 to the deaths of more than 480,000 civilians, led to
6 the destruction of more than 50 percent of Syria's
7 critical infrastructure, and forced the displacement
8 of more than 14,000,000 people, precipitating one of
9 the worst humanitarian crises in more than 60
10 years;

11 (2) international actions to protect vulnerable
12 populations from attack by uniformed and irregular
13 forces associated with the Assad regime, including
14 Hezbollah, on land and by air, including through the
15 use of barrel bombs, chemical weapons, mass starva-

1 tion, industrial-scale torture and execution of polit-
2 ical dissidents, sniper attacks against pregnant
3 women, and the deliberate targeting of medical fa-
4 cilities, schools, residential areas, and community
5 gathering places, including markets, have been insuf-
6 ficient to date;

7 (3) Assad's use of chemical weapons, including
8 chlorine, against the Syrian people violates the
9 Chemical Weapons Convention, to which Syria is a
10 party;

11 (4) Assad's abhorrent use of chemical weapons,
12 most recently on April 4, 2017, in an attack on the
13 town of Khan Shakhyn in which more than 90 peo-
14 ple died, including women and children, and more
15 than 600 hundred people were injured, is condemned
16 in the strongest terms;

17 (5) violent attacks resulting in death, injury,
18 imprisonment or threat of prosecution against hu-
19 manitarian aid workers and diplomatic personnel, as
20 well as attacks on humanitarian supplies, facilities,
21 transports, and assets, and acts to impede the access
22 and secure movement of all humanitarian personnel
23 are in violation of international humanitarian law
24 and impede the lifesaving work of humanitarian or-
25 ganizations and diplomatic institutions; and

1 (6) Assad's continued claim of leadership and
2 war crimes in Syria have served as a rallying point
3 for the extremist ideology of the Islamic State,
4 Jabhat al-Nusra, and other terrorist organizations.

5 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

6 It is the policy of the United States that all diplo-
7 matic and coercive economic means should be utilized to
8 compel the government of Bashar al-Assad to immediately
9 halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people and to
10 support an immediate transition to a democratic govern-
11 ment in Syria that respects the rule of law, human rights,
12 and peaceful co-existence with its neighbors.

13 **TITLE I—ADDITIONAL ACTIONS**
14 **IN CONNECTION WITH THE**
15 **NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH**
16 **RESPECT TO SYRIA**

17 **SEC. 101. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CENTRAL BANK**
18 **OF SYRIA AND FOREIGN PERSONS THAT EN-**
19 **GAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.**

20 (a) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN MEASURES TO CEN-
21 TRAL BANK OF SYRIA.—Except as provided in subsections
22 (a) and (b) of section 402, the President shall apply the
23 measures described in section 5318A(b)(5) of title 31,
24 United States Code, to the Central Bank of Syria.

1 (b) BLOCKING PROPERTY OF FOREIGN PERSONS
2 THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on and after the
4 date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment
5 of this Act, the President shall impose on a foreign
6 person the sanctions described in subsection (c) if
7 the President determines that such foreign person,
8 on or after such date of enactment, knowingly en-
9 gages in an activity described in paragraph (2).

10 (2) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign person
11 engages in an activity described in this paragraph if
12 the foreign person—

13 (A) knowingly provides significant finan-
14 cial, material or technological support to (in-
15 cluding engaging in or facilitating a significant
16 transaction or transactions with) or provides
17 significant financial services for—

18 (i) the Government of Syria (including
19 government entities operating as a busi-
20 ness enterprise) and the Central Bank of
21 Syria, or any of its agencies or instrumen-
22 talities; or

23 (ii) a foreign person subject to sanc-
24 tions pursuant to—

1 (I) the International Emergency
2 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C.
3 1701 et seq.) with respect to Syria or
4 any other provision of law that im-
5 poses sanctions with respect to Syria;
6 or

7 (II) a resolution that is agreed to
8 by the United Nations Security Coun-
9 cil that imposes sanctions with respect
10 to Syria;

11 (B) knowingly—

12 (i) sells or provides significant goods,
13 services, technology, information, or other
14 support that directly and significantly fa-
15 cilitates the maintenance or expansion of
16 the Government of Syria’s domestic pro-
17 duction of natural gas or petroleum or pe-
18 troleum products of Syrian origin in areas
19 controlled by the Government of Syria or
20 associated forces;

21 (ii) sells or provides to the Govern-
22 ment of Syria crude oil or condensate, re-
23 fined petroleum products, liquefied natural
24 gas, or petrochemical products that have a
25 fair market value of \$500,000 or more or

1 that during a 12-month period have an ag-
2 gregate fair market value of \$2,000,000 or
3 more in areas controlled by the Govern-
4 ment of Syria or associated forces;

5 (iii) sells or provides aircraft or spare
6 parts, or provides significant goods, serv-
7 ices, or technologies associated with the op-
8 eration of such aircraft or air carriers to
9 any foreign person operating in areas con-
10 trolled by the Government of Syria or asso-
11 ciated forces that are used, in whole or in
12 part, for military purposes; or

13 (iv) sells or provides significant goods,
14 services, or technology to a foreign person
15 operating in the shipping (including ports
16 and free trade zones), transportation, or
17 telecommunications sectors in areas con-
18 trolled by the Government of Syria or asso-
19 ciated forces;

20 (C) knowingly facilitates efforts by a for-
21 eign person to carry out an activity described in
22 subparagraph (A) or (B); or

23 (D) knowingly provides significant loans,
24 credits, including export credits, or financing to

1 carry out an activity described in subparagraph
2 (A) or (B).

3 (c) SANCTIONS AGAINST A FOREIGN PERSON.—The
4 sanctions to be imposed on a foreign person described in
5 subsection (b) are the following:

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall exercise
7 all of the powers granted to the President under the
8 International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
9 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block
10 and prohibit all transactions in property and inter-
11 ests in property of the foreign person if such prop-
12 erty and interests in property are in the United
13 States, come within the United States, or are or
14 come within the possession or control of a United
15 States person.

16 (2) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION,
17 OR PAROLE.—

18 (A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An
19 alien who the Secretary of State or the Sec-
20 retary of Homeland Security (or a designee of
21 one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason
22 to believe, meets any of the criteria described in
23 subsection (a) is—

24 (i) inadmissible to the United States;

1 (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other
2 documentation to enter the United States;
3 and

4 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted
5 or paroled into the United States or to re-
6 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-
7 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
8 seq.).

9 (B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

10 (i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing con-
11 sular officer, the Secretary of State, or the
12 Secretary of Homeland Security (or a des-
13 ignee of one of such Secretaries) shall re-
14 voke any visa or other entry documentation
15 issued to an alien who meets any of the
16 criteria described in subsection (a) regard-
17 less of when issued.

18 (ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A rev-
19 ocation under clause (i)—

20 (I) shall take effect immediately;
21 and

22 (II) shall automatically cancel
23 any other valid visa or entry docu-
24 mentation that is in the alien's pos-
25 session.

1 (3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
2 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions
3 under paragraph (2) shall not apply to an alien if
4 admitting the alien into the United States is nec-
5 essary to permit the United States to comply with
6 the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the
7 United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26,
8 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947,
9 between the United Nations and the United States,
10 or other applicable international obligations.

11 (4) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in
12 subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the Inter-
13 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
14 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that knowingly
15 violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or
16 causes a violation of regulations promulgated under
17 section 501(a) to carry out paragraph (1) of this
18 subsection to the same extent that such penalties
19 apply to a person that knowingly commits an unlaw-
20 ful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

21 **SEC. 102. PROHIBITIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER**
22 **OF ARMS AND RELATED MATERIALS TO**
23 **SYRIA.**

24 (a) SANCTIONS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on and after the
2 date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment
3 of this Act, the President shall impose on a foreign
4 person the sanctions described in subsection (b) if
5 the President determines that such foreign person,
6 on or after such date of enactment, knowingly ex-
7 ports, transfers, or provides significant financial,
8 material, or technological support to the Government
9 of Syria to—

10 (A) acquire or develop chemical, biological,
11 or nuclear weapons or related technologies;

12 (B) acquire or develop ballistic or cruise
13 missile capabilities;

14 (C) acquire or develop destabilizing num-
15 bers and types of advanced conventional weap-
16 ons; or

17 (D) acquire defense articles, defense serv-
18 ices, or defense information (as such terms are
19 defined under the Arms Export Control Act (22
20 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)), if the President deter-
21 mines that a significant type or amount of such
22 articles, services, or information has been so ac-
23 quired.

24 (2) APPLICABILITY TO OTHER FOREIGN PER-
25 SONS.—The sanctions described in subsection (b)

1 shall also be imposed on any foreign person that is
2 a successor entity to a foreign person described in
3 paragraph (1).

4 (b) SANCTIONS AGAINST A FOREIGN PERSON.—The
5 sanctions to be imposed on a foreign person described in
6 subsection (a) are the following:

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall exercise
8 all powers granted by the International Emergency
9 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to
10 the extent necessary to freeze and prohibit all trans-
11 actions in all property and interests in property of
12 the foreign person if such property and interests in
13 property are in the United States, come within the
14 United States, or are or come within the possession
15 or control of a United States person.

16 (2) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION,
17 OR PAROLE.—

18 (A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An
19 alien who the Secretary of State or the Sec-
20 retary of Homeland Security (or a designee of
21 one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason
22 to believe, meets any of the criteria described in
23 subsection (a) is—

24 (i) inadmissible to the United States;

1 (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other
2 documentation to enter the United States;
3 and

4 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted
5 or paroled into the United States or to re-
6 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-
7 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
8 seq.).

9 (B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

10 (i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing con-
11 sular officer, the Secretary of State, or the
12 Secretary of Homeland Security (or a des-
13 ignee of one of such Secretaries) shall re-
14 voke any visa or other entry documentation
15 issued to an alien who meets any of the
16 criteria described in subsection (a) regard-
17 less of when issued.

18 (ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A rev-
19 ocation under clause (i)—

20 (I) shall take effect immediately;
21 and

22 (II) shall automatically cancel
23 any other valid visa or entry docu-
24 mentation that is in the alien's pos-
25 session.

1 (3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
2 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions
3 under paragraph (2) shall not apply to an alien if
4 admitting the alien into the United States is nec-
5 essary to permit the United States to comply with
6 the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the
7 United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26,
8 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947,
9 between the United Nations and the United States,
10 or other applicable international obligations.

11 (4) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
12 tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
13 violation of any regulation, license, or order issued
14 to carry out this section shall be subject to the pen-
15 alties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section
16 206 of the International Emergency Economic Pow-
17 ers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a
18 person that commits an unlawful act described in
19 subsection (a) of that section.

20 **SEC. 103. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

21 Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit the
22 authority of the President pursuant to the International
23 Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et
24 seq.).

1 **SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this title:

3 (1) **ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—The terms “admitted”
4 and “alien” have the meanings given such terms in
5 section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act
6 (8 U.S.C. 1101).

7 (2) **FINANCIAL, MATERIAL, OR TECHNOLOGICAL**
8 **SUPPORT.**—The term “financial, material, or techno-
9 logical support” has the meaning given such term in
10 section 542.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regula-
11 tions, as such section was in effect on the date of
12 the enactment of this Act.

13 (3) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign per-
14 son” means any citizen or national of a foreign
15 country, or any entity not organized solely under the
16 laws of the United States or existing solely in the
17 United States.

18 (4) **GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA.**—The term “Gov-
19 ernment of Syria” has the meaning given such term
20 in section 542.305 of title 31, Code of Federal Reg-
21 ulations, as such section was in effect on the date
22 of the enactment of this Act.

23 (5) **KNOWINGLY.**—The term “knowingly” has
24 the meaning given such term in section 566.312 of
25 title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such sec-

1 tion was in effect on the date of the enactment of
2 this Act.

3 (6) PERSON.—The term “person” means an in-
4 dividual or entity.

5 (7) PETROLEUM OR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OF
6 SYRIAN ORIGIN.—The term “petroleum or petroleum
7 products of Syrian origin” has the meaning given
8 such term in section 542.314 of title 31, Code of
9 Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect on
10 the date of the enactment of this Act.

11 (8) SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTION OR TRANS-
12 ACTIONS; SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL SERVICES.—A
13 transaction or transactions or financial services shall
14 be determined to be a significant for purposes of this
15 section in accordance with section 566.404 of title
16 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such section
17 was in effect on the date of the enactment of this
18 Act.

19 (9) SYRIA.—The term “Syria” has the meaning
20 given such term in section 542.316 of title 31, Code
21 of Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect
22 on the date of the enactment of this Act.

23 (10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
24 “United States person” means any United States
25 citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized

1 under the laws of the United States (including for-
2 eign branches), or any person in the United States.

3 **TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO**
4 **SYRIA HUMAN RIGHTS AC-**
5 **COUNTABILITY ACT OF 2012**

6 **SEC. 201. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
7 **CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE**
8 **FOR OR COMPLICIT IN HUMAN RIGHTS**
9 **ABUSES COMMITTED AGAINST CITIZENS OF**
10 **SYRIA OR THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 702(e) of the Syria
12 Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C.
13 8791(e)) is amended to read as follows:

14 “(e) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall exer-
16 cise all powers granted by the International Emer-
17 gency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et
18 seq.) to the extent necessary to freeze and prohibit
19 all transactions in all property and interests in prop-
20 erty of a person on the list required by subsection
21 (b) if such property and interests in property are in
22 the United States, come within the United States, or
23 are or come within the possession or control of a
24 United States person.

1 criteria described in subsection (b) regard-
2 less of when issued.

3 “(ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A
4 revocation under clause (i)—

5 “(I) shall take effect imme-
6 diately; and

7 “(II) shall automatically cancel
8 any other valid visa or entry docu-
9 mentation that is in the alien’s pos-
10 session.

11 “(3) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
12 tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
13 violation of this section or any regulation, license, or
14 order issued to carry out this section shall be subject
15 to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c)
16 of section 206 of the International Emergency Eco-
17 nomic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same ex-
18 tent as a person that commits an unlawful act de-
19 scribed in subsection (a) of that section.

20 “(4) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President
21 shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the
22 enactment of this section, promulgate regulations as
23 necessary for the implementation of this section.

24 “(5) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
25 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions

1 under paragraph (2) shall not apply to an alien if
2 admitting the alien into the United States is nec-
3 essary to permit the United States to comply with
4 the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the
5 United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26,
6 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947,
7 between the United Nations and the United States,
8 or other applicable international obligations.

9 “(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
10 this section shall be construed to limit the authority
11 of the President pursuant to the International
12 Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701
13 et seq.), relevant Executive orders, regulations, or
14 other provisions of law.”.

15 (b) SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES DESCRIBED.—
16 Section 702 of the Syria Human Rights Accountability
17 Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791) is amended by adding at
18 the end the following:

19 “(d) SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES DE-
20 SCRIBED.—In subsection (b), the term ‘serious human
21 rights abuses’ includes—

22 “(1) the deliberate targeting of civilian infra-
23 structure to include schools, hospitals, markets, and
24 other infrastructure that is essential to human life,
25 such as power and water systems; and

1 the Arms Export Control Act (22
2 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)); and

3 “(II) with respect to which the
4 President determines is significant for
5 purposes of the imposition of sanc-
6 tions under subsection (a); or

7 “(iv) other goods or technologies that
8 the President determines may be used by
9 the Government of Syria to commit human
10 rights abuses against the people of Syria.”.

11 **SEC. 203. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
12 **PERSONS WHO HINDER HUMANITARIAN AC-**
13 **CESS.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Syria Human Rights Ac-
15 countability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791 et seq.) is
16 amended—

17 (1) by redesignating sections 705 and 706 as
18 sections 706 and 707, respectively;

19 (2) by inserting after section 704 the following:

20 **“SEC. 705. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
21 **PERSONS WHO HINDER HUMANITARIAN AC-**
22 **CESS.**

23 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanc-
24 tions described in section 702(c) with respect to each per-
25 son on the list required by subsection (b).

1 “(b) LIST OF PERSONS WHO HINDER HUMANI-
2 TARIAN ACCESS.—

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days
4 after the date of the enactment of the Caesar Syria
5 Civilian Protection Act of 2017, the President shall
6 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
7 a list of persons that the President determines have
8 engaged in deliberate diversion, hindering, or block-
9 ing of access for humanitarian purposes for the
10 United Nations, its specialized agencies and imple-
11 menting partners, national and international non-
12 governmental organizations, and all other actors en-
13 gaged in humanitarian relief activities in Syria, in-
14 cluding through the deliberate targeting of such hu-
15 manitarian actors and activities in Syria and across
16 conflict lines and borders.

17 “(2) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall
18 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
19 an updated list under paragraph (1)—

20 “(A) not later than 300 days after the date
21 of the enactment of the Caesar Syria Civilian
22 Protection Act of 2017 and every 180 days
23 thereafter; and

24 “(B) as new information becomes avail-
25 able.

1 “(3) FORM.—The list required by paragraph
2 (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may
3 contain a classified annex.”; and

4 (3) in section 706 (as so redesignated), by
5 striking “or 704” and inserting “704, or 705”.

6 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents
7 for the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012
8 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section
9 704 the following new item:

 “Sec. 705. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons who hinder humani-
 tarian access.”.

10 **SEC. 204. REPORT ON CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RE-**
11 **SPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT IN CERTAIN**
12 **HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN SYRIA.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the
14 date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall sub-
15 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed
16 report with respect to whether each person described in
17 subsection (c) meets the requirements described in section
18 702(b) of the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of
19 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791(b)) for purposes of inclusion on the
20 list of persons who are responsible for or complicit in cer-
21 tain human rights abuses under such section.

22 (b) JUSTIFICATION.—The President shall include in
23 the report required by subsection (a) a description of the
24 reasons why any of the persons described in subsection

1 (e) do not meet the requirements described in section
2 702(b) of the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of
3 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791(b)), including information on
4 whether sufficient credible evidence of responsibility for
5 such abuses was found or whether any of the persons de-
6 scribed in subsection (e) have been designated pursuant
7 to—

8 (1) Executive Order 13572 of April 29, 2011
9 (76 Fed. Reg. 24787; relating to blocking property
10 of certain persons with respect to human rights
11 abuses in Syria);

12 (2) Executive Order 13573 of May 18, 2011
13 (76 Fed. Reg. 29143; relating to blocking property
14 of senior officials of the Government of Syria);

15 (3) Executive Order 13582 of August 17, 2011
16 (76 Fed. Reg. 52209; relating to blocking property
17 of the Government of Syria and prohibiting certain
18 transactions with respect to Syria); or

19 (4) Executive Order 13606 of April 22, 2012
20 (77 Fed. Reg. 24571; relating to blocking the prop-
21 erty and suspending entry into the United States of
22 certain persons with respect to grave human rights
23 abuses by the Governments of Iran and Syria via in-
24 formation technology).

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

- 3 (1) Bashar Al-Assad.
- 4 (2) Asma Al-Assad.
- 5 (3) Rami Makhlouf.
- 6 (4) Bouthayna Shaaban.
- 7 (5) Walid Moallem.
- 8 (6) Ali Al-Salim.
- 9 (7) Wael Nader Al-Halqi.
- 10 (8) Jamil Hassan.
- 11 (9) Suhail Hassan.
- 12 (10) Ali Mamluk.
- 13 (11) Muhammed Khadour, Deir Ez Zor Mili-
14 tary and Security.
- 15 (12) Jamal Razzouq, Security Branch 243.
- 16 (13) Munzer Ghanam, Air Force Intelligence.
- 17 (14) Daas Hasan Ali, Branch 327.
- 18 (15) Jassem Ali Jassem Hamad, Political Secu-
19 rity.
- 20 (16) Samir Muhammad Youssef, Military Intel-
21 ligence.
- 22 (17) Ali Ahmad Dayoub, Air Force Intelligence.
- 23 (18) Khaled Muhsen Al-Halabi, Security
24 Branch 335.
- 25 (19) Mahmoud Kahila, Political Security.

- 1 (20) Zuhair Ahmad Hamad, Provincial Security.
- 2
- 3 (21) Wafiq Nasser, Security Branch 245.
- 4 (22) Qussay Mayoub, Air Force Intelligence.
- 5 (23) Muhammad Ammar Sardini, Political Security.
- 6
- 7 (24) Fouad Hammouda, Military Security.
- 8 (25) Hasan Daaboul, Branch 261.
- 9 (26) Yahia Wahbi, Air Force Intelligence.
- 10 (27) Okab Saqer, Security Branch 318.
- 11 (28) Husam Luqa, Political Security.
- 12 (29) Sami Al-Hasan, Security Branch 219.
- 13 (30) Yassir Deeb, Political Security.
- 14 (31) Ibrahim Darwish, Security Branch 220.
- 15 (32) Nasser Deeb, Political Security.
- 16 (33) Abdullatif Al-Fahed, Security Branch 290.
- 17 (34) AdeeB Namer Salamah, Air Force Intelligence.
- 18
- 19 (35) Akram Muhammed, State Security.
- 20 (36) Reyad Abbas, Political Security.
- 21 (37) Ali Abdullah Ayoub, Syrian Armed Forces.
- 22 (38) Fahd Jassem Al-Freij, Defense Ministry.
- 23 (39) Issam Halaq, Air Force.
- 24 (40) Ghassan Al-Abdullah, General Intelligence
- 25 Directorate.

- 1 (41) Maher Al-Assad, Republican Guard.
- 2 (42) Fahad Al-Farouch.
- 3 (43) Rafiq Shahada, Military Intelligence.
- 4 (44) Loay Al-Ali, Military Intelligence.
- 5 (45) Nawfal Al-Husayn, Military Intelligence.
- 6 (46) Muhammad Zamrini, Military Intelligence.
- 7 (47) Muhammad Mahallah, Military Intel-
- 8 ligence.
- 9 (d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)
- 10 shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain
- 11 a classified annex if necessary.
- 12 (e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appro-
- 13 priate congressional committees” means—
- 14 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
- 15 Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on
- 16 Ways and Means, and the Committee on the Judici-
- 17 ary of the House of Representatives; and
- 18 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
- 19 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
- 20 fairs, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee
- 21 on the Judiciary of the Senate.

1 **TITLE III—REPORTS AND WAIV-**
2 **ER FOR HUMANITARIAN-RE-**
3 **LATED ACTIVITIES WITH RE-**
4 **SPECT TO SYRIA**

5 **SEC. 301. BRIEFING ON MONITORING AND EVALUATING OF**
6 **ONGOING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN SYRIA**
7 **AND TO THE SYRIAN PEOPLE.**

8 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the
9 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
10 and the Administrator of the United States Agency for
11 International Development shall brief the Committee on
12 Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the
13 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the
14 monitoring and evaluation of ongoing assistance programs
15 in Syria and for the Syrian people, including assistance
16 provided through multilateral organizations.

17 (b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The briefing re-
18 quired by subsection (a) shall include—

19 (1) the specific project monitoring and evalua-
20 tion efforts, including measurable goals and per-
21 formance metrics for assistance in Syria;

22 (2) a description of the memoranda of under-
23 standing entered into by the Department of State,
24 the United States Agency for International Develop-
25 ment, and their respective Inspectors General and

1 the multilateral organizations through which United
2 States assistance will be delivered that formalize re-
3 quirements for the sharing of information between
4 such entities for the conduct of audits, investiga-
5 tions, and evaluations; and

6 (3) the major challenges to monitoring and
7 evaluating such programs.

8 **SEC. 302. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL METHODS TO EN-**
9 **HANCE THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
11 date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall sub-
12 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a report
13 that—

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

18 (A) the operational and legal requirements
19 for United States and coalition air power to es-
20 tablish a no-fly zone in Syria;

21 (B) the impact a no-fly zone in Syria
22 would have on humanitarian and
23 counterterrorism efforts in Syria and the sur-
24 rounding region; and

1 (C) the potential for force contributions
2 from other countries to establish a no-fly zone
3 in Syria;

4 (2) assesses the potential effectiveness, risks,
5 and operational requirements for the establishment
6 of one or more safe zones in Syria for internally dis-
7 placed persons or for the facilitation of humani-
8 tarian assistance, including—

9 (A) the operational and legal requirements
10 for United States and coalition forces to estab-
11 lish one or more safe zones in Syria;

12 (B) the impact one or more safe zones in
13 Syria would have on humanitarian and
14 counterterrorism efforts in Syria and the sur-
15 rounding region; and

16 (C) the potential for contributions from
17 other countries and vetted non-state actor part-
18 ners to establish and maintain one or more safe
19 zones in Syria; and

20 (3) assesses the potential effectiveness, risks,
21 and operational requirements of other non-military
22 means to enhance the protection of civilians, espe-
23 cially civilians who are in besieged areas, trapped at
24 borders, or internally displaced.

1 (b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)
2 shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain
3 a classified annex if necessary.

4 (c) CONSULTATION.—The report required by sub-
5 section (a) shall be informed by consultations with the De-
6 partment of State, the United States Agency for Inter-
7 national Development, the Department of Defense, and
8 international and local organizations operating in Syria or
9 in neighboring countries to alleviate the suffering of the
10 Syrian people.

11 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appro-
12 priate congressional committees” means—

13 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
14 Committee on Armed Services of the House of Rep-
15 resentatives; and

16 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
17 the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

18 **SEC. 303. ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT ENTITIES TAKING AC-**
19 **TIONS RELATING TO GATHERING EVIDENCE**
20 **FOR INVESTIGATIONS INTO WAR CRIMES OR**
21 **CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN SYRIA SINCE**
22 **MARCH 2011.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
24 sion of law, the Secretary of State, acting through the As-
25 sistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and

1 Labor and the Assistant Secretary for International Nar-
2 cotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, is authorized to pro-
3 vide assistance to support entities that are conducting
4 criminal investigations, building Syrian investigative ca-
5 pacity, supporting prosecutions in national courts, col-
6 lecting evidence and preserving the chain of evidence for
7 eventual prosecution against those who have committed
8 war crimes or crimes against humanity in Syria, including
9 the aiding and abetting of such crimes by foreign govern-
10 ments and organizations supporting the Government of
11 Syria, since March 2011.

12 (b) BRIEFING.—Not later than one year after the
13 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
14 shall brief the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
15 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
16 tions of the Senate on assistance provided under sub-
17 section (a).

18 **TITLE IV—SUSPENSION OF**
19 **SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT**
20 **TO SYRIA**

21 **SEC. 401. SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
22 **SYRIA.**

23 (a) SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.—

24 (1) NEGOTIATIONS NOT CONCLUDING IN
25 AGREEMENT.—If the President determines that

1 internationally recognized negotiations to resolve the
2 violence in Syria have not concluded in an agree-
3 ment or are likely not to conclude in an agreement,
4 the President may suspend, as appropriate, in whole
5 or in part, the imposition of sanctions otherwise re-
6 quired under this Act or any amendment made by
7 this Act for a period not to exceed 120 days, and re-
8 newable for additional periods not to exceed 120
9 days, if the President submits to the appropriate
10 congressional committees in writing a determination
11 and certification that the Government of Syria has
12 ended military attacks against and gross violations
13 of the human rights of the Syrian people, specifi-
14 cally—

15 (A) the air space over Syria is no longer
16 being utilized by the Government of Syria and
17 associated forces to target civilian populations
18 through the use of incendiary devices, including
19 barrel bombs, chemical weapons, and conven-
20 tional arms, including air-delivered missiles and
21 explosives;

22 (B) areas besieged by the Assad regime
23 and associated forces, including Hezbollah and
24 irregular Iranian forces, are no longer cut off
25 from international aid and have regular access

1 to humanitarian assistance, freedom of travel,
2 and medical care;

3 (C) the Government of Syria is releasing
4 all political prisoners forcibly held within the
5 Assad regime prison system, including the fa-
6 cilities maintained by various security, intel-
7 ligence, and military elements associated with
8 the Government of Syria and allowed full access
9 to the same facilities for investigations by ap-
10 propriate international human rights organiza-
11 tions; and

12 (D) the forces of the Government of Syria
13 and associated forces, including Hezbollah, ir-
14 regular Iranian forces, and Russian government
15 air assets, are no longer engaged in deliberate
16 targeting of medical facilities, schools, residen-
17 tial areas, and community gathering places, in-
18 cluding markets, in flagrant violation of inter-
19 national norms.

20 (2) NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDING IN AGREE-
21 MENT.—

22 (A) INITIAL SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.—
23 If the President determines that internationally
24 recognized negotiations to resolve the violence
25 in Syria have concluded in an agreement or are

1 likely to conclude in an agreement, the Presi-
2 dent may suspend, as appropriate, in whole or
3 in part, the imposition of sanctions otherwise
4 required under this Act or any amendment
5 made by this Act for a period not to exceed 120
6 days if the President submits to the appropriate
7 congressional committees in writing a deter-
8 mination and certification that—

9 (i) in the case in which the negotia-
10 tions are likely to conclude in an agree-
11 ment—

12 (I) the Government of Syria, the
13 Syrian High Negotiations Committee
14 or its internationally-recognized suc-
15 cessor, and appropriate international
16 parties are participating in direct,
17 face-to-face negotiations; and

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

22 (ii) the Government of Syria has dem-
23 onstrated a commitment to a significant
24 and substantial reduction in attacks on
25 and violence against the Syrian people by

1 the Government of Syria and associated
2 forces.

3 (B) RENEWAL OF SUSPENSION OF SANC-
4 TIONS.—The President may renew a suspension
5 of sanctions under subparagraph (A) for addi-
6 tional periods not to exceed 120 days if, for
7 each such additional period, the President sub-
8 mits to the appropriate congressional commit-
9 tees in writing a determination and certification
10 that—

11 (i) the conditions described in clauses
12 (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) are con-
13 tinuing to be met;

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

19 (iii) the Government of Syria and as-
20 sociated forces have ceased attacks against
21 Syrian civilians; and

22 (iv) the Government of Syria has pub-
23 licly committed to negotiations for a tran-
24 sitional government in Syria and continues
25 to demonstrate that commitment through

1 sustained engagement in talks and sub-
2 stantive and verifiable progress towards
3 the implementation of such an agreement.

4 (3) BRIEFING AND REIMPOSITION OF SAN-
5 CTIONS.—

6 (A) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days
7 after the President submits to the appropriate
8 congressional committees a determination and
9 certification in the case of a renewal of suspen-
10 sion of sanctions under paragraph (2)(B), and
11 every 30 days thereafter, the President shall
12 provide a briefing to the appropriate congres-
13 sional committees on the status and frequency
14 of negotiations described in paragraph (2).

15 (B) RE-IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—If
16 the President provides a briefing to the appro-
17 priate congressional committees under subpara-
18 graph (A) with respect to which the President
19 indicates a lapse in negotiations described in
20 paragraph (2) for a period that equals or ex-
21 ceeds 90 days, the sanctions that were sus-
22 pended under paragraph (2)(B) shall be re-im-
23 posed and any further suspension of such sanc-
24 tions is prohibited.

1 (4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
2 “appropriate congressional committees” means—

3 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
4 Committee on Financial Services, the Com-
5 mittee on Ways and Means, and the Committee
6 on the Judiciary of the House of Representa-
7 tives; and

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

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

16 (1) is taking verifiable steps to release all polit-
17 ical prisoners and is providing full access to Syrian
18 prisons for investigations by appropriate inter-
19 national human rights organizations;

20 (2) is taking verifiable steps to remove former
21 senior Syrian Government officials who are complicit
22 in the conception, implementation, or cover up of
23 war crimes, crimes against humanity, or human
24 rights abuses and any person subject to sanctions

1 under any provision of law from government posi-
2 tions;

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

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

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

11 (4) is making tangible progress toward estab-
12 lishing an independent judiciary;

13 (5) is demonstrating respect for and compliance
14 with internationally recognized human rights and
15 basic freedoms as specified in the Universal Declara-
16 tion of Human Rights;

17 (6) is taking steps to verifiably fulfill its com-
18 mitments under the Chemical Weapons Convention
19 and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
20 Weapons and is making tangible progress toward be-
21 coming a signatory to Convention on the Prohibition
22 of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of
23 Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and
24 on their Destruction, entered into force March 26,

1 1975, and adhering to the Missile Technology Con-
2 trol Regime and other control lists, as necessary;

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

5 (8) is taking verifiable steps to remove from
6 positions of authority within the intelligence and secu-
7 rity services as well as the military those who were
8 in a position of authority or responsibility during the
9 conflict and who under the authority of their posi-
10 tion were implicated in or implicit in the torture,
11 extrajudicial killing, or execution of civilians, to in-
12 clude those who were involved in decisionmaking or
13 execution of plans to use chemical weapons.

14 **SEC. 402. WAIVERS AND EXEMPTIONS.**

15 (a) EXEMPTIONS.—The following activities and
16 transactions shall be exempt from sanctions authorized
17 under this Act or any amendment made by this Act:

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

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

24 (A) the Agreement between the United Na-
25 tions and the United States of America regard-

1 ing the Headquarters of the United Nations,
2 signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and en-
3 tered into force November 21, 1947;

4 (B) the Convention on Consular Relations,
5 done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered
6 into force March 19, 1967; or

7 (C) any other international agreement to
8 which the United States is a party.

9 (b) HUMANITARIAN, STABILIZATION, AND DEMOC-
10 RACY ASSISTANCE WAIVER.—

11 (1) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the
12 policy of the United States to fully utilize the waiver
13 authority under this subsection to ensure that ade-
14 quate humanitarian relief or support for stabilization
15 and democracy promotion is provided to the Syrian
16 people.

17 (2) WAIVER.—Except as provided in paragraph
18 (5) and subsection (d), the President may waive, on
19 a case-by-case basis, for a period not to exceed one
20 year, and renewable for additional periods not to ex-
21 ceed one year, the application of sanctions author-
22 ized under this Act with respect to a person if the
23 President submits to the appropriate congressional
24 committees a written determination that the waiver
25 is necessary for purposes of providing humanitarian

1 or stabilization assistance or support for democracy
2 promotion to the people of Syria.

3 (3) CONTENT OF WRITTEN DETERMINATION.—
4 A written determination submitted under paragraph
5 (2) with respect to a waiver shall include a descrip-
6 tion of all notification and accountability controls
7 that have been employed in order to ensure that the
8 activities covered by the waiver are humanitarian or
9 stabilization assistance or support for democracy
10 promotion and do not entail any activities in Syria
11 or dealings with the Government of Syria not rea-
12 sonably related to humanitarian or stabilization as-
13 sistance or support for democracy promotion.

14 (4) CLARIFICATION OF PERMITTED ACTIVITIES
15 UNDER WAIVER.—The President may not impose
16 sanctions authorized under this Act against a hu-
17 manitarian organization for—

18 (A) engaging in a financial transaction re-
19 lating to humanitarian assistance or for human-
20 itarian purposes pursuant to a waiver issued
21 under paragraph (2);

22 (B) transporting goods or services that are
23 necessary to carry out operations relating to
24 humanitarian assistance or humanitarian pur-
25 poses pursuant to such a waiver; or

1 (C) having incidental contact, in the course
2 of providing humanitarian assistance or aid for
3 humanitarian purposes pursuant to such a
4 waiver, with individuals who are under the con-
5 trol of a foreign person subject to sanctions
6 under this Act or any amendment made by this
7 Act unless the organization or its officers, mem-
8 bers, representatives or employees have engaged
9 in (or the President knows or has reasonable
10 ground to believe is engaged in or is likely to
11 engage in) conduct described in section
12 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) of the Immigration and
13 Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
14 1182(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI)).

15 (5) EXCEPTION TO WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The
16 President may not exercise the waiver authority
17 under paragraph (2) with respect to a foreign person
18 who has (or whose officers, members, representatives
19 or employees have) engaged in (or the President
20 knows or has reasonable ground to believe is en-
21 gaged in or is likely to engage in) conduct described
22 in section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) of the Immigration
23 and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
24 1182(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI)).

25 (c) WAIVER.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, for peri-
2 ods not to exceed 120 days, waive the application of
3 sanctions under this Act with respect to a foreign
4 person if the President certifies to the appropriate
5 congressional committees that such waiver is vital to
6 the national security interests of the United States.

7 (2) CONSULTATION.—

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

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

22 (3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
23 “appropriate congressional committees” means—

24 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
25 Committee on Financial Services, the Com-

1 committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee
2 on the Judiciary of the House of Representa-
3 tives; and

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

8 (d) CODIFICATION OF CERTAIN SERVICES IN SUP-
9 PORT OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS' ACTIVI-
10 TIES AUTHORIZED.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
12 graph (2), section 542.516 of title 31, Code of Fed-
13 eral Regulations (relating to certain services in sup-
14 port of nongovernmental organizations' activities au-
15 thorized), as in effect on the day before the date of
16 the enactment of this Act, shall—

17 (A) remain in effect on and after such date
18 of enactment; and

19 (B) in the case of a nongovernmental orga-
20 nization that is authorized to export or reexport
21 services to Syria under such section on the day
22 before such date of enactment, shall apply to
23 such organization on and after such date of en-
24 actment to the same extent and in the same
25 manner as such section applied to such organi-

1 zation on the day before such date of enact-
2 ment.

3 (2) EXCEPTION.—Section 542.516 of title 31,
4 Code of Federal Regulations, as codified under para-
5 graph (1), shall not apply with respect to a foreign
6 person who has (or whose officers, members, rep-
7 representatives or employees have) engaged in (or the
8 President knows or has reasonable ground to believe
9 is engaged in or is likely to engage in) conduct de-
10 scribed in section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) of the Immi-
11 gration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
12 1182(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI)).

13 (e) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
15 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
16 President shall submit to the appropriate congress-
17 sional committees a report containing a strategy to
18 ensure that humanitarian organizations can access
19 financial services to ensure the safe and timely deliv-
20 ery of assistance to communities in need in Syria.

21 (2) CONSIDERATION OF DATA FROM OTHER
22 COUNTRIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZA-
23 TIONS.—In preparing the strategy required by para-
24 graph (1), the President shall consider credible data
25 already obtained by other countries and nongovern-

1 mental organizations, including organizations oper-
2 ating in Syria.

3 (3) FORM.—The strategy required by para-
4 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but
5 may contain a classified annex.

6 **TITLE V—REGULATORY AU-**
7 **THORITY, COST LIMITATION,**
8 **AND SUNSET**

9 **SEC. 501. IMPLEMENTATION AND REGULATORY AUTHORI-**
10 **TIES.**

11 (a) IMPLEMENTATION AUTHORITY.—The President
12 may exercise all authorities provided to the President
13 under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emer-
14 gency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704)
15 for purposes of carrying out this Act and the amendments
16 made by this Act.

17 (b) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall,
18 not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment
19 of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the
20 implementation of this Act and the amendments made by
21 this Act.

22 (c) BRIEFING TO CONGRESS.—Not less than 10 days
23 before the promulgation of regulations under subsection
24 (a), the President shall brief the appropriate congressional
25 committees on the proposed regulations and the provisions

1 of this Act and the amendments made by this Act that
2 the regulations are implementing.

3 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appro-
4 priate congressional committees” means—

5 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
6 Committee on Financial Services of the House of
7 Representatives; and

8 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
9 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
10 fairs of the Senate.

11 **SEC. 502. COST LIMITATION.**

12 No additional funds are authorized to carry out the
13 requirements of this Act and the amendments made by
14 this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using
15 amounts otherwise authorized.

16 **SEC. 503. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Any reports required to be sub-
18 mitted to the appropriate congressional committees under
19 this Act or any amendment made by this Act that are sub-
20 ject to a deadline for submission consisting of the same
21 unit of time may be consolidated into a single report that
22 is submitted to appropriate congressional committees pur-
23 suant to such deadline. The consolidated reports shall con-
24 tain all information required under this Act or any amend-

1 ment made by this Act, in addition to all other elements
2 mandated by previous law.

3 (b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appro-
4 priate congressional committees” means—

5 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
6 Committee on Financial Services of the House of
7 Representatives; and

8 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
9 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
10 fairs of the Senate.

11 **SEC. 504. SUNSET.**

12 This Act shall cease to be effective beginning on De-
13 cember 31, 2021.



**AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE
NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 1677
OFFERED BY MR. MAST OF FLORIDA**

Page 31, line 19, strike “and” at the end.

Page 31, line 24, strike the period at the end and
insert “; and”.

Page 31, after line 24, insert the following:

- 1 (4) describes the Administration’s plan for re-
2 recruitment, training, and retention of partner forces,
3 including—
4 (A) identification of the United States
5 partner forces operating on the ground;
6 (B) the primary source of strength for
7 each armed actor engaged in hostilities;
8 (C) the capabilities, requirements, and
9 vulnerabilities of each armed actor;
10 (D) the United States role in mitigating
11 vulnerabilities of partner forces; and
12 (E) the Administration’s measures of suc-
13 cess for partner forces, including—
14 (i) increasing Syrian civilian security;
15 and

2

- 1 (ii) working toward an end to the con-
- 2 flict in Syria.

⊗

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. _____

To reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. BASS, Mr. ROYCE of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. CÁRDENAS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Frederick Douglass
5 Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthor-
6 ization Act of 2017”.

7 **SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

8 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs to Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

- Sec. 111. Ensuring children are educated to avoid traffickers.
- Sec. 112. Preventing future trafficking in the United States through receipt of complaints abroad.
- Sec. 113. Human trafficking victims reintegration through employment program.
- Sec. 114. Modification to grants for victims services.

Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts to Prevent Human Trafficking

- Sec. 121. Required training to prevent human trafficking for certain contracting air carriers.
- Sec. 122. Priority for use of funds for lodging expenses at accommodations lacking certain policies relating to child sexual exploitation.
- Sec. 123. Ensuring United States procurement does not fund human trafficking.
- Sec. 124. Training course on human trafficking and Government contracting.
- Sec. 125. Modifications to the advisory council on human trafficking.
- Sec. 126. Sense of Congress on strengthening Federal efforts to reduce demand.
- Sec. 127. Sense of Congress on the senior policy operating group.

Subtitle C—Preventing Trafficking in Persons in the United States

- Sec. 131. Demand reduction strategies in the United States.
- Sec. 132. Designation of a labor prosecutor to enhance state and local efforts to combat trafficking in persons.
- Sec. 133. Preventing human trafficking in foreign missions and diplomatic households.
- Sec. 134. Encouraging state and local crime-tip organization to reward tips fighting human trafficking.
- Sec. 135. Ensuring that traffickers help pay for care for victims.
- Sec. 136. Exempting from Federal income taxation civil damages awarded under section 1595 of title 18, United States Code.

Subtitle D—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor

- Sec. 141. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 142. Report on the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930.
- Sec. 143. Modification to list of child-made and slavery-made goods.

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Subtitle A—Monitoring Efforts to Combat Trafficking

- Sec. 211. Including the secretary of the treasury and the United States trade representative as a member of the interagency task force to monitor and combat trafficking.
- Sec. 212. Encouraging countries to maintain and share data on human trafficking efforts.

Sec. 213. Appropriate listing of governments involved in human trafficking.
 Sec. 214. Requirements for strategies to prevent trafficking.

Subtitle B—Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2017

Sec. 221. Findings.
 Sec. 222. Amendments to the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.
 Sec. 302. Authorization of appropriations under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.
 Sec. 303. Authorization of appropriations for enhancing efforts to combat the trafficking of children.
 Sec. 304. Authorization of appropriations under the International Megan’s Law.
 Sec. 305. Authorization of appropriations for airport personnel training to identify and report human trafficking victims.
 Sec. 306. Authorization of appropriations in support of the United States advisory council on human trafficking.
 Sec. 307. Transparency in anti-trafficking expenditures.

1 **TITLE I—COMBATING TRAF-**
 2 **FICKING IN PERSONS IN THE**
 3 **UNITED STATES**

4 **Subtitle A—Programs to Support**
 5 **Victims and Persons Vulnerable**
 6 **to Human Trafficking**

7 **SEC. 111. ENSURING CHILDREN ARE EDUCATED TO AVOID**
 8 **TRAFFICKERS.**

9 Paragraph (5) of section 4108 of the Elementary and
 10 Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7118) is
 11 amended—

12 (1) in subparagraph (H), by striking “or” at
 13 the end;

14 (2) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period
 15 at the end and inserting “; or”; and

1 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
2 paragraph:

3 “(J) educating children on the signs and
4 dangers of severe forms of trafficking in per-
5 sons (as such term is defined in section 103(9)
6 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of
7 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9))).”.

8 **SEC. 112. PREVENTING FUTURE TRAFFICKING IN THE**
9 **UNITED STATES THROUGH RECEIPT OF COM-**
10 **PLAINTS ABROAD.**

11 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State shall en-
12 sure that each diplomatic or consular post or other mission
13 designates an employee to be responsible for receiving in-
14 formation from any person who was a victim of a severe
15 form of trafficking in persons (as such term is defined
16 in section 103(14) of the Trafficking Victims Protection
17 Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(14))) while present in the
18 United States, or any person who has information regard-
19 ing such a victim.

20 (b) **PROVISION OF INFORMATION.**—Any information
21 received pursuant to subsection (a) shall be transmitted
22 to the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor,
23 the Department of Homeland Security, and to any other
24 relevant Federal agency for appropriate response. The At-
25 torney General, the Secretary of Labor, and the head of

1 any other such relevant Federal agency shall establish a
2 process to address any actions to be taken in response to
3 such information.

4 (c) ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—
5 The employee designated for receiving information pursu-
6 ant to subsection (a) should coordinate with foreign gov-
7 ernments or civil society organizations in the countries of
8 origin of victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons,
9 with the permission of and without compromising the safe-
10 ty of such victims, to ensure that such victims receive any
11 additional support available.

12 **SEC. 113. HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS REINTEGRATION**
13 **THROUGH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.**

14 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—For the purpose described in
15 subsection (b), the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
16 ices may carry out a Human Trafficking Victims Re-
17 integration Through Employment Program.

18 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Program shall be
19 to prevent the re-exploitation of eligible individuals who
20 have been removed from trafficking situations, by assist-
21 ing such individuals to integrate or reintegrate into society
22 through the attainment of employment skills necessary to
23 achieve self-sufficiency.

24 (c) SERVICES PROVIDED.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Services provided and fund-
2 ed by the Program shall include—

3 (A) enrollment and participation in—

4 (i) basic education, including literacy
5 education and English as a second lan-
6 guage education;

7 (ii) job-related skills training;

8 (iii) vocational and certificate pro-
9 grams; and

10 (iv) programs for attaining a regular
11 high school diploma or its recognized
12 equivalent;

13 (B) life-skill training programs, including
14 management of personal finances, self-care, and
15 parenting classes;

16 (C) resume creation and review;

17 (D) interview coaching and counseling;

18 (E) assistance with expungement of crimi-
19 nal records when such records are for non-
20 violent crimes that were committed as a con-
21 sequence of the eligible individual's victimiza-
22 tion;

23 (F) assistance with enrollment in college or
24 technical school; and

1 (G) other programs and services that help
2 eligible individuals to achieve self-sufficiency.

3 (2) SERVICE PERIOD.—Eligible individuals may
4 receive services through the Program for a period of
5 not more than three years.

6 (d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Subject to the
7 availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Health and
8 Human Services shall enter into cooperative agreements
9 with one or more eligible organizations to carry out this
10 section.

11 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

12 (1) The term “eligible individual” means a do-
13 mestic or foreign victim of human trafficking who is
14 eligible to receive services under section 107 of the
15 Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22
16 U.S.C. 7105), as amended by section 115 of this
17 Act.

18 (2) The “eligible organization” means a service
19 provider meeting the following:

20 (A) With respect to a service provider for
21 trafficking victims served by the Program who
22 are not United States citizens, the provider
23 has—

24 (i) expertise in serving foreign-born
25 victims of human trafficking;

1 (ii) a national presence with local
2 reach and strong local connections; and

3 (iii) experience in utilizing national
4 networks to serve victims and collecting
5 data from local programs.

6 (B) With respect to a service provider for
7 trafficking victims served by the Program who
8 are United States citizens, the provider has ex-
9 perience working with trafficking victims who
10 are United States citizens, including those who
11 have been identified as the victims of commer-
12 cial sexual exploitation as children.

13 (3) The term “Program” means the Human
14 Trafficking Victims Stabilization and Reintegration
15 Through Employment Program under this section.

16 (4) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary
17 of Health and Human Services.

18 (f) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—In allocating amounts
19 made available for cooperative agreements under this sec-
20 tion between victims of human trafficking who are United
21 States citizens and those who are not, the Secretary shall
22 take into account the eligibility of victims for other Fed-
23 eral, State, and local services and funding.

24 (g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section
25 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

1 (22 U.S.C. 7110(b)) is amended by striking “To carry out
2 the purposes of section 107(b)” and inserting “To carry
3 out the purposes of section 107(b) of this Act and section
4 114 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Pre-
5 vention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017”.

6 **SEC. 114. MODIFICATION TO GRANTS FOR VICTIMS SERV-**
7 **ICES.**

8 Section 107(b)(2)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Pro-
9 tection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(2)(A)) is amended
10 by striking “programs for” and all that follows and insert-
11 ing the following: “programs for victims of human traf-
12 ficking, including programs that provide trauma-informed
13 care or long-term housing options to such victims who
14 are—

15 “(i) between the ages of 12 and 24
16 and who are homeless, in foster care, or in-
17 volved in the criminal justice system;

18 “(ii) transitioning out of the foster
19 care system; or

20 “(iii) women or girls in underserved
21 populations.”.

1 **Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts**
2 **to Prevent Human Trafficking**

3 **SEC. 121. REQUIRED TRAINING TO PREVENT HUMAN TRAF-**
4 **FICKING FOR CERTAIN CONTRACTING AIR**
5 **CARRIERS.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 40118 of title 49, United
7 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
8 lowing:

9 “(g) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator
10 of General Services shall ensure that any contract entered
11 into for provision of air transportation under this section
12 requires that the contracting air carrier provides to the
13 Administrator of General Services, the Secretary of Trans-
14 portation, the Administrator of the Transportation Secu-
15 rity Administration, and the Commissioner of U.S. Cus-
16 toms and Border Protection an annual report regarding—

17 “(1) the number of personnel trained in the de-
18 tection and reporting of potential human trafficking
19 (as described in paragraphs (9) and (10) of section
20 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of
21 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)), including the training re-
22 quired under section 44734(a)(4);

23 “(2) the number of notifications of potential
24 human trafficking victims received from staff or
25 other passengers; and

1 “(3) whether the air carrier notified law en-
2 forcement at the relevant airport of the potential
3 human trafficking victim for each such notification
4 of potential human trafficking, and if so, when the
5 notification was made.”.

6 (b) TRAINING OF FLIGHT ATTENDANTS AND PI-
7 LOTS.—Section 44734 of title 49, United States Code, is
8 amended—

9 (1) in the heading by inserting “**and pilots**”
10 after “**flight attendants**”;

11 (2) in subsection (a)—

12 (A) by inserting “and pilots” after “flight
13 attendants”; and

14 (B) by inserting “airline-industry-specific”
15 after “annual”; and

16 (3) in subsection (b) by inserting “and pilots”
17 after “flight attendants”.

18 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
19 tions for chapter 447 of title 49, United States Code, is
20 amended by striking the item related to section 44734 and
21 inserting the following:

 “44734. Training of flight attendants and pilots.”.

22 (d) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by sub-
23 section (a) shall apply to any contract entered into after
24 the date of enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 122. PRIORITY FOR USE OF FUNDS FOR LODGING EX-**
2 **PENSES AT ACCOMMODATIONS LACKING**
3 **CERTAIN POLICIES RELATING TO CHILD SEX-**
4 **UAL EXPLOITATION.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 57 of title
6 5, United States Code, is further amended by adding at
7 the end the following:

8 **“§ 5713. Priority for use of funds for lodging expenses**
9 **at accommodations lacking certain poli-**
10 **cies relating to child sexual exploitation.**

11 “(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of making pay-
12 ments under this chapter for lodging expenses each agency
13 shall ensure that, to the extent practicable, any commer-
14 cial-lodging room nights for employees of that agency are
15 booked in a preferred place of accommodation.

16 “(b) PREFERRED PLACE OF ACCOMMODATION DE-
17 FINED.—In this section, ‘preferred place of accommoda-
18 tion’ means a commercial place of accommodation that—

19 “(1) has a zero-tolerance policy in place regard-
20 ing the sexual exploitation of children (as described
21 in section 103(9)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Pro-
22 tection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)(A))) within
23 the accommodation;

24 “(2) has procedures in place to identify and re-
25 port any such exploitation to the appropriate au-
26 thorities;

1 “(3) makes training materials available to all
2 employees to prevent such exploitation;

3 “(4) has trained all employees annually on the
4 identification of possible cases of such exploitation
5 and procedures to report suspected abuse to the ap-
6 propriate authorities;

7 “(5) protects employees who report suspected
8 cases of such exploitation according to the protocol
9 identified in training; and

10 “(6) keeps records of the number of suspected
11 cases of such exploitation, including the reasons for
12 suspicion, title of employee who reported the sus-
13 picion, and where the report was made.

14 “(c) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—The Administrator
15 of General Services shall—

16 “(1) maintain a list of each preferred place of
17 accommodation; and

18 “(2) issue such regulations as are necessary to
19 carry out this section.”.

20 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
21 tions for subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United
22 States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the
23 following new item:

“5713. Priority for use of funds for lodging expenses at accommodations lacking
certain policies relating to child sexual exploitation.”.

1 **SEC. 123. ENSURING UNITED STATES PROCUREMENT DOES**
2 **NOT FUND HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

3 Section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act
4 of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104) is amended by adding at the
5 end the following new subsection:

6 “(k) AGENCY ACTION TO PREVENT FUNDING OF
7 HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State,
9 Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Labor, Adminis-
10 trator of the United States Agency for International
11 Development, and Director of the Office of Manage-
12 ment and Budget shall each submit to the Adminis-
13 trator of General Services (who shall submit the re-
14 ports to the appropriate congressional committees),
15 at the end of each fiscal year, a report that includes
16 each of the following:

17 “(A) The name and contact information of
18 the individual within the agency’s office of legal
19 counsel or office of acquisition policy who is re-
20 sponsible for overseeing the implementation of
21 subsection (g) of this section, title XVII of the
22 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
23 Year 2013 (22 U.S.C. 7104a et seq.), and any
24 related regulation in the Federal Acquisition
25 Regulation (including the Federal Acquisition

1 Regulation; Ending Trafficking in Persons (48
2 C.F.R. Parts 1, 2, 9, 12, 22, 42, and 52)).

3 “(B) Agency action to ensure contractors
4 are educated on the applicable laws and regula-
5 tions listed in subparagraph (A).

6 “(C) Agency action to ensure the acquisi-
7 tion workforce and agency officials understand
8 implementation of the laws and regulations list-
9 ed in subparagraph (A), including best practices
10 for—

11 “(i) ensuring compliance with such
12 laws and regulations;

13 “(ii) assessing the serious, repeated,
14 willful, or pervasive nature of any violation
15 of such laws or regulations; and

16 “(iii) evaluating steps contractors
17 have taken to correct any such violation.

18 “(D) The number of contracts containing
19 language referring to the laws and regulations
20 listed in subparagraph (A) and the number of
21 contracts that did not contain any language re-
22 ferring to the laws and regulations listed in
23 subparagraph (A).

24 “(E) The number of allegations of severe
25 forms of trafficking in persons received and the

1 source of the allegation (contractor, subcon-
2 tractor, employee of contractor or subcon-
3 tractor, or an individual outside of the con-
4 tract).

5 “(F) The number of such allegations inves-
6 tigated by the agency, a summary of any find-
7 ings of such investigation, and any improve-
8 ments recommended by the agency to prevent
9 such conduct from recurring.

10 “(G) The number of such allegations re-
11 ferred to the Attorney General for prosecution
12 under section 3271 of title 18, United States
13 Code, and the outcomes of such referrals.

14 “(H) Any remedial action taken as a result
15 of such investigation, including whether—

16 “(i) a contractor or subcontractor (at
17 any tier) was debarred or suspended due to
18 a violation of a law or regulation relating
19 to severe forms of trafficking in persons;
20 or

21 “(ii) a contract was terminated pursu-
22 ant to subsection (g) as a result of such
23 violation.

24 “(I) Any other assistance offered to agency
25 contractors to ensure compliance with a law or

1 regulation relating to severe forms of traf-
 2 ficking in persons.

3 “(J) Any interagency meetings or data
 4 sharing regarding suspended or disbarred con-
 5 tractors or subcontractors (at any tier) for se-
 6 vere forms of trafficking in persons.

7 “(K) Any contract with a contractor or
 8 subcontractor (at any tier) located outside the
 9 United States and the country location for each
 10 such contractor or subcontractor.

11 “(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
 12 TEES.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate
 13 congressional committees’ means—

14 “(A) the Committees on Foreign Affairs,
 15 Armed Services, and Education and the Work-
 16 force of the House of Representatives; and

17 “(B) the Committees on Foreign Relations,
 18 Armed Services, and Health, Education, Labor,
 19 and Pensions of the Senate.”.

20 **SEC. 124. TRAINING COURSE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND**
 21 **GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING.**

22 Any curriculum (including any continuing education
 23 curriculum) for the acquisition workforce used by the Fed-
 24 eral Acquisition Institute established under section 1201
 25 of title 41, United States Code, or the Defense Acquisition

1 University established under section 1746 of title 10,
2 United States Code, shall include a 30-minute course on
3 the law and regulations relating to human trafficking and
4 Government contracting.

5 **SEC. 125. MODIFICATIONS TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON**
6 **HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

7 Section 115 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking
8 Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 243) is
9 amended—

10 (1) in subsection (f)(2), to read as follows:

11 “(2) shall receive travel expenses, including per
12 diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with the
13 applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter
14 57 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

15 (2) in subsection (h), by striking “2020” and
16 inserting “2021”.

17 **SEC. 126. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON STRENGTHENING FED-**
18 **ERAL EFFORTS TO REDUCE DEMAND.**

19 It is the sense of Congress that—

20 (1) all Federal anti-trafficking training (includ-
21 ing training under section 114(e) of the Justice for
22 Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C.
23 14044g(c)) and under section 107(e)(4) of the Traf-
24 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
25 7105(c)(4))) provided to Federal judges, prosecu-

1 tors, and State and local law enforcement officials
2 should—

3 (A) explain the circumstances under which
4 sex buyers are considered parties to the crime
5 of trafficking;

6 (B) provide best practices for arresting or
7 prosecuting buyers of illegal sex acts as a form
8 of sex trafficking prevention; and

9 (C) specify that any comprehensive ap-
10 proach to eliminating trafficking must include a
11 demand reduction component; and

12 (2) any request for proposals for grants or co-
13 operative agreement opportunities issued by the At-
14 torney General with respect to the prevention of
15 trafficking should include specific language with re-
16 spect to demand reduction.

17 **SEC. 127. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE SENIOR POLICY OP-**
18 **ERATING GROUP.**

19 It is the sense of Congress that the Senior Policy Op-
20 erating Group established under section 105(g) of the
21 Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
22 7103(g)) should create a working group to examine the
23 role of demand reduction, both domestically and inter-
24 nationally, in achieving the purposes of the Justice for
25 Victims of Trafficking Act (Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat.

1 227) and Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22
2 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.).

3 **Subtitle C—Preventing Trafficking**
4 **in Persons in the United States**

5 **SEC. 131. DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN THE**
6 **UNITED STATES.**

7 (a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TASK FORCE.—Sec-
8 tion 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act
9 of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

10 (1) in subparagraph (Q)(vii), by striking “and”
11 at the end;

12 (2) in subparagraph (R), by striking the period
13 at the end and inserting “; and”; and

14 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
15 paragraph:

16 “(S) tactics and strategies employed by
17 human trafficking task forces sponsored by the
18 Department of Justice to reduce demand for
19 trafficking victims.”.

20 (b) REPORT ON STATE ENFORCEMENT.—Section
21 114(e)(1)(A) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act
22 of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 14044g(e)(1)(A)) is amended by in-
23 serting “, noting the number of buyers of trafficked per-
24 sons included in the rate” after “covered offense” in each
25 place it occurs.

1 (e) UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS.—Section 237(b) of
2 the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection
3 Reauthorization Act of 2008 (28 U.S.C. 534 note) is
4 amended—

5 (1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the
6 end;

7 (2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at
8 the end and inserting a semicolon; and

9 (3) by adding at the end the following:

10 “(4) incidents of assisting or promoting pros-
11 titution, as described in paragraph (1), of a person
12 under the age of 18; and

13 “(5) incidents of purchasing or soliciting com-
14 mercial sex acts, as described in paragraph (2), with
15 an individual under the age of 18.”.

16 **SEC. 132. DESIGNATION OF A LABOR PROSECUTOR TO EN-**
17 **HANCE STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO COM-**
18 **BAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.**

19 Section 204(a)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protec-
20 tion Reauthorization Act of 2005 is amended—

21 (1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at
22 the end;

23 (2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period
24 at the end and inserting “; and”; and

1 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
2 paragraph:

3 “(F) where appropriate, to designate at
4 least one prosecutor for cases of severe forms of
5 trafficking in persons (as such term is defined
6 in section 103(9) of the Trafficking Victims
7 Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)).”.

8 **SEC. 133. PREVENTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN FOREIGN**
9 **MISSIONS AND DIPLOMATIC HOUSEHOLDS.**

10 Subsection (a) of section 203 of the William Wilber-
11 force Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act
12 of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1375c) is amended—

13 (1) in paragraph (2)—

14 (A) by striking “for such period as the
15 Secretary determines necessary” and inserting
16 “for the period of at least one year or longer if
17 the Secretary determines a longer period is nec-
18 essary”; and

19 (B) by striking “the Secretary determines
20 that there is” and all that follows until the end
21 of the paragraph and inserting “there is an un-
22 paid default judgement directly or indirectly re-
23 lated to human trafficking against the employer
24 or a family member accredited by the embassy,
25 the employer or family member has refused to

1 agree to a voluntary interview with United
2 States law enforcement, or the diplomatic mis-
3 sion or international organization hosting the
4 employer or family member has refused to
5 waive immunity in a human trafficking case
6 brought by the United States Government or to
7 agree to prosecute the case in the country that
8 accredited the employer or family member.”;
9 and

10 (2) in paragraph (3)—

11 (A) by striking “is in place”; and

12 (B) by inserting “, as applicable, the de-
13 fault judgment has been resolved, the employer
14 or family member has agreed to meet with
15 United States law enforcement, the diplomatic
16 mission or international organization hosting
17 the employer or family member has waived im-
18 munity for the employer or family member or
19 agreed to prosecute the case in the country that
20 accredited the employer or family member, or
21 the diplomatic mission or international organi-
22 zation hosting the employer or family member
23 has in place” after “appropriate congressional
24 committees that”.

1 **SEC. 134. ENCOURAGING STATE AND LOCAL CRIME-TIP OR-**
2 **GANIZATION TO REWARD TIPS FIGHTING**
3 **HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

4 Section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is
5 amended—

6 (1) in subparagraph (H), by striking “and” at
7 the end;

8 (2) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period
9 at the end and inserting “; and”; and

10 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
11 paragraph:

12 “(J) at the discretion of the Attorney Gen-
13 eral, payments to reimburse operating expenses
14 and program costs incurred by crime tip organi-
15 zations that annually waive their qualification
16 for awards for information leading to forfeiture
17 under subparagraph (C), and annually waive
18 their qualification for receiving payment from
19 equitably shared forfeiture funds, and offer re-
20 wards for information about violations of Fed-
21 eral criminal laws against human trafficking.”.

22 **SEC. 135. ENSURING THAT TRAFFICKERS HELP PAY FOR**
23 **CARE FOR VICTIMS.**

24 Section 3014(a) of title 18, United States Code, is
25 amended by striking “2019” and inserting “2021”.

1 **SEC. 136. EXEMPTING FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION**
2 **CIVIL DAMAGES AWARDED UNDER SECTION**
3 **1595 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chap-
5 ter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended
6 by inserting after section 139F the following new section:

7 **“SEC. 139G. CERTAIN AMOUNT RECEIVED AS CIVIL DAM-**
8 **AGES AS RECOMPENSE FOR TRAFFICKING IN**
9 **PERSONS.**

10 “(a) EXCLUSION FROM GROSS INCOME.—Gross in-
11 come shall not include any civil damages, restitution, or
12 other monetary award (including compensatory or statu-
13 tory damages and restitution imposed in a criminal mat-
14 ter) awarded in an action under section 1595 of title 18,
15 United States Code.”.

16 **Subtitle D—Monitoring Child,**
17 **Forced, and Slave Labor**

18 **SEC. 141. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

19 It is the sense of Congress that—

20 (1) foreign assistance that addresses poverty-al-
21 leviation and humanitarian disasters reduces the vul-
22 nerability of men, women, and children to human
23 trafficking and is a crucial part of the response of
24 the United States to modern-day slavery;

25 (2) the Deputy Undersecretary of the Bureau
26 of International Labor Affairs of the Department of

1 Labor plays a critical role in preventing and pro-
2 tecting children from the worst forms of child labor,
3 including situations of trafficking, and in reducing
4 the vulnerabilities of men and women to situations
5 of forced labor and trafficking; and

6 (3) the Secretary of Labor also plays a critical
7 role in helping other Federal departments and agen-
8 cies to prevent goods made with forced and child
9 labor from entering the United States by consulting
10 with such departments and agencies to reduce forced
11 and child labor internationally and ensuring that
12 products made by forced labor and child labor in vio-
13 lation of international standards are not imported
14 into the United States.

15 **SEC. 142. REPORT ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF SECTION 307**
16 **OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the
18 date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General
19 of the United States shall submit to the committees listed
20 in subsection (b) a report describing any obstacles or chal-
21 lenges to enforcing section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930
22 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

23 (b) COMMITTEES.—The committees listed in this sub-
24 section are—

1 (1) the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Finan-
2 cial Services, Energy and Commerce, and the Judici-
3 ary of the House of Representatives; and

4 (2) the Committees on the Judiciary, Health,
5 Education, Labor, and Pensions, Foreign Relations,
6 Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and Fi-
7 nance of the Senate.

8 (c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report required under sub-
9 section (a) shall—

10 (1) describe the role and best practices of private-sector employers in the United States in enforcing the provisions of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930;

14 (2) describe any efforts or programs undertaken by relevant Federal, State, or local government agencies to encourage employers, directly or indirectly, to comply with such provisions;

18 (3) describe the roles of the relevant Federal departments and agencies in overseeing and regulating such provisions, and the oversight and enforcement mechanisms used by such departments or agencies;

23 (4) provide concrete, actual case studies or examples of how such provisions are enforced;

1 (5) identify the number of petitions received
2 and cases initiated (whether by petition or other-
3 wise) or investigated by each relevant Federal de-
4 partment or agency charged with implementing and
5 enforcing such provisions, as well as the dates peti-
6 tions were received or investigations were initiated,
7 and their current statuses;

8 (6) identify any enforcement actions, including,
9 but not limited to, the issuance of Withhold Release
10 Orders, the detention of shipments, the issuance of
11 civil penalties, and the formal charging with criminal
12 charges relating to the forced labor scheme, taken as
13 a result of these petitions and investigations by type
14 of action, date of action, commodity, and country of
15 origin in the past 10 years;

16 (7) with respect to any relevant petition filed
17 during the 10-year period prior to the date of the
18 enactment of this Act with the relevant Federal de-
19 partments and agencies tasked with implementing
20 such provisions, list the specific products, country of
21 origin, manufacturer, importer, end-user or retailer,
22 and outcomes of any investigation;

23 (8) identify any gaps that may exist in enforce-
24 ment of such provisions;

1 (9) describe the engagement of the relevant
2 Federal departments and agencies with stakeholders,
3 including the engagement of importers, forced labor
4 experts, and nongovernmental organizations; and

5 (10) based on the information required by para-
6 graphs (1) through (9), identify any regulatory ob-
7 stacles or challenges to enforcement of such provi-
8 sions and provide recommendations for actions that
9 could be taken by the relevant Federal departments
10 and agencies to overcome these obstacles.

11 **SEC. 143. MODIFICATION TO LIST OF CHILD-MADE AND**
12 **SLAVERY-MADE GOODS.**

13 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 105(b)(2)(C) of the Traf-
14 ficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005
15 (22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)(C)) is amended by inserting “, in-
16 cluding, to the extent practicable, goods that are produced
17 with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child
18 labor” after “international standards”.

19 (b) **INCLUSION IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
20 **TIONS.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authoriza-
21 tion of appropriations under section 113(f) of the Traf-
22 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
23 7110(f)), as amended by section 301(a) of this Act, are
24 authorized to be made available to carry out the purposes
25 described in section 105(b)(2) of the Trafficking Victims

1 Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C.
2 7112(b)(2)), as amended by subsection (a).

3 **TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN**
4 **TRAFFICKING ABROAD**
5 **Subtitle A—Monitoring Efforts to**
6 **Combat Trafficking**

7 **SEC. 211. INCLUDING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**
8 **AND THE UNITED STATES TRADE REP-**
9 **RESENTATIVE AS A MEMBER OF THE INTER-**
10 **AGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COM-**
11 **BAT TRAFFICKING.**

12 Section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection
13 Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(b)) is amended by inserting
14 “the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Trade
15 Representative,” after “the Secretary of Education,”.

16 **SEC. 212. ENCOURAGING COUNTRIES TO MAINTAIN AND**
17 **SHARE DATA ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING EF-**
18 **FORTS.**

19 Paragraphs (1) and (7) of section 108(b) of the Traf-
20 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
21 7106(b)(1) and (b)(7)) are each amended by striking the
22 final sentence of such paragraphs.

1 **SEC. 213. APPROPRIATE LISTING OF GOVERNMENTS IN-**
2 **VOLVED IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

3 Subsection (b) of section 110 of the Trafficking Vic-
4 tims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) is
5 amended as follows:

6 (1) In paragraph (1)(C)—

7 (A) by striking “and whose governments
8 do not” and inserting the following: “and whose
9 governments—

10 “(i) do not”; and

11 (B) by adding at the end the following new
12 clauses:

13 “(ii) tolerate trafficking in govern-
14 ment-funded programs; or

15 “(iii) have a government-supported
16 practice of trafficking, including, for exam-
17 ple, by using forced labor in agriculture,
18 forestry, mining, or construction, permit-
19 ting sexual slavery in government camps,
20 compounds, or outposts, or employing child
21 soldiers;”.

22 (2) In paragraph (2)—

23 (A) in subparagraph (A)(iii)(I), by insert-
24 ing “and the country is not taking steps com-
25 mensurate with the size of the trafficking prob-
26 lem” before the semicolon at the end;

1 (B) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking “2
2 years” and inserting “1 year”; and

3 (C) by adding at the end the following new
4 subparagraph:

5 “(F) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN COUN-
6 TRIES ON SPECIAL WATCH LIST THAT ARE
7 DOWNGRADED AND REINSTATED ON SPECIAL
8 WATCH LIST.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs
9 (D) and (E), a country that—

10 “(i) was included on the special watch
11 list described in subparagraph (A) for—

12 “(I) two consecutive years after
13 the date of the enactment of subpara-
14 graph (D); and

15 “(II) any additional years after
16 such date of enactment by reason of
17 the President exercising the waiver
18 authority under clause (ii) of subpara-
19 graph (D); and

20 “(ii) was subsequently included on the
21 list of countries described in paragraph
22 (1)(C),

23 may not thereafter be included on the special
24 watch list described in subparagraph (A) for
25 more than 1 consecutive year.”.

1 **SEC. 214. REQUIREMENTS FOR STRATEGIES TO PREVENT**
2 **TRAFFICKING.**

3 (a) **REPORT ON NEW PRACTICES TO COMBAT TRAF-**
4 **FICKING.—**

5 (1) **IN GENERAL.—**Not later than 120 days
6 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and an-
7 nually thereafter for seven years, the Secretary of
8 State, in consultation with the Administrator of the
9 United States Agency for International Develop-
10 ment, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Af-
11 fairs of the House of Representatives and the Com-
12 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a re-
13 port—

14 (A) describing any practices adopted by
15 the Department or the Agency to better combat
16 trafficking in persons, in accordance with the
17 report submitted under section 101(b)(4) of the
18 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization
19 Act of 2005, in order to reduce the risk of traf-
20 ficking in post-conflict or post-disaster areas; or

21 (B) if no such practices have been adopted,
22 including a strategy to reduce the risk of traf-
23 ficking in such areas.

24 (2) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—**Each report sub-
25 mitted under paragraph (1) shall be posted on a

1 publicly available Internet website of the Depart-
2 ment of State.

3 (b) CHILD PROTECTION STRATEGIES IN WATCH
4 LIST COUNTRIES.—The Administrator of the United
5 States Agency for International Development shall incor-
6 porate into the relevant country development cooperation
7 strategy for each country on the special watch list de-
8 scribed in section 110(b)(2)(A) or the list described in sec-
9 tion 110(b)(1)(C) of the Trafficking Victims Protection
10 Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)(A) and (b)(1)(C)), as
11 amended by section 213 of this Act, strategies for the pro-
12 tection of children and the reduction of the risk of traf-
13 ficking.

14 **Subtitle B—Child Soldier**
15 **Prevention Act of 2017**

16 **SEC. 221. FINDINGS.**

17 Congress finds the following:

18 (1) The recruitment or use of children in armed
19 conflict is unacceptable for any government or gov-
20 ernment supported entity receiving United States as-
21 sistance.

22 (2) The recruitment or use of children in armed
23 conflict, including direct combat, support roles, and
24 sexual slavery, occurred during 2015–2016 in Af-
25 ghanistan, South Sudan, Sudan, Burma, the Demo-

1 cratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Nigeria, Rwanda, So-
2 malia, Syria, and Yemen.

3 (3) Entities of the Government of Afghanistan,
4 particularly the Afghan Local Police and Afghan
5 National Police, continue to recruit children to serve
6 as combatants or as servants, including as sex
7 slaves.

8 (4) Police forces of the Government of Afghani-
9 stan participate in counter-terrorism operations, di-
10 rect and indirect combat, security operations, fight
11 alongside regular armies, and are targeted for vio-
12 lence by the Taliban as well as by other opposition
13 groups.

14 (5) In February 2016, a 10-year-old boy was
15 assassinated by the Taliban after he had been pub-
16 lically honored by Afghan local police forces for his
17 assistance in combat operations against the Taliban.

18 (6) Recruitment and use of children in armed
19 conflict by government forces has continued in 2016
20 in South Sudan with the return to hostilities.

21 (7) At least 650 children have been recruited
22 and used in armed conflict in South Sudan in 2016,
23 and at least 16,000 have been recruited since that
24 country's civil war began in 2013.

1 **SEC. 222. AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD SOLDIERS PREVEN-**
2 **TION ACT OF 2008.**

3 (a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 402(2)(A) of the Child
4 Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370e(2)(A))
5 is amended by inserting “, police, or other security forces”
6 after “governmental armed forces” each place it appears.

7 (b) **PROHIBITION.**—Section 404 of the Child Soldiers
8 Prevention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370e–1) is amend-
9 ed—

10 (1) in subsection (a)—

11 (A) by inserting “, police, or other security
12 forces” after “governmental armed forces”; and

13 (B) by striking “recruit and use child sol-
14 diers” and inserting “recruit or use child sol-
15 diers”;

16 (2) in subsection (b)(2), to read as follows:

17 “(2) **NOTIFICATION.**—

18 “(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 45
19 days after the date of submission of each report
20 required under section 110(b) of the Traf-
21 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the Sec-
22 retary of State shall formally notify each gov-
23 ernment included in the list required under
24 paragraph (1) that such government is so in-
25 cluded.

1 “(B) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—As
2 soon as practicable after making all of the noti-
3 fications required under subparagraph (A) with
4 respect to a report, the Secretary of State shall
5 notify the appropriate congressional committees
6 that the requirements of subparagraph (A) have
7 been met.”;

8 (3) in subsection (e)(1), by adding at the end
9 before the period the following: “and certifies to the
10 appropriate congressional committees that the gov-
11 ernment of such country is taking effective and con-
12 tinuing steps to address the problem of child sol-
13 diers”; and

14 (4) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “to a coun-
15 try” and all that follows through “subsection (a)”
16 and inserting “under section 541 of the Foreign As-
17 sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347) through the
18 Defense Institute for International Legal Studies or
19 the Center for Civil-Military Relations at the Naval
20 Post-Graduate School, and may provide nonlethal
21 supplies (as defined in section 2557(d)(1)(B) of title
22 10), to a country subject to the prohibition under
23 subsection (a)”.

24 (c) REPORTS.—Section 405 of the Child Soldiers Pre-
25 vention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370e-2) is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (c)—

2 (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
3 by striking “, during any of the 5 years fol-
4 lowing the date of the enactment of this Act,”;

5 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (2)
6 through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), re-
7 spectively;

8 (C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the
9 following:

10 “(2) a description and the amount of any as-
11 sistance withheld under this title pursuant to the ap-
12 plication to those countries of the prohibition in sec-
13 tion 404(a);” and

14 (D) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated),
15 by inserting “and the amount” after “a descrip-
16 tion”; and

17 (2) by adding at the end the following:

18 “(d) INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL
19 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT.—If a country is noti-
20 fied pursuant to section 404(b)(2), or a waiver is granted
21 pursuant to section 404(c)(1), the Secretary of State shall
22 include in each report required under section 110(b) of
23 the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
24 7107(b)) the information required to be included in the

1 annual report to Congress under paragraphs (1) through
2 (5) of subsection (c) of this section.”.

3 **TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF**
4 **APPROPRIATIONS**

5 **SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER**
6 **THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION**
7 **ACT OF 2000.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 113 of the Trafficking
9 Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110), as
10 amended by sections 114 and 143 of this Act, is further
11 amended by striking “2017” each place it appears and
12 inserting “2021”.

13 (b) HUMAN SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING CEN-
14 TER.—Section 112A(b)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Pro-
15 tection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7109a(b)(4)) is amended
16 by striking “2017” and inserting “2021”.

17 **SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER**
18 **THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION RE-**
19 **AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 201(c)(2) of the Traf-
21 ficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005
22 (42 U.S.C. 14044(c)(2)) is amended by striking “2017”
23 and inserting “2021”.

24 (b) ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR CERTAIN PERSONS
25 SUBJECT TO TRAFFICKING.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 202 of the Traf-
2 ficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of
3 2005 is amended by striking “2017” and inserting
4 “2021”.

5 (2) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—Section 1241 of the
6 Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of
7 2013 (Public Law 113–4; 127 Stat. 149) is amend-
8 ed—

9 (A) by striking subsection (b); and

10 (B) by striking “(a) IN GENERAL.—Sec-
11 tion 202” and inserting “Section 202”.

12 (c) CHILD TRAFFICKING DETERRENCE PROGRAM.—
13 Section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reau-
14 thorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044b) is amended
15 by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”.

16 (d) ENHANCING STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS.—Sec-
17 tion 204(e) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reau-
18 thorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044c(c)) is amended
19 by striking “2017” and inserting “2021”.

20 **SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR EN-**
21 **HANCING EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE TRAF-**
22 **FICKING OF CHILDREN.**

23 Section 235(c)(6)(F) of the William Wilberforce
24 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of
25 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(6)(F)) is amended—

1 (1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by insert-
2 ing “of Health” after “Secretary”; and

3 (2) in clause (ii), by striking “and 2017” and
4 inserting “through 2021”.

5 **SEC. 304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER**
6 **THE INTERNATIONAL MEGAN’S LAW.**

7 Section 11 of the International Megan’s Law to Pre-
8 vent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through
9 Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (42
10 U.S.C. 16935h) is amended by striking “and 2018” and
11 inserting “through 2021”.

12 **SEC. 305. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR AIR-**
13 **PORT PERSONNEL TRAINING TO IDENTIFY**
14 **AND REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.**

15 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Com-
16 missioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection
17 \$250,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021 to
18 expand outreach and live on-site anti-trafficking training
19 for airport and airline personnel.

20 **SEC. 306. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS IN SUP-**
21 **PORT OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY**
22 **COUNCIL ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

23 Section 115 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking
24 Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 243), as

1 amended by section 125, is further amended by adding
2 at the end the following:

3 “(i) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is
4 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State
5 to carry out this section \$250,000 for each of fiscal years
6 2018 through 2021, including to provide compensation to
7 members of the Council in accordance with subsection
8 (f).”.

9 **SEC. 307. TRANSPARENCY IN ANTI-TRAFFICKING EXPENDI-**
10 **TURES.**

11 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any amounts made available to
12 the United States Agency for International Development
13 for a fiscal year under an anti-trafficking law may only
14 be obligated or expended after the Administrator of the
15 Agency—

16 (1) submits to Congress a list of each con-
17 tractor and subcontractor (at any tier) that received
18 funds from the Agency under anti-trafficking laws in
19 the prior fiscal year and the amount of funds so re-
20 ceived; and

21 (2) publishes such list on a publicly available
22 Internet website of the Agency that is dedicated to
23 providing information about the anti-trafficking ex-
24 penditures of the Agency.

1 (b) ANTI-TRAFFICKING LAW DEFINED.—For pur-
2 poses of this section, the term “anti-trafficking law”
3 means—

4 (1) the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of
5 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), as amended by this
6 Act;

7 (2) the Trafficking Victims Protection Reau-
8 thorization Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–193);

9 (3) the Trafficking Victims Protection Reau-
10 thorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164), as
11 amended by this Act;

12 (4) the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims
13 Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law
14 110–457), as amended by this Act;

15 (5) the Violence Against Women Reauthoriza-
16 tion Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4), as amended
17 by this Act;

18 (6) the International Megan’s Law to Prevent
19 Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes
20 Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Of-
21 fenders (42 U.S.C. 16935 et seq.), as amended by
22 this Act; or

23 (7) any other law authorizing programs,
24 projects, or activities addressing severe forms of
25 trafficking in persons or sex trafficking, as such

1 terms are defined in section 103 of the Trafficking
2 Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

3 (c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The limitation under sub-
4 section (a) shall apply with respect to amounts made avail-
5 able for any fiscal year beginning after the date of the
6 enactment of this Act.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 2200
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Frederick Douglass
3 Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthor-
4 ization Act of 2017”.

5 SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

6 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs to Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

Sec. 101. Ensuring children are educated to avoid traffickers.

Sec. 102. Preventing future trafficking in the United States through receipt of complaints abroad.

Sec. 103. Human trafficking victims reintegration through employment program.

Sec. 104. Modification to grants for victims services.

Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts to Prevent Human Trafficking

Sec. 111. Required training to prevent human trafficking for certain contracting air carriers.

Sec. 112. Priority for use of funds for lodging expenses at accommodations lacking certain policies relating to child sexual exploitation.

Sec. 113. Ensuring United States procurement does not fund human trafficking.

Sec. 114. Training course on human trafficking and Government contracting.

Sec. 115. Modifications to the advisory council on human trafficking.

Sec. 116. Sense of Congress on strengthening Federal efforts to reduce demand.

Sec. 117. Sense of Congress on the senior policy operating group.

Subtitle C—Preventing Trafficking in Persons in the United States

Sec. 121. Demand reduction strategies in the United States.

Sec. 122. Designation of a labor prosecutor to enhance State and local efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

Sec. 123. Preventing human trafficking in foreign missions and diplomatic households.

Sec. 124. Ensuring that traffickers help pay for care for victims.

Sec. 125. Exempting from Federal income taxation civil damages awarded under section 1595 of title 18, United States Code.

Subtitle D—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor

Sec. 131. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 132. Report on the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Sec. 133. Modification to list of child-made and slavery-made goods.

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Subtitle A—Efforts to Combat Trafficking

Sec. 201. Including the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Trade Representative as a member of the interagency task force to monitor and combat trafficking.

Sec. 202. Encouraging countries to maintain and share data on human trafficking efforts.

Sec. 203. Appropriate listing of governments involved in human trafficking.

Sec. 204. Requirements for strategies to prevent trafficking.

Sec. 205. Expansion of Department of State rewards program.

Sec. 206. Briefing on countries with primarily migrant workforces.

Sec. 207. Report on recipients of funding from the United States Agency for International Development.

Subtitle B—Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2017

Sec. 211. Findings.

Sec. 212. Amendments to the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

Sec. 302. Authorization of appropriations under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

Sec. 303. Authorization of appropriations for enhancing efforts to combat the trafficking of children.

Sec. 304. Authorization of appropriations under the International Megan's Law.

Sec. 305. Authorization of appropriations for airport personnel training to identify and report human trafficking victims.

1 **TITLE I—COMBATING TRAF-**
2 **FICKING IN PERSONS IN THE**
3 **UNITED STATES**

4 **Subtitle A—Programs to Support**
5 **Victims and Persons Vulnerable**
6 **to Human Trafficking**

7 **SEC. 101. ENSURING CHILDREN ARE EDUCATED TO AVOID**
8 **TRAFFICKERS.**

9 Paragraph (5) of section 4108 of the Elementary and
10 Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7118) is
11 amended—

12 (1) in subparagraph (H), by striking “or” at
13 the end;

14 (2) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period
15 at the end and inserting “; or”; and

16 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
17 paragraph:

18 “(J) educating children on the signs and
19 dangers of severe forms of trafficking in per-
20 sons (as such term is defined in section 103(9)
21 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of
22 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9))).”.

1 **SEC. 102. PREVENTING FUTURE TRAFFICKING IN THE**
2 **UNITED STATES THROUGH RECEIPT OF COM-**
3 **PLAINTS ABROAD.**

4 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State shall en-
5 sure that each diplomatic or consular post or other mission
6 designates an employee to be responsible for receiving in-
7 formation from any person who was a victim of a severe
8 form of trafficking in persons (as such term is defined
9 in section 103(14) of the Trafficking Victims Protection
10 Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(14))) while present in the
11 United States, or any person who has information regard-
12 ing such a victim.

13 (b) **PROVISION OF INFORMATION.**—Any information
14 received pursuant to subsection (a) shall be transmitted
15 to the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor,
16 the Department of Homeland Security, and to any other
17 relevant Federal agency for appropriate response. The At-
18 torney General, the Secretary of Labor, and the head of
19 any other such relevant Federal agency shall establish a
20 process to address any actions to be taken in response to
21 such information.

22 (c) **ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.**—
23 The employee designated for receiving information pursu-
24 ant to subsection (a) should coordinate with foreign gov-
25 ernments or civil society organizations in the countries of
26 origin of victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons,

1 with the permission of and without compromising the safe-
2 ty of such victims, to ensure that such victims receive any
3 additional support available.

4 **SEC. 103. HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS REINTEGRATION**
5 **THROUGH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.**

6 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—For the purpose described in
7 subsection (b), the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
8 ices may carry out a Human Trafficking Victims Re-
9 integration Through Employment Program.

10 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Program shall be
11 to prevent the re-exploitation of eligible individuals who
12 have been removed from trafficking situations, by assist-
13 ing such individuals to integrate or reintegrate into society
14 through the attainment of employment skills necessary to
15 achieve self-sufficiency.

16 (c) SERVICES PROVIDED.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—Services provided and fund-
18 ed by the Program shall include—

19 (A) enrollment and participation in—

20 (i) basic education, including literacy
21 education and English as a second lan-
22 guage education;

23 (ii) job-related skills training;

24 (iii) vocational and certificate pro-
25 grams; and

1 (iv) programs for attaining a regular
2 high school diploma or its recognized
3 equivalent;

4 (B) life-skill training programs, including
5 management of personal finances, self-care, and
6 parenting classes;

7 (C) resume creation and review;

8 (D) interview coaching and counseling;

9 (E) assistance with expungement of crimi-
10 nal records when such records are for non-
11 violent crimes that were committed as a con-
12 sequence of the eligible individual's victimiza-
13 tion;

14 (F) assistance with enrollment in college or
15 technical school; and

16 (G) other programs and services that help
17 eligible individuals to achieve self-sufficiency.

18 (2) SERVICE PERIOD.—Eligible individuals may
19 receive services through the Program for a period of
20 not more than three years.

21 (d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Subject to the
22 availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Health and
23 Human Services shall enter into cooperative agreements
24 with one or more eligible organizations to carry out this
25 section.

1 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

2 (1) The term “eligible individual” means a do-
3 mestic or foreign victim of human trafficking who is
4 eligible to receive services under section 107 of the
5 Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22
6 U.S.C. 7105), as amended by section 115 of this
7 Act.

8 (2) The “eligible organization” means a service
9 provider meeting the following:

10 (A) With respect to a service provider for
11 trafficking victims served by the Program who
12 are not United States citizens, the provider
13 has—

14 (i) expertise in serving foreign-born
15 victims of human trafficking;

16 (ii) a national presence with local
17 reach and strong local connections; and

18 (iii) experience in utilizing national
19 networks to serve victims and collecting
20 data from local programs.

21 (B) With respect to a service provider for
22 trafficking victims served by the Program who
23 are United States citizens, the provider has ex-
24 perience working with trafficking victims who
25 are United States citizens, including those who

1 ing the following: “programs for victims of human traf-
2 ficking, including programs that provide trauma-informed
3 care or long-term housing options to such victims who
4 are—

5 “(i) between the ages of 12 and 24
6 and who are homeless, in foster care, or in-
7 volved in the criminal justice system;

8 “(ii) transitioning out of the foster
9 care system; or

10 “(iii) women or girls in underserved
11 populations.”.

12 **Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts** 13 **to Prevent Human Trafficking**

14 **SEC. 111. REQUIRED TRAINING TO PREVENT HUMAN TRAF-** 15 **FICKING FOR CERTAIN CONTRACTING AIR** 16 **CARRIERS.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 40118 of title 49, United
18 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
19 lowing:

20 “(g) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator
21 of General Services shall ensure that any contract entered
22 into for provision of air transportation under this section
23 requires that the contracting air carrier provides to the
24 Administrator of General Services, the Secretary of Trans-
25 portation, the Administrator of the Transportation Secu-

1 rity Administration, and the Commissioner of U.S. Cus-
2 toms and Border Protection an annual report regarding—

3 “(1) the number of personnel trained in the de-
4 tection and reporting of potential human trafficking
5 (as described in paragraphs (9) and (10) of section
6 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of
7 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)), including the training re-
8 quired under section 44734(a)(4);

9 “(2) the number of notifications of potential
10 human trafficking victims received from staff or
11 other passengers; and

12 “(3) whether the air carrier notified the Na-
13 tional Human Trafficking Hotline operated by the
14 National Human Trafficking Resource Center or law
15 enforcement at the relevant airport of the potential
16 human trafficking victim for each such notification
17 of potential human trafficking, and if so, when the
18 notification was made.”.

19 (b) TRAINING OF FLIGHT ATTENDANTS AND PI-
20 LOTS.—Section 44734 of title 49, United States Code, is
21 amended—

22 (1) in the heading by inserting “**and pilots**”
23 after “**flight attendants**”;

24 (2) in subsection (a)—

1 (A) by inserting “and pilots” after “flight
2 attendants”; and

3 (B) by inserting “airline-industry-specific”
4 after “annual”; and

5 (3) in subsection (b) by inserting “and pilots”
6 after “flight attendants”.

7 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
8 tions for chapter 447 of title 49, United States Code, is
9 amended by striking the item related to section 44734 and
10 inserting the following:

“44734. Training of flight attendants and pilots.”.

11 (d) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by sub-
12 section (a) shall apply to any contract entered into after
13 the date of enactment of this Act.

14 **SEC. 112. PRIORITY FOR USE OF FUNDS FOR LODGING EX-**
15 **PENSES AT ACCOMMODATIONS LACKING**
16 **CERTAIN POLICIES RELATING TO CHILD SEX-**
17 **UAL EXPLOITATION.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 57 of title
19 5, United States Code, is further amended by adding at
20 the end the following:

21 **“§ 5713. Priority for use of funds for lodging expenses**
22 **at accommodations lacking certain poli-**
23 **cies relating to child sexual exploitation.**

24 “(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of making pay-
25 ments under this chapter for lodging expenses each agency

1 shall ensure that, to the extent practicable, any commer-
2 cial-lodging room nights for employees of that agency are
3 booked in a preferred place of accommodation.

4 “(b) PREFERRED PLACE OF ACCOMMODATION DE-
5 FINED.—In this section, ‘preferred place of accommoda-
6 tion’ means a commercial place of accommodation that—

7 “(1) has a zero-tolerance policy in place regard-
8 ing the sexual exploitation of children (as described
9 in section 103(9)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Pro-
10 tection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)(A))) within
11 the accommodation;

12 “(2) has procedures in place to identify and re-
13 port any such exploitation to the appropriate au-
14 thorities;

15 “(3) makes training materials available to all
16 employees to prevent such exploitation;

17 “(4) has trained all employees annually on the
18 identification of possible cases of such exploitation
19 and procedures to report suspected abuse to the ap-
20 propriate authorities;

21 “(5) protects employees who report suspected
22 cases of such exploitation according to the protocol
23 identified in training; and

24 “(6) keeps records of the number of suspected
25 cases of such exploitation, including the reasons for

1 suspicion, title of employee who reported the sus-
2 picion, and where the report was made.

3 “(c) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—The Administrator
4 of General Services shall—

5 “(1) maintain a list of each preferred place of
6 accommodation; and

7 “(2) issue such regulations as are necessary to
8 carry out this section.”.

9 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
10 tions for subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United
11 States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the
12 following new item:

“5713. Priority for use of funds for lodging expenses at accommodations lacking
certain policies relating to child sexual exploitation.”.

13 **SEC. 113. ENSURING UNITED STATES PROCUREMENT DOES**
14 **NOT FUND HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

15 Section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act
16 of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104) is amended by adding at the
17 end the following new subsection:

18 “(k) AGENCY ACTION TO PREVENT FUNDING OF
19 HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State,
21 Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Labor, Adminis-
22 trator of the United States Agency for International
23 Development, and Director of the Office of Manage-
24 ment and Budget shall each submit to the Adminis-

1 trator of General Services (who shall submit the re-
2 ports to the appropriate congressional committees),
3 at the end of each fiscal year, a report that includes
4 each of the following:

5 “(A) The name and contact information of
6 the individual within the agency’s office of legal
7 counsel or office of acquisition policy who is re-
8 sponsible for overseeing the implementation of
9 subsection (g) of this section, title XVII of the
10 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
11 Year 2013 (22 U.S.C. 7104a et seq.), and any
12 related regulation in the Federal Acquisition
13 Regulation (including the Federal Acquisition
14 Regulation; Ending Trafficking in Persons (48
15 C.F.R. Parts 1, 2, 9, 12, 22, 42, and 52)).

16 “(B) Agency action to ensure contractors
17 are educated on the applicable laws and regula-
18 tions listed in subparagraph (A).

19 “(C) Agency action to ensure the acquisi-
20 tion workforce and agency officials understand
21 implementation of the laws and regulations list-
22 ed in subparagraph (A), including best practices
23 for—

24 “(i) ensuring compliance with such
25 laws and regulations;

1 “(ii) assessing the serious, repeated,
2 willful, or pervasive nature of any violation
3 of such laws or regulations; and

4 “(iii) evaluating steps contractors
5 have taken to correct any such violation.

6 “(D) The number of contracts containing
7 language referring to the laws and regulations
8 listed in subparagraph (A) and the number of
9 contracts that did not contain any language re-
10 ferring to the laws and regulations listed in
11 subparagraph (A).

12 “(E) The number of allegations of severe
13 forms of trafficking in persons received and the
14 source of the allegation (contractor, subcon-
15 tractor, employee of contractor or subcon-
16 tractor, or an individual outside of the con-
17 tract).

18 “(F) The number of such allegations inves-
19 tigated by the agency, a summary of any find-
20 ings of such investigation, and any improve-
21 ments recommended by the agency to prevent
22 such conduct from recurring.

23 “(G) The number of such allegations re-
24 ferred to the Attorney General for prosecution

1 under section 3271 of title 18, United States
2 Code, and the outcomes of such referrals.

3 “(H) Any remedial action taken as a result
4 of such investigation, including whether—

5 “(i) a contractor or subcontractor (at
6 any tier) was debarred or suspended due to
7 a violation of a law or regulation relating
8 to severe forms of trafficking in persons;
9 or

10 “(ii) a contract was terminated pursu-
11 ant to subsection (g) as a result of such
12 violation.

13 “(I) Any other assistance offered to agency
14 contractors to ensure compliance with a law or
15 regulation relating to severe forms of traf-
16 ficking in persons.

17 “(J) Any interagency meetings or data
18 sharing regarding suspended or disbarred con-
19 tractors or subcontractors (at any tier) for se-
20 vere forms of trafficking in persons.

21 “(K) Any contract with a contractor or
22 subcontractor (at any tier) located outside the
23 United States and the country location for each
24 such contractor or subcontractor.

1 “(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
2 TEES.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate
3 congressional committees’ means—

4 “(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
5 the Committee on Armed Services, the Com-
6 mittee on Education and the Workforce, and
7 the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of
8 Representatives; and

9 “(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
10 the Committee on Armed Services, the Com-
11 mittee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on
12 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the
13 Senate.”.

14 **SEC. 114. TRAINING COURSE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND**
15 **GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING.**

16 Any curriculum (including any continuing education
17 curriculum) for the acquisition workforce used by the Fed-
18 eral Acquisition Institute established under section 1201
19 of title 41, United States Code, or the Defense Acquisition
20 University established under section 1746 of title 10,
21 United States Code, shall include at least one course,
22 which shall be at least 30 minutes, on the law and regula-
23 tions relating to human trafficking and Government con-
24 tracting.

1 **SEC. 115. MODIFICATIONS TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON**
2 **HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

3 Section 115 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking
4 Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 243) is
5 amended—

6 (1) in subsection (f)(2), to read as follows:

7 “(2) shall receive travel expenses, including per
8 diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with the
9 applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter
10 57 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

11 (2) in subsection (h), by striking “2020” and
12 inserting “2021”.

13 **SEC. 116. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON STRENGTHENING FED-**
14 **ERAL EFFORTS TO REDUCE DEMAND.**

15 It is the sense of Congress that—

16 (1) all Federal anti-trafficking training (includ-
17 ing training under section 114(e) of the Justice for
18 Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C.
19 14044g(e)) and under section 107(c)(4) of the Traf-
20 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
21 7105(c)(4))) provided to Federal judges, prosecu-
22 tors, and State and local law enforcement officials
23 should—

24 (A) explain the circumstances under which
25 sex buyers are considered parties to the crime
26 of trafficking;

1 (B) provide best practices for arresting or
2 prosecuting buyers of illegal sex acts as a form
3 of sex trafficking prevention; and

4 (C) specify that any comprehensive ap-
5 proach to eliminating sex and labor trafficking
6 must include a demand reduction component;
7 and

8 (2) any request for proposals for grants or co-
9 operative agreement opportunities issued by the At-
10 torney General with respect to the prevention of
11 trafficking should include specific language with re-
12 spect to demand reduction.

13 **SEC. 117. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE SENIOR POLICY OP-**
14 **ERATING GROUP.**

15 It is the sense of Congress that the Senior Policy Op-
16 erating Group established under section 105(g) of the
17 Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
18 7103(g)) should create a working group to examine the
19 role of demand reduction, both domestically and inter-
20 nationally, in achieving the purposes of the Justice for
21 Victims of Trafficking Act (Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat.
22 227) and Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22
23 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.).

1 **Subtitle C—Preventing Trafficking**
2 **in Persons in the United States**

3 **SEC. 121. DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN THE**
4 **UNITED STATES.**

5 (a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TASK FORCE.—Sec-
6 tion 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act
7 of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

8 (1) in subparagraph (Q)(vii), by striking “and”
9 at the end;

10 (2) in subparagraph (R), by striking the period
11 at the end and inserting “; and”; and

12 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
13 paragraph:

14 “(S) tactics and strategies employed by
15 human trafficking task forces sponsored by the
16 Department of Justice to reduce demand for
17 trafficking victims.”.

18 (b) REPORT ON STATE ENFORCEMENT.—Section
19 114(c)(1)(A) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act
20 of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 14044g(e)(1)(A)) is amended by in-
21 serting “, noting the number of buyers of trafficked per-
22 sons included in the rate” after “covered offense” in each
23 place it occurs.

24 (c) UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS.—Section 237(b) of
25 the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection

1 Reauthorization Act of 2008 (28 U.S.C. 534 note) is
2 amended—

3 (1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the
4 end;

5 (2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at
6 the end and inserting a semicolon; and

7 (3) by adding at the end the following:

8 “(4) incidents of assisting or promoting pros-
9 titution, as described in paragraph (1), of a person
10 under the age of 18; and

11 “(5) incidents of purchasing or soliciting com-
12 mercial sex acts, as described in paragraph (2), with
13 an individual under the age of 18.”.

14 **SEC. 122. DESIGNATION OF A LABOR PROSECUTOR TO EN-**
15 **HANCE STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO COM-**
16 **BAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.**

17 Section 204(a)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protec-
18 tion Reauthorization Act of 2005 is amended—

19 (1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at
20 the end;

21 (2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period
22 at the end and inserting “; and”; and

23 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
24 paragraph:

1 “(F) where appropriate, to designate at
2 least one prosecutor for cases of severe forms of
3 trafficking in persons (as such term is defined
4 in section 103(9) of the Trafficking Victims
5 Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)).”.

6 **SEC. 123. PREVENTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN FOREIGN**
7 **MISSIONS AND DIPLOMATIC HOUSEHOLDS.**

8 Subsection (a) of section 203 of the William Wilber-
9 force Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act
10 of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1375c) is amended—

11 (1) in paragraph (2)—

12 (A) by striking “for such period as the
13 Secretary determines necessary” and inserting
14 “for the period of at least one year or longer if
15 the Secretary determines a longer period is nec-
16 essary”; and

17 (B) by striking “the Secretary determines
18 that there is” and all that follows until the end
19 of the paragraph and inserting “there is an un-
20 paid default judgement directly or indirectly re-
21 lated to human trafficking against the employer
22 or a family member accredited by the embassy,
23 the employer or family member has refused to
24 agree to a voluntary interview with United
25 States law enforcement, or the diplomatic mis-

1 sion or international organization hosting the
2 employer or family member has refused to
3 waive immunity in a human trafficking case
4 brought by the United States Government or to
5 agree to prosecute the case in the country that
6 accredited the employer or family member.”;
7 and

8 (2) in paragraph (3)—

9 (A) by striking “is in place”; and

10 (B) by inserting “, as applicable, the de-
11 fault judgment has been resolved, the employer
12 or family member has agreed to meet with
13 United States law enforcement, the diplomatic
14 mission or international organization hosting
15 the employer or family member has waived im-
16 munity for the employer or family member or
17 agreed to prosecute the case in the country that
18 accredited the employer or family member, or
19 the diplomatic mission or international organi-
20 zation hosting the employer or family member
21 has in place” after “appropriate congressional
22 committees that”.

1 **SEC. 124. ENSURING THAT TRAFFICKERS HELP PAY FOR**
 2 **CARE FOR VICTIMS.**

3 Section 3014(a) of title 18, United States Code, is
 4 amended by striking “2019” and inserting “2021”.

5 **SEC. 125. EXEMPTING FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION**
 6 **CIVIL DAMAGES AWARDED UNDER SECTION**
 7 **1595 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chap-
 9 ter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended
 10 by inserting after section 139F the following new section:

11 **“SEC. 139G. CERTAIN AMOUNT RECEIVED AS CIVIL DAM-**
 12 **AGES AS RECOMPENSE FOR TRAFFICKING IN**
 13 **PERSONS.**

14 “(a) EXCLUSION FROM GROSS INCOME.—Gross in-
 15 come shall not include any civil damages, restitution, or
 16 other monetary award (including compensatory or statu-
 17 tory damages and restitution imposed in a criminal mat-
 18 ter) awarded in an action under section 1595 of title 18,
 19 United States Code.”.

20 **Subtitle D—Monitoring Child,**
 21 **Forced, and Slave Labor**

22 **SEC. 131. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

23 It is the sense of Congress that—

24 (1) foreign assistance that addresses poverty-al-
 25 leviation and humanitarian disasters reduces the vul-
 26 nerability of men, women, and children to human

1 trafficking and is a crucial part of the response of
2 the United States to modern-day slavery;

3 (2) the Deputy Undersecretary of the Bureau
4 of International Labor Affairs of the Department of
5 Labor and the grant programs administered by the
6 Deputy Undersecretary play a critical role in pre-
7 venting and protecting children from the worst
8 forms of child labor, including situations of traf-
9 ficking, and in reducing the vulnerabilities of men
10 and women to situations of forced labor and traf-
11 ficking; and

12 (3) the Secretary of Labor also plays a critical
13 role in helping other Federal departments and agen-
14 cies to prevent goods made with forced and child
15 labor from entering the United States by consulting
16 with such departments and agencies to reduce forced
17 and child labor internationally and ensuring that
18 products made by forced labor and child labor in vio-
19 lation of international standards are not imported
20 into the United States.

21 **SEC. 132. REPORT ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF SECTION 307**
22 **OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the
24 date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General
25 of the United States shall submit to the committees listed

1 in subsection (b) a report describing any obstacles or chal-
2 lenges to enforcing section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930
3 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

4 (b) COMMITTEES.—The committees listed in this sub-
5 section are—

6 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
7 Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on
8 Energy and Commerce, the Committee on the Judi-
9 ciary, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the
10 House of Representatives; and

11 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
12 Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pen-
13 sions, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and
14 Transportation, the Committee on the Judiciary,
15 and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

16 (c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report required under sub-
17 section (a) shall—

18 (1) describe the role and best practices of pri-
19 vate-sector employers in the United States in com-
20 plying with the provisions of section 307 of the Tar-
21 iff Act of 1930;

22 (2) describe any efforts or programs under-
23 taken by relevant Federal, State, or local govern-
24 ment agencies to encourage employers, directly or
25 indirectly, to comply with such provisions;

1 (3) describe the roles of the relevant Federal
2 departments and agencies in overseeing and regul-
3 ating such provisions, and the oversight and en-
4 forcement mechanisms used by such departments or
5 agencies;

6 (4) provide concrete, actual case studies or ex-
7 amples of how such provisions are enforced;

8 (5) identify the number of petitions received
9 and cases initiated (whether by petition or other-
10 wise) or investigated by each relevant Federal de-
11 partment or agency charged with implementing and
12 enforcing such provisions, as well as the dates peti-
13 tions were received or investigations were initiated,
14 and their current statuses;

15 (6) identify any enforcement actions, including,
16 but not limited to, the issuance of Withhold Release
17 Orders, the detention of shipments, the issuance of
18 civil penalties, and the formal charging with criminal
19 charges relating to the forced labor scheme, taken as
20 a result of these petitions and investigations by type
21 of action, date of action, commodity, and country of
22 origin in the past 10 years;

23 (7) with respect to any relevant petition filed
24 during the 10-year period prior to the date of the
25 enactment of this Act with the relevant Federal de-

1 partments and agencies tasked with implementing
2 such provisions, list the specific products, country of
3 origin, manufacturer, importer, end-user or retailer,
4 and outcomes of any investigation;

5 (8) identify any gaps that may exist in enforce-
6 ment of such provisions;

7 (9) describe the engagement of the relevant
8 Federal departments and agencies with stakeholders,
9 including the engagement of importers, forced labor
10 experts, and nongovernmental organizations; and

11 (10) based on the information required by para-
12 graphs (1) through (9), identify any regulatory ob-
13 stacles or challenges to enforcement of such provi-
14 sions and provide recommendations for actions that
15 could be taken by the relevant Federal departments
16 and agencies to overcome these obstacles.

17 **SEC. 133. MODIFICATION TO LIST OF CHILD-MADE AND**
18 **SLAVERY-MADE GOODS.**

19 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 105(b)(2)(C) of the Traf-
20 ficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005
21 (22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)(C)) is amended by inserting “, in-
22 cluding, to the extent practicable, goods that are produced
23 with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child
24 labor” after “international standards”.

1 (b) INCLUSION IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-
2 TIONS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authoriza-
3 tion of appropriations under section 113(f) of the Traf-
4 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
5 7110(f)), as amended by section 301(a) of this Act, are
6 authorized to be made available to carry out the purposes
7 described in section 105(b)(2) of the Trafficking Victims
8 Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C.
9 7112(b)(2)), as amended by subsection (a).

10 **TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN**
11 **TRAFFICKING ABROAD**
12 **Subtitle A—Efforts to Combat**
13 **Trafficking**

14 **SEC. 201. INCLUDING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**
15 **AND THE UNITED STATES TRADE REP-**
16 **RESENTATIVE AS A MEMBER OF THE INTER-**
17 **AGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COM-**
18 **BAT TRAFFICKING.**

19 Section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection
20 Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(b)) is amended by inserting
21 “the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Trade
22 Representative,” after “the Secretary of Education,”.

1 **SEC. 202. ENCOURAGING COUNTRIES TO MAINTAIN AND**
2 **SHARE DATA ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING EF-**
3 **FORTS.**

4 Paragraphs (1) and (7) of section 108(b) of the Traf-
5 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
6 7106(b)(1) and (b)(7)) are each amended by striking the
7 final sentence of such paragraphs.

8 **SEC. 203. APPROPRIATE LISTING OF GOVERNMENTS IN-**
9 **VOLVED IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

10 Subsection (b) of section 110 of the Trafficking Vie-
11 tims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) is
12 amended as follows:

13 (1) In paragraph (1)(C)—

14 (A) by striking “and whose governments
15 do not” and inserting the following: “and whose
16 governments—

17 “(i) do not”; and

18 (B) by adding at the end the following new
19 clauses:

20 “(ii) tolerate trafficking in govern-
21 ment-funded programs; or

22 “(iii) have a government-supported
23 practice of—

24 “(I) trafficking;

1 “(II) facilitating the use of
2 forced labor (such as in agriculture,
3 forestry, mining, or construction);

4 “(III) permitting sexual slavery
5 in government camps, compounds, or
6 outposts; or

7 “(IV) employing child soldiers;”.

8 (2) In paragraph (2)—

9 (A) in subparagraph (A)(iii)(I), by insert-
10 ing “and the country is not taking steps com-
11 mensurate with the size of the trafficking prob-
12 lem” before the semicolon at the end;

13 (B) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking “2
14 years” and inserting “1 year”; and

15 (C) by adding at the end the following new
16 subparagraph:

17 “(F) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN COUN-
18 TRIES ON SPECIAL WATCH LIST THAT ARE
19 DOWNGRADED AND REINSTATED ON SPECIAL
20 WATCH LIST.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs
21 (D) and (E), a country that—

22 “(i) was included on the special watch
23 list described in subparagraph (A) for—

1 “(I) two consecutive years after
2 the date of the enactment of subpara-
3 graph (D); and

4 “(II) any additional years after
5 such date of enactment by reason of
6 the President exercising the waiver
7 authority under clause (ii) of subpara-
8 graph (D); and

9 “(ii) was subsequently included on the
10 list of countries described in paragraph
11 (1)(C),

12 may not thereafter be included on the special
13 watch list described in subparagraph (A) for
14 more than 1 consecutive year.”.

15 **SEC. 204. REQUIREMENTS FOR STRATEGIES TO PREVENT**
16 **TRAFFICKING.**

17 (a) REPORT ON NEW PRACTICES TO COMBAT TRAF-
18 FICKING.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days
20 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and an-
21 nually thereafter for seven years, the Secretary of
22 State, in consultation with the Administrator of the
23 United States Agency for International Develop-
24 ment, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Af-
25 fairs of the House of Representatives and the Com-

1 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a re-
2 port—

3 (A) describing any practices adopted by
4 the Department or the Agency to better combat
5 trafficking in persons, in accordance with the
6 report submitted under section 101(b)(4) of the
7 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization
8 Act of 2005, in order to reduce the risk of traf-
9 ficking in post-conflict or post-disaster areas; or

10 (B) if no such practices have been adopted,
11 including a strategy to reduce the risk of traf-
12 ficking in such areas.

13 (2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each report sub-
14 mitted under paragraph (1) shall be posted on a
15 publicly available Internet website of the Depart-
16 ment of State.

17 (b) CHILD PROTECTION STRATEGIES IN WATCH
18 LIST COUNTRIES.—The Administrator of the United
19 States Agency for International Development shall incor-
20 porate into the relevant country development cooperation
21 strategy for each country on the special watch list de-
22 scribed in section 110(b)(2)(A) or the list described in sec-
23 tion 110(b)(1)(C) of the Trafficking Victims Protection
24 Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)(A) and (b)(1)(C)), as
25 amended by section 213 of this Act, strategies for the pro-

1 tection of children and the reduction of the risk of traf-
2 ficking.

3 **SEC. 205. EXPANSION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE RE-**
4 **WARDS PROGRAM.**

5 Paragraph (5) of section 36(k) of the State Depart-
6 ment Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(k))
7 is amended—

8 (1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A),
9 by striking “means”;

10 (2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and
11 (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving
12 such clauses, as so redesignated, two ems to the
13 right;

14 (3) by inserting before clause (i), as so redesi-
15 gnated, the following:

16 “(A) means—”;

17 (4) in clause (ii), as so redesignated, by striking
18 the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

19 (5) by adding at the end following new subpara-
20 graph:

21 “(B) includes severe forms of trafficking in
22 persons, as such term is defined in section 103
23 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of
24 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).”.

1 **SEC. 206. BRIEFING ON COUNTRIES WITH PRIMARILY MI-**
2 **GRANT WORKFORCES.**

3 Not later than 30 days after the date of the enact-
4 ment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide to
5 the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on
6 the Judiciary of the House and the Committee on Foreign
7 Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Sen-
8 ate a briefing that includes, with respect to each country
9 that has a domestic workforce of which more than 80 per-
10 cent are third-country nationals, each of the following:

11 (1) An assessment of the progress made by the
12 government of such country toward implementing
13 the recommendations with respect to such country
14 contained in the most recent “Trafficking in Persons
15 Report” submitted by the Secretary under section
16 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of
17 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)), as amended by section
18 203 of this Act.

19 (2) A description of the efforts made by the
20 United States to ensure that any domestic worker
21 brought into the United States by an official of such
22 country is not a victim of trafficking.

1 **SEC. 207. REPORT ON RECIPIENTS OF FUNDING FROM THE**
2 **UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTER-**
3 **NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.**

4 Not later than 90 days after the date of the enact-
5 ment of this Act, and by October 1 of each of the following
6 four years, the Administrator of the United States Agency
7 for International Development shall submit to the Com-
8 mittee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appro-
9 priations of the House and the Committee on Foreign Re-
10 lations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Sen-
11 ate a report describing, with respect to the prior fiscal
12 year—

13 (1) each obligation or expenditure of Federal
14 funds by the Agency for the purpose of combating
15 human trafficking and forced labor; and

16 (2) with respect to each such obligation or ex-
17 penditure, the program, project, activity, primary re-
18 cipient, and any sub-grantees or sub-contractors.

19 **Subtitle B—Child Soldier**
20 **Prevention Act of 2017**

21 **SEC. 211. FINDINGS.**

22 Congress finds the following:

23 (1) The recruitment or use of children in armed
24 conflict is unacceptable for any government or gov-
25 ernment supported entity receiving United States as-
26 sistance.

1 (2) The recruitment or use of children in armed
2 conflict, including direct combat, support roles, and
3 sexual slavery, occurred during 2015–2016 in Af-
4 ghanistan, South Sudan, Sudan, Burma, the Demo-
5 cratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Nigeria, Rwanda, So-
6 malia, Syria, and Yemen.

7 (3) Entities of the Government of Afghanistan,
8 particularly the Afghan Local Police and Afghan
9 National Police, continue to recruit children to serve
10 as combatants or as servants, including as sex
11 slaves.

12 (4) Police forces of the Government of Afghani-
13 stan participate in counter-terrorism operations, di-
14 rect and indirect combat, security operations, fight
15 alongside regular armies, and are targeted for vio-
16 lence by the Taliban as well as by other opposition
17 groups.

18 (5) In February 2016, a 10-year-old boy was
19 assassinated by the Taliban after he had been pub-
20 lically honored by Afghan local police forces for his
21 assistance in combat operations against the Taliban.

22 (6) Recruitment and use of children in armed
23 conflict by government forces has continued in 2016
24 in South Sudan with the return to hostilities.

1 retary of State shall formally notify each gov-
2 ernment included in the list required under
3 paragraph (1) that such government is so in-
4 cluded.

5 “(B) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—As
6 soon as practicable after making all of the noti-
7 fications required under subparagraph (A) with
8 respect to a report, the Secretary of State shall
9 notify the appropriate congressional committees
10 that the requirements of subparagraph (A) have
11 been met.”;

12 (3) in subsection (c)(1), by adding at the end
13 before the period the following: “and certifies to the
14 appropriate congressional committees that the gov-
15 ernment of such country is taking effective and con-
16 tinuing steps to address the problem of child sol-
17 diers”; and

18 (4) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “to a coun-
19 try” and all that follows through “subsection (a)”
20 and inserting “under section 541 of the Foreign As-
21 sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347) through the
22 Defense Institute for International Legal Studies or
23 the Center for Civil-Military Relations at the Naval
24 Post-Graduate School, and may provide nonlethal
25 supplies (as defined in section 2557(d)(1)(B) of title

1 10), to a country subject to the prohibition under
2 subsection (a)”.

3 (c) REPORTS.—Section 405 of the Child Soldiers Pre-
4 vention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370e-2) is amended—

5 (1) in subsection (c)—

6 (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
7 by striking “, during any of the 5 years fol-
8 lowing the date of the enactment of this Act,”;

9 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (2)
10 through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), re-
11 spectively;

12 (C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the
13 following:

14 “(2) a description and the amount of any as-
15 sistance withheld under this title pursuant to the ap-
16 plication to those countries of the prohibition in sec-
17 tion 404(a);” and

18 (D) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated),
19 by inserting “and the amount” after “a descrip-
20 tion”; and

21 (2) by adding at the end the following:

22 “(d) INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL
23 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT.—If a country is noti-
24 fied pursuant to section 404(b)(2), or a waiver is granted
25 pursuant to section 404(c)(1), the Secretary of State shall

1 include in each report required under section 110(b) of
2 the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
3 7107(b)) the information required to be included in the
4 annual report to Congress under paragraphs (1) through
5 (5) of subsection (c) of this section.”.

6 **TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF**
7 **APPROPRIATIONS**

8 **SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER**
9 **THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION**
10 **ACT OF 2000.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 113 of the Trafficking
12 Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110), as
13 amended by sections 114 and 143 of this Act, is further
14 amended by striking “2017” each place it appears and
15 inserting “2021”.

16 (b) HUMAN SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING CEN-
17 TER.—Section 112A(b)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Pro-
18 tection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7109a(b)(4)) is amended
19 by striking “2017” and inserting “2021”.

20 **SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER**
21 **THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION RE-**
22 **AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 201(e)(2) of the Traf-
24 ficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005

1 (42 U.S.C. 14044(c)(2)) is amended by striking “2017”
2 and inserting “2021”.

3 (b) ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR CERTAIN PERSONS
4 SUBJECT TO TRAFFICKING.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 202 of the Traf-
6 ficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of
7 2005 is amended by striking “2017” and inserting
8 “2021”.

9 (2) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—Section 1241 of the
10 Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of
11 2013 (Public Law 113–4; 127 Stat. 149) is amend-
12 ed—

13 (A) by striking subsection (b); and

14 (B) by striking “(a) IN GENERAL.—Sec-
15 tion 202” and inserting “Section 202”.

16 (c) CHILD TRAFFICKING DETERRENCE PROGRAM.—
17 Section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reau-
18 thorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044b) is amended
19 by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”.

20 (d) ENHANCING STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS.—Sec-
21 tion 204(e) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reau-
22 thorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044c(e)) is amended
23 by striking “2017” and inserting “2021”.

1 **SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR EN-**
2 **HANCING EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE TRAF-**
3 **FICKING OF CHILDREN.**

4 Section 235(c)(6)(F) of the William Wilberforce
5 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of
6 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(6)(F)) is amended—

7 (1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by insert-
8 ing “of Health” after “Secretary”; and

9 (2) in clause (ii), by striking “and 2017” and
10 inserting “through 2021”.

11 **SEC. 304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER**
12 **THE INTERNATIONAL MEGAN’S LAW.**

13 Section 11 of the International Megan’s Law to Pre-
14 vent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through
15 Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (42
16 U.S.C. 16935h) is amended by striking “and 2018” and
17 inserting “through 2021”.

18 **SEC. 305. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR AIR-**
19 **PORT PERSONNEL TRAINING TO IDENTIFY**
20 **AND REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.**

21 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Com-
22 missioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection
23 \$250,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021 to
24 expand outreach and live on-site anti-trafficking training
25 for airport and airline personnel.



**MANAGER'S AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN
THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 2200
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA**

Page 7, line 6, strike "115" and insert "104".

Page 8, line 19, strike "114" and insert "103".

Page 41, beginning on line 12, strike ", as amended" and all that follows through "further amended" and insert "is amended".



1 “(H) for each country included in a dif-
2 ferent list than the country had been placed in
3 the previous annual report, a detailed expla-
4 nation of how the concrete actions (or lack of
5 such actions) undertaken by the country during
6 the previous reporting period contributed to
7 such change, including a clear linkage between
8 such actions and the minimum standards enu-
9 merated in section 108.”.

Page 31, strike lines 8 through line 14 and insert
the following:

10 (2) In paragraph (2)—
11 (A) in subparagraph (A)(iii)—
12 (i) in subclause (I)—
13 (I) by inserting “and the country
14 is not taking steps commensurate with
15 the size of the trafficking problem”
16 before the semicolon at the end; and
17 (II) by adding “or” at the end;
18 (ii) in subclause (II), by striking “;
19 or” and inserting a period; and
20 (iii) by striking subclause (III);
21 (B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the
22 last annual report” and inserting “April 1 of
23 the previous year”;

1 (C) in subparagraph (D)—

2 (i) in clause (i), by striking “the date
3 of the enactment of this subparagraph,”
4 and all that follows and inserting—

5 “the date of the enactment of this
6 subparagraph—

7 “(I) shall be included on the list
8 of countries described in paragraph
9 (1)(C); and

10 “(II) shall be required to meet
11 the requirements specified in para-
12 graph (1)(B) before the country may
13 be removed from the list of countries
14 described in paragraph (1)(C).”;

15 (ii) in clause (ii)—

16 (I) by striking “2 years” and in-
17 serting “1 year”;

18 (II) in subclause (II), by striking
19 “and”;

20 (III) in subclause (III), by strik-
21 ing the period at the end and insert-
22 ing “; and”; and

23 (IV) by adding at the end the fol-
24 lowing:

1 “(IV) the country has taken con-
2 crete actions to implement the prin-
3 cipal recommendations of the most re-
4 cent annual report on trafficking in
5 persons with respect to that coun-
6 try.”; and

7 (iii) by adding at the end the fol-
8 lowing:

9 “(iii) WRITTEN PLAN.—The Secretary
10 of State shall endeavor to work with each
11 country that receives a waiver under clause
12 (ii) and with civil society organizations in
13 each country to draft and implement a
14 written plan described in such clause.”;

15 (D) in subparagraph (E)—

16 (i) by striking “through (III)” and in-
17 serting “through (IV)”;

18 (ii) by striking “shall provide” and all
19 that follows and inserting the following:
20 “shall provide, on a publicly available
21 website maintained by the Department of
22 State—

23 “(i) a detailed description of the cred-
24 ible evidence supporting such determina-
25 tion;

1 “(D) the extent to which the government
2 of the country is devoting sufficient budgetary
3 resources—

4 “(i) to investigate and prosecute acts
5 of severe trafficking in persons;

6 “(ii) to convict and sentence persons
7 responsible for such acts; and

8 “(iii) to obtain restitution for victims
9 of human trafficking;

10 “(E) the extent to which the government
11 of the country is devoting sufficient budgetary
12 resources—

13 “(i) to protect and rehabilitate victims
14 of trafficking in persons; and

15 “(ii) to prevent trafficking in persons;

16 “(F) the extent to which the government of
17 the country has consulted with domestic and
18 international civil society organizations to im-
19 prove the provision of services to victims of
20 trafficking in persons; and

21 “(G) whether—

22 “(i) government officials participate in
23 or facilitate forced labor and human traf-
24 ficking; and

1 “(ii) the government maintains poli-
2 cies that provide incentives for or otherwise
3 support the participation in or facilitation
4 of forced labor and human trafficking by
5 officials at any level of government.”.

Page 32, after line 14, insert the following:

6 (4) By adding at the end the following:

7 “(4) SPECIAL RULE FOR CHANGES IN CERTAIN
8 DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after
9 the submission of each annual report under para-
10 graph (1), the Secretary of State shall submit a de-
11 tailed description of the credible evidence supporting
12 a change in listing of a country, accompanied by
13 copies of documents providing such evidence, as ap-
14 propriate, to the appropriate congressional commit-
15 tees not later than 90 days after the submission of
16 that report if—

17 “(A) a country is included on a list of
18 countries described in paragraph (1)(C) in an
19 annual report submitted in calendar year 2015
20 or in any calendar year thereafter; and

21 “(B) in the annual report submitted in the
22 next calendar year, the country is listed on a
23 list of countries described in paragraph (1)(B).

1 “(5) WRITTEN PLAN.—The Secretary of State
2 shall endeavor to work with each country that has
3 been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(C) in the
4 most recent annual report and civil society organiza-
5 tions to draft and implement the written plan de-
6 scribed in paragraph (2)(D)(ii).

7 “(6) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

8 “(A) CONCRETE ACTIONS.—The term ‘con-
9 crete actions’ means any of the following ac-
10 tions that demonstrably improve the condition
11 of a substantial number of victims of human
12 trafficking and persons vulnerable to human
13 trafficking:

14 “(i) Enforcement actions taken.

15 “(ii) Investigations actively underway.

16 “(iii) Prosecutions conducted.

17 “(iv) Convictions attained.

18 “(v) Training provided.

19 “(vi) Programs and partnerships ac-
20 tively underway.

21 “(vii) Victim services offered, includ-
22 ing immigration services and restitution.

23 “(viii) The amount of money the gov-
24 ernment in question has committed to the

1 actions described in clauses (i) through
2 (vii).

3 “(ix) An assessment of the impact of
4 such actions on the prevalence of human
5 trafficking in the country.

6 “(B) CREDIBLE EVIDENCE.—The term
7 ‘credible evidence’ means information relied
8 upon by the Department of State to make de-
9 terminations relating to the provisions set forth
10 in this division, including—

11 “(i) reports by the Department of
12 State;

13 “(ii) reports of other Federal agen-
14 cies, including the Department of Labor’s
15 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or
16 Forced Labor and List of Products Pro-
17 duced by Forced Labor or Indentured
18 Child Labor;

19 “(iii) documentation provided by a
20 foreign country, including copies of rel-
21 evant laws, regulations, policies adopted or
22 modified, enforcement actions taken and
23 judicial proceedings, training conducted,
24 consultations conducted, programs and

1 partnerships launched, and services pro-
2 vided;

3 “(iv) materials developed by civil soci-
4 ety organizations;

5 “(v) information from survivors of
6 human trafficking, vulnerable persons, and
7 whistleblowers;

8 “(vi) all relevant media and academic
9 reports that, in light of reason and com-
10 mon sense, are worthy of belief; and

11 “(vii) information developed by multi-
12 lateral institutions.”.



Chairman ROYCE. I now recognize myself for such time as I may consume to speak on the bills here.

So as I mentioned, we have this long history on this fight against human trafficking. And I would mention that almost all the members of this committee have been involved in this debate or in legislation trying to move this issue. I especially want to thank Chris Smith for his leadership on it over the years.

And I think the thing that strikes us is that human trafficking today is now perpetrated by organized crime in a very brutal way, in a very sophisticated criminal enterprise. And the profits from this illicit industry contribute to the expansion that we are seeing of organized crime around the world and contribute, frankly, not just to organized crime, but to terrorism itself here in the United States and in Europe and Africa and Asia.

And that is why combating human trafficking requires a global approach to identifying and apprehending the worst offenders in the world.

The TARGET Act specifically authorizes the State Department and law enforcement to target international human traffickers by offering rewards for their arrest or conviction, rewards that will apply anywhere on earth. I want to thank my cosponsor here, Representative Lois Frankel, for her good work, working with me on this measure, as well as the trips she has taken to look into this measure.

I also want to thank our subcommittee chairman again Chris Smith, and Ranking Member Karen Bass, for H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act. This ambitious bill not only extends the legal authorities from the groundbreaking Trafficking Victims Protection Act that, as I recall, Mr. Smith authored 17 years ago, but it also contains important reforms to our foreign and domestic antitrafficking programs.

Although only the foreign portions are part of today's markup, the bill makes clear that human trafficking is a global scourge that requires a global response, and this bill strengthens the State Department's annual TIP Report and the country tier rankings. If you will recall, this is the way we name and shame those governments around the globe that don't take part in being part of the solution, but instead are part of the problem. So namely, with this legislation, there is accountability. They must tell the truth about the trafficking situation on the ground.

These facts should not be subject to manipulation for the sake of diplomatic or economic or political considerations. It brings that accountability to our side in the equation.

And lastly, for 6 years we have watched the regime of Bashar al-Assad wage a relentless war against the people of Syria—from the deliberate and frequent bombing of schools and hospitals to its widespread use of torture and starvation as weapons of war.

And of course there is Assad's repeated use of chemical weapons. Just last month we saw footage of entire families snuffed out by sarin gas. Assad's brutality—and his support from Russia and Iran and Hezbollah—has fueled a mass migration crisis and regional instability that, frankly, threatens our national security.

H.R. 1677, the Caesar Syrian Civilian Protection Act, increases the cost to Assad and to his backers for their continued war crimes. Under the bill, foreign companies and banks will have to choose. They will have to choose between doing business with the Assad regime or doing business with the United States.

This bill is a step toward regaining leverage and imposing accountability for Assad's flagrant violations of international norms and human decency. I want to thank Ranking Member Engel for his leadership and response to the Syrian conflict and on this important legislation before us.

And I now recognize Mr. Eliot Engel of New York for his opening remarks.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much. I am grateful that you have called this markup, and I am glad that we are advancing three good pieces of legislation today. I will start with the bill I authored, the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act. I want to thank Chairman Royce for joining me as the lead Republican cosponsor of this bill, and I think it is fair to say that this legislation would not have moved so fast if it weren't for Chairman Royce.

When Caesar visited our committee nearly 3 years ago, he showed us the horror of Assad's war against the Syrian people. No one sitting in this room who saw that could ever forget those images. We know in the years since that nothing has gotten better in Syria.

As we heard again and again during our hearing last week, the United States needs a clear, coherent strategy to address the 6-year-old crisis raging in Syria. We need to push for a political solution that ends the Assad regime's campaign of carnage, removes Assad from power, and helps the Syrian people rebuild and chart the course for the future of their country.

That is no small task, especially after so much time, after so much senseless death. Each time we have seen the Assad regime on the ropes, they get another lifeline, often from their most devoted enablers, Russia and Iran, and, of course, Hezbollah goes along with Iran. So part of dialing up the pressure on Assad, part of pushing for that solution means cutting off those lifelines, and that is what my legislation aims to do.

This sanctions bill would crack down on anybody who does business with the Assad regime. We want to go after the money flowing to Assad. We want to go after the actual hardware that is driving his ability to murder the Syrian people, from the airplanes and weapons that spell doom for innocent civilians to the oil and spare parts that keep that machinery running.

Sanctions worked with Iran, and they will work with Syria. If you are taking the side of the butcher in Damascus over the Syrian people, you are going to get caught up in these sanctions. This means Iran. This means Russia. The blood of the Syrian people is on their hands, as well.

And as we are cracking down on those responsible for this war, we will also be taking names. Down the road those guilty of war crimes must face the consequences. This bill would require reporting on human rights violators and support evidence-gathering to

aid eventual prosecutions for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

This measure includes some flexibility. After all, if conditions change and negotiations were in sight, the ability to suspend sanctions could be a useful initiative if it led to a cessation of violence against civilians.

This bill also takes a few specific steps to aid and protect civilians right now and in the future, such as ratcheting up oversight of assistance flowing to Syria and evaluating the feasibility of a no-fly zone, which, frankly, I think we should have put into effect years ago.

Last year this committee marked up this bill and it passed unanimously in the House. I again ask for the support of all members, and I hope this time we can get it across the finish line and that the other body will move it, as well.

I also want to quickly mention the other two bills we are marking up today, both of which deal with the commitment of the United States to confront the horror of modern day slavery, what we call trafficking in persons.

The Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act is the latest update to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, which President Clinton signed in the year 2000. Each reauthorization has built on the success of that first law, making protection for survivors more effective, improving the way we prevent this crime, and ensuring that we are prosecuting those responsible.

The State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report is the global gold standard for assessing how well governments, including our own, are meeting their responsibility to fight this crime. This bill refines the tier ranking system in the annual report, ensuring that Congress has a better idea of why the State Department decides to move a particular country up or down in the rankings.

I am glad to support this measure, and I thank Chairman Chris Smith for all his hard work. And I want to say something about Chris Smith. I think he is the only one on this committee that has actually been on this committee longer than me, and from the moment I got to the committee he has been a tireless fighter for all the rights, including human trafficking, for so many years. He has really been the leader, and he is persistent, and he perseveres through different administrations, thick and thin, Republican and Democratic.

So, Chris, I want to just single you out because you have just been exemplary. And I know from our talks what deep feelings you hold for this. So I just want to publicly thank you for your good work through the years.

You can applaud.

[Applause.]

Mr. ENGEL. I am also glad to support legislation authored by Chairman Royce, along with Representative Frankel, which would improve efforts to bring traffickers to justice.

The Targeted Rewards for the Global Eradication of Human Trafficking, or TARGET Act, would expand the Rewards for Justice Program to include human trafficking. This program was created to allow the U.S. Government to pay for information leading to an arrest or a conviction in an international terrorism case. Congress

has since expanded it to include other crimes, and with this bill, human trafficking would be added to the list.

It is a good, commonsense bill, and I am grateful to the chairman for bringing it forward, and I thank Ms. Frankel, as well.

So, again, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank all our members for their hard work. And I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thanks, Mr. Engel.

Do any other members seek recognition?

Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for your leadership on this committee, for the bipartisan way that you handle the issues, making sure that we work as a team.

And I especially want to thank you for your kind remarks, and those of Eliot Engel, who it is a joy and honor to work with. Thank you so much, both of you, for your support for this bill, for this ongoing effort to eradicate modern day slavery.

The numbers are overwhelming, over 20 million, some put it closer to 30 million men and women, mostly women, mostly children, who are enslaved, 4½ million of whom are sex trafficked, the remainder are victims of labor trafficking. Sometimes there is a duality there where someone who is labor trafficked is also abused sexually. It is a terrible blight on humanity. And we, the United States, have taken the lead. Many other countries have followed that lead, but we are still nowhere near the point where this terrible modern day slavery has been ended.

This new legislation, I want to thank Karen Bass, who is the principal cosponsor. I want to thank other members of this committee, including Ms. Frankel, who is an original sponsor, Mr. Poe, Mr. Brooks, Ms. Jackson Lee is also on, Mrs. Wagner, Mr. Costello. And, of course, Chairman Royce, thank you for adding the gravitas of your name as a principal sponsor.

It is bipartisan. It is named after Frederick Douglass. And we celebrate the 200th anniversary of Frederick Douglass' birthday in 1818 next year. And if ever there was—and I am in the process of reading one of his autobiographies right now—we all know he was one of the most dedicated abolitionists of the last two centuries and made an enormous difference in ending slavery, chattel slavery, here in the United States.

I would point out, as I said at yesterday's hearing, he was a great orator, self-educated, an author, an editor, a statesman. And I would point out to my friends on the other side of the aisle, he was a Republican, Frederick Douglass.

So this legislation puts a big emphasis on some new initiatives, including the wonderful work that is being done to make our airlines and other modes of transportation situationally aware, particularly flight attendants and pilots. It provides a complete reauthorization of those parts of the TVPA that need to be reauthorized, many of the programs that have made a difference.

The TIP office, 55-or-so-person-strong State Department office, has done yeoman's work, and it tries to depoliticize, hopefully forever, any interventions on the part of other people at the State Department, so that the TIP Report truly is the gold standard when we read about any country, including our own, which is also in the TIP Report, and we know with certainty it is an honest reflection

of the situation on the ground. And this legislation tries to move the ball in that area.

Yesterday Melysa Sperber, who is the director of ATEST, the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking, one of the groups that testified yesterday, it is a 13 NGO-large anti-human trafficking organization, she made a very important and valuable insight about the bill, as well as the state of affairs. There are three P's to combat human trafficking: Prosecution, protection of the victims, and prevention.

The laggard of the three P's is the prevention P. This legislation tries, to the greatest extent possible, to address unmet needs on the prevention side, including, although not part of the jurisdiction of this committee, it has been referred to a few other committees, making sure that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act includes curriculum and training so that our young people will be forewarned and hopefully empowered so that they in no way will become victims in the future.

Again, it is a very comprehensive bill. I will gladly answer any question anybody might have on it. But again, I want to thank the distinguished chair and the ranking member and Karen Bass for their leadership on the bill.

Chairman ROYCE. And we will go to Karen Bass from California.

Ms. BASS. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair and Chairman Smith for your leadership on this over many years, in particular Chairman Smith, who really was the leading force in the House for many years on the trafficking issue. And to see it extended now in this new bill, and especially the focus on prevention, I think is really going to be key.

The public education that is covered in this bill—educating children, teachers, hotel workers, airline staff—is really critical because human trafficking can be spotted and stopped in many different ways.

In Los Angeles we have had a couple of cases where diplomats were actually keeping domestic workers enslaved, and because they escaped and ran down the street and we had neighbors that were aware, they were able to spot what was going on and the situation was halted. So I think the education part of this bill is critically important.

There is also a part of this bill that talks about child soldiers. And just a couple of weeks ago we had a markup about the famine that is taking place in South Sudan as well as Nigeria, and both of the famines that are happening in those two countries are completely related to the conflict. And Boko Haram is well known for taking child soldiers. And what they are doing now with children is unbelievably despicable, making them carry bombs and blowing themselves up. You can't call it a suicide bomb because the person didn't voluntarily do that. They were forced into exploding themselves in a marketplace. This bill addresses child soldiers, and we also know that that is an issue in South Sudan.

At yesterday's hearing, I know that this part of the markup is just about the international part, but I do want to note that in yesterday's hearing we talked about the domestic side of this issue and the fact that a number of girls, the average age is 12, that are involved in sex trafficking, who are U.S.-born girls, are children

from the foster care system. And if you think about that, if you are a child in foster care, you are under the authority of the government. So it is our governments, local and State, that have failed these girls, that have allowed them to fall through the cracks and fallen into being trafficked.

So I know we will address that in other committees, but I wanted to make note of that because it came up in the hearing. And I want to thank again the chairman, both chairmen, for their leadership on this issue over many, many years. I yield back my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Rohrabacher of California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to commend you, Mr. Chairman, for your leadership on this issue of child abduction and human trafficking. You have taken a number of areas of interest, Mr. Chairman. That has been one since you have been chairman of this, as well as North Korea, and in both cases you obviously had your finger on the pulse of evil in this world and what we had to pay attention to.

I would like to thank my other colleagues who are involved in these two acts aimed at human trafficking, and, of course, I am very supportive of both of those efforts.

Let me say with that, I oppose the second bill, H.R. 1677, aimed at Syria. To me it again demonstrates the double standard that we have had toward Syria and which is not going to lead to a more peaceful world, that in the end if we do get rid of Assad, even though Assad is no more brutal than many of these other regimes that are our friends, we get rid of him, we are going to have a terrorist regime.

Anybody here want to guarantee us that we won't have what happened to Qadhafi, where we have Qadhafi replaced by terrorists? We have a situation, Mubarak here was a relatively authoritarian leader in Egypt, and he was replaced by a regime that was leading Egypt into radical Islamic policies.

This type of double standard that we have—Assad, I am sure, is guilty of the very crimes that have been suggested here today. I would suggest that many of our allies are guilty of those same crimes.

Notable, this bombing raid that our President initiated after the poison gas attack killed 85 people in Syria, the course that was followed a couple days later where over 400 civilians were killed by U.S. bombing raids trying to—I think it was in Mosul, and not intentionally, obviously. And I believe that it is possible that Assad's gas attacks, I don't know if he personally knew that it was in. I am sure our leaders don't know that our bombing raids are going to kill twice as many people.

But it is time to stop the killing. The bottom line is Assad, the one thing we can know about Assad, and he is a bad guy, but we know that he is not such a bad guy that Syria under his leadership has been recognized by the Christians throughout the Middle East as the only place they could go and seek refuge and be safe under a government in the Middle East. And here we are having a double standard to get rid of that man.

And I would suggest that when we went into—this is all caused, and we should mea culpa this on the Republican side of the aisle, this is caused when we had an unjustified double standard, as well.

When our President, President Bush, decided to send our troops into Iraq to get rid of Saddam Hussein, who was also a really bad guy. But that decision to do that has resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of people.

And this, as I say, focus on Assad as, of course, part of the double standard toward Russia, that is what this is what this is all about, we are going get Russia by getting his guy, will result in a terrorist government in that country, and it will result in many, many, many more civilians losing their lives.

So I would suggest that, number two, I will have to—I oppose this, for obvious reasons, which I just stated. But I want to commend my colleagues for what you are trying to do to save people from human trafficking and these horrible Boko Haram-type of operations in Africa, which are just horrendous that they are going on in our lifetime. So thank you for the two of them, but I oppose the middle bill.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher. If I could give you maybe my perspective on how we got here with respect to Syria, because in 2011 I think for many of us on the committee there was a moment when we were glued to the set watching CNN, watching the people march through the streets of Damascus, and they were saying, “peaceful, peaceful.” But clearly what their plea was, was for changes in the regime to a system which recognized more of their rights.

As we watched the cameras, we saw the regime open up with automatic weapons on the crowd. And I think many of us knew at that moment 6 years ago that things were about to spiral out of control with respect to what was going on in Syria.

And I think our worry as we saw the beginning of that slaughter and heard the reports was that there was something about the way in which this effort by the regime was being deployed with respect to many different competing intelligence agencies there in Syria, hauling people in and torturing them, we heard the initial accounts, but here on this committee we saw the photographs taken by one of those Syrian Army officers, “Caesar,” as he was called, who cataloged those who were tortured and killed in the ensuing months as thousands upon thousands of Syrians of every political persuasion, every faith, were hauled in, tortured to death, and then, I don’t know why totalitarian regimes do this, but then numbered so that they could keep a catalogue of all those killed.

And I think at that point we all knew that there was going to be a reaction to this. And Syria, for those of us that have watched the implosion, Syria has presented this case where what we want to do is to figure out a way to help set conditions so that a political process can have a chance to succeed. How do you do that? Well, the bill here is focused on preventing the Assad regime from acquiring the tools that they use to kill civilians.

And it seems to me that expanding those sanctions to those who arm Assad’s war machine has to be the place to start. And that is why I think Mr. Engel, who originally raised this case with us, as we think back 6 years ago, he was the one on point saying we have to figure out a way to help mediate this and to stop that slaughter, because we can see that there is going to be a blowback, a consequence to this.

The bill does not call for regime change. I just want all of the members to think about what the bill says. Because even the Assad regime could receive relief from sanctions, it only requires one thing: They have to stop killing civilians, targeting civilians with these kinds of weapons.

And it is not as though we think that this targeting is collateral damage, is it? Because we have seen the intercepts. We have seen the information. We know that the targeting is deliberate on markets, on hospitals, on schools. That is the problem here. That is what is creating a rallying cry. It is Assad's murder and torture of civilians that gives that rallying cry and recruitment tool for ISIS.

So it is images of suffering in Syria that fuel the propaganda on the part of ISIS. This is how they took Raqqa. This is where they started in Raqqa, Syria. So preventing these atrocities this is what Mr. Engel is trying to do. We are undermining that, ISIS' recruitment narrative, and we are taking away one of the most powerful tools.

Now, the bill in my view, looked at from that history, from that standpoint, is about pushing forward the conditions that can result in a peace agreement. This bill is about protecting the millions of innocent Syrians who are being bombed or gassed or shot or tortured.

And, yes, I wish that Mr. Engel and I, I am a cosponsor here with him on the bill, could have generated the support for a safe zone to protect more civilians, but this is what we can do now, and we study a safe zone in the bill. This is what we can get through now. It allows for the sanctions, of course, to be suspended if legitimate, concrete peace talks are undertaken and if that killing and targeting of civilians stops.

So with that said, I think there were some other members.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if you can just yield to me for a moment.

Chairman ROYCE. Yes.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you. Thank you very much. I want to reiterate or second everything you said, because I think you have laid it out quite perfectly in terms of how we came to this conclusion.

Let us remember that Assad created the terrorist groups in Syria. He is a magnet for extremism because of the way he acted and treated. We saw the Arab Spring happen in many different countries, and it happened in Damascus, it happened in Syria with just average people saying that they were fed up and wanted a change. And Assad could have responded differently, but he responded by killing all these people, by mowing them down, by having his goons go after people. He started this. That is why he is different than everybody else in the region.

Yes, it is a region of bad actors and bad players, but Assad has been a personal murderer. When we saw those horrific images here, Caesar brought them here in this committee, it was like looking at something from the Holocaust. It was just grotesque, just grotesque. And the numbering of the bodies.

And so to somehow say that, well, they are all the same, and we are going to wind up with somebody worse, and we are going to this, and we are going to that—look, I think the United States made a terrible mistake 4 years ago or 5 years ago. I think that

we should have aided the Free Syrian Army when they were a real viable force and had started to win a lot of events on the battlefield. They did very, very well.

And the President's national security team, President Obama's national security team came up with a plan which would have aided them, and I supported that plan, and so did the whole team, but the President did not. And so we never implemented it, and I think that was a very big mistake.

And then as the years went on, we didn't protect the civilians. There should have been zones to protect civilians. I mean, easier said than done. It would have required a commitment on the part of the United States. But the fact of the matter is we now have what we have, and the stepping back and the letting Russia get involved, and now they are involved.

People are looking for the United States to lead. And I think that we can lead. And I think that we should lead. And I think that the initial strike that President Trump called in Syria was something that was worthwhile, and I supported it.

But the question now is, what do we do? And the President needs to come to us with a plan, and the President needs to involve Congress. I feel very strongly about that. But let's, when we look at history, let's remember this was started by Assad, this was sanctioned by Assad, the murders happened with Assad. And so we just cannot say that he is one of many or if you replace him you will get somebody worse.

This bill attempts to be punitive and prevent people from propping up the Assad regime, from trading with the Assad regime, from getting money to the Assad regime. I don't want to look back years from now and say that I did nothing while murder was being carried on, murder of innocent civilians.

So I thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

I had yielded time, so we will go first to Mr. Deutch and then to Mr. Poe.

Mr. DEUTCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am certain, Mr. Chairman, that my friend from California did not mean what he said when he said that the allies do the same thing as Assad. I would like to give him the opportunity to correct that, and let me explain why. Let me explain why first.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Well, good.

Mr. DEUTCH. There is no way that anyone in this country could suggest that the United States or any of our allies would be responsible for this horrific attack on his own people, for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people, repeated use of sarin and chlorine in Damascus, in Idlib, in Aleppo, in Hama. Five million refugees. Five million refugees. So much of what we do in this committee and in this Congress we are doing to address the issue of Syrian refugees as that has impacted global affairs and stems from the actions of this brutal dictator.

Also, there are 6 million internally displaced Syrians, 6 million, and over 13 million people in Syria are desperately in need of humanitarian aid that this brutal dictator will not allow them to get.

To suggest that Assad is some great protector of minorities, for the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee to have to try to

justify taking action to try to address a dire situation caused by a brutal dictator, a brutal dictator who, let's also remember—let's remember how he has conducted himself. Barrel bombs dropped on schools, we have had testimony about that in this committee over the years. The constant attacks on civil targets—on mosques, on markets, on hospitals.

I am sure a number of us met with the Syrian doctors who came to the Hill, who described conducting operations in hospitals as the bombs were falling by Assad's forces. I am sure a lot of us were in this committee hearing when the doctors, the brave doctors, Syrian Americans who went to Syria to try to provide some assistance, talked about what it is like to stand in a schoolyard and to look up into the sky and to see a black dot come across the sky, knowing that it was one of Assad's helicopters, and then to watch several other black dots appear in the sky, knowing that they were barrel bombs, knowing they were being dropped for the sole purpose of inflicting the largest number of casualties against civilians.

I cannot sit here and allow this notion that our allies do that, that our allies behave in the same way as this brutal dictator, that somehow Assad is some great humanitarian. His record in his country is appalling. We are dealing with this all, and we are dealing with the fallout all throughout the world.

There is so much more that we should be doing. I hope we have the opportunity to continue our discussions about refugees and addressing needs around the world and the assistance that we are providing and ensuring that our allies are doing their part to provide their assistance, as well.

But I just can't accept in the midst of a markup of a piece of legislation, which was spurred on by some very difficult hearings with Caesar, to allow the suggestion that somehow this is all just some way to get back at Russia. Sometimes a brutal dictator is just a brutal dictator and that it is not always about Russia. There are plenty of concerns with Russia's role in all of this.

But let's for a minute in a bipartisan way acknowledge that this horrific war that has led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands, and millions of others whose lives have been turned upside down for generations, let's find way to come together and pass this piece of legislation.

And I would yield to my friend to acknowledge that our allies do not engage in all of those same activities.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Well, I have 20 seconds left. Let me just note, your answer is no, you are wrong. Our allies do this. And you can close your eyes all you want, close your eyes all you want.

Mr. DEUTCH. Reclaiming my time.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. You yielded to me the time to answer some of your things there.

Yes, Assad is known throughout that region as the protector of Christians. That is the place—I have had dozens and dozens of Christians come into my office to tell me that fact. And they come from other countries because they are persecuted in those other countries.

Number two, there is collateral damage that our allies—and it is rightful to say, yes, Assad may be intentionally targeting civilians,

where when we kill 400 people the day after he killed 85 it was a collateral damage, correct.

But we know that the end result of all of this, just like with—everything you just said could have been said and was said about Qadhafi, as well as Mubarak, as well as others, and what did it lead to? No, it didn't lead to a less repressive regime, it led to radical Islamic terrorists taking over governments, who do commit these type of crimes and target people throughout that region, innocent people, in order to terrorize the West and terrorize them.

Mr. DEUTCH. I have nothing further. I yield back, Mr. Chairman Chairman ROYCE. We will go to Mr. Poe and then to Lois Frankel.

Mr. POE. I thank the chairman.

I want to pat my foot and say "amen" to what the chairman and Mr. Engel said regarding the issue of Assad and Syria. But I want to focus on the other two bills that we have before us.

H.R. 1645, the Targeted Rewards for Global Eradication of Trafficking. Congress created the Rewards for Justice and Transnational Organized Crime Rewards Program so that we could go after the bad guys like terrorists and international criminals. These programs allow the State Department to offer monetary rewards for capture and conviction of these outlaws, very similar to local crime-stoppers programs that offer reward money for information to criminals and that money is used to help capture them. This program does something very similar and is effective.

Thanks to the TARGET Act, states can go after another set of horrible individuals, human traffickers, the scourge on humanity that is taking place in our lifetime. The United States must use every tool at our disposal, including rewards, to take human traffickers off the streets and put them in jail where they belong. I have spent much time here in DC working to get justice for victims of human trafficking, and I hope that one day this will not be a major issue because the problem is solved. But we have to get the criminals.

I am proud to cosponsor this bill, which will help get these slave traders behind bars and in penitentiaries where they belong, H.R. 2200. As I have mentioned, human traffickers are the scourge of our entire global culture today. They are the modern slave traders. And they do it for money, and they traffic women and children, labor trafficking and sex trafficking, all about money. And they don't care that people are—that their identities are stolen from them, their self-worth is stolen from them. And I am glad this legislation helps move forward in that.

I am proud to be a co-chair of the Congressional Victims' Rights Caucus with my friend Jim Costa from California, and we have seen, like many on this committee, firsthand the devastating effects of the modern day slave trade, not just internationally, but here in the United States. I give my wholehearted support behind this bill, which is a comprehensive approach to stop human trafficking.

The victims of human trafficking cry out for help, help anywhere they can get it. And once they are in the slave trade many of them never recover because of the things that have happened to them. So that is why it is important that we move quickly to find ways to save them, rescue them, restore them, and then put the outlaws

in, I will say, prisons now, rather than what I was going to say. But we need to take them and put them where they will not be able to contact any victims and steal their souls away from them anymore.

The slave trade exists in the world, labor trafficking, sex trafficking, and we have a moral, legal obligation to do everything we can to take care of victims and stop this activity in our lifetime.

So I would yield back to the chairman. That is just the way it is.

Chairman ROYCE. Okay. We go to Lois Frankel of Florida.

Ms. FRANKEL. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

You know, people often ask me back home how could I take being in Congress because we are always fighting with each other. And I always point to our work on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

And I did want to say to our leaders, to Mr. Royce and Mr. Engel, thank you for your exemplary leadership. And to Mr. Smith and Karen Bass, thank you so much.

If I may diverge just a moment, you know, I represent South Florida, beautiful Palm Beach, the home of Mar-a-Lago. It is a beautiful place. But people will often look at photograph of the beaches and they will say to me: Well, what is the beach like?

It is a beautiful beach, I say. Well, you need to come to see the beach for yourself because here is what you can't tell from a photo. You cannot tell how hot the sand is when you step on it or feel the breeze or smell the salt of the water. I said: You have to come to South Florida and you get to see it yourself.

The reason I say that is because one of the things that I have enjoyed and learned so much from being on this committee are the codels we go on, which are the trips, which are bipartisan, and they are hard, very hard, but you learn so much. And I want to talk about a couple of the trips that I took that really relate to these bills.

The first one, I think Mr. Poe was just here a moment ago, but Mr. Poe and I went to Peru a couple years ago, and today I am still haunted by that trip. The trip was to two different shelters in Peru where they were sheltering young girls that had been trafficked. One group had been slave trafficked into labor, the other into sex trafficking.

I am repeating, I guess, what some of my colleagues already said, that this trafficking is a global crisis that is hurting men, women, and children all over the world and right here in our country, the number two criminal enterprise on earth. These young girls who we met, I can just see their—I see their eyes. They were, like, blank.

One set of girls we met, they came from very impoverished families where literally the families didn't have enough money to put food on the table for all their children. And they were approached by traffickers who told them: We are going to educate your girls and give them a better life. They literally stole these girls away when they were just in their—they could be 6, 7, 8 years old—told these young girls once they got them away that their parents didn't love them anymore, and they put them in the most horrific situations where some of these girls, and I am not exaggerating, all they did was peel potatoes from the time the sun went up to the time

the sun went down for years. That is all they did. No education, no nothing. No joy, no recreation.

The other set of girls had been literally kidnapped, put in trunks, beaten and abused and forced into sex slavery. And fortunately for these young ladies, they were now in shelters. They had a long way to go.

When I got back home I had a roundtable, and I met a young woman in south Florida who came from a vulnerable background, who had gone to a slumber party at a girlfriend's house, and ended up being enticed in sex slavery by the girlfriend's father. So I vigorously support both these bills that pertain to trafficking.

And then in terms to the Caesar Syria Protection Act, I remember, Mr. Deutch, we went to Jordan, and we met with refugees. If you will just indulge me on this, because I cannot forget the conversation we had with refugees who had fled Syria. They were women with their children. They had no idea where their husbands were, their sons were, their brothers were, because they had been captured by Assad, killed by Assad. They didn't know where they were. They were not allowed to work, living very meagerly. And really what they wanted was to return and have a life.

Mr. Engel, I have to agree with you and Mr. Deutch when you say that what is happening in Syria is the greatest humanitarian crisis since World War II. Millions have been displaced, as well as hundreds of thousands killed, and it is destabilizing the world. It is not just about what is happening in Syria. What do you think Brexit is about or Le Pen in France is about? This is a reaction to the refugees who are trying to flee this horrific situation in Syria.

And I just want to say that in terms of Assad supporting, backing the Christians, I will say this, that the Syrian Christians for Peace is a coalition that supports this bill. And I feel like that one day, one day, unfortunately we are going to look back, we are going to look back and say: Why did we not do more? I am looking back right now and saying that. And everybody on this committee should say this.

But this is a great bill, and I am glad we are doing something, and I hope we can get this through. And I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. We go now to Adam Kinzinger and then David Cicilline.

Mr. KINZINGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to echo your remarks, basically the remarks of everybody except Mr. Rohrabacher.

You know, Dana, you are my friend, but I literally, something happened during that, I officially ran out of WTFs during that entire speech.

To put a moral equivalency on our action in Mosul to what Bashar al-Assad is doing made me honestly want to throw up. It was embarrassing. I think to put a moral equivalency to any of our allies—and, look, I will admit, we have some allies that are not the best of human beings, but I can't name an ally we have right now that indiscriminately has killed 500,000 people with barrel bombs and chemical weapons.

I mean, look, I think it was Mr. Deutch that said something about the Russia issue—it doesn't always have to be about Russia. And, look, Russia plays a very bad role in Syria. This bill is not

about Russia. This bill is about the fact that there is a guy that not only in the process of combat kills civilians—and it is not an accidental killing.

I mean, we know that there are collateral damages that happen in war, and it is unfortunate, it is a fact, but he deliberately targets innocent civilians. Because the regime believes that if you kill a fighter, yeah, you get some benefit, but if you kill a child, the collective pain that you are putting on the population is hopefully enough to get them to relent. So they kill more and more children. They are totally unfazed by a child gasping for his or her last breath because they are choking to death on chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons are terrible, but maybe it is a barrel bomb or a helicopter pilot flies and a couple guys in the back have a barrel that is just loaded up with a bunch of garbage that explodes and kills things, and just throw it out the back, hopefully timing it just correctly that it kills the most people possible.

But beyond the combat, Mr. Chairman, beyond the combat deaths, we saw the tortures that happen. I was in Auschwitz 2 or 3 weeks ago, over 1 million people killed in gas chambers gasping for their last breath, and we have Auschwitz maintained as basically almost exactly what it was left as so that we remember to never, ever forget what humanity is capable of and to defend against it. And we see the same thing happening in Syria.

And it is not just the combat deaths, it is the pictures of the bodies that have markings next to them documenting how they were tortured, documenting starving to death, documenting all kinds of terrible things that when I went through SERE training and survival in the Air Force they tell you when you are captured, this is the kind of stuff that can happen to you, and it was way even beyond that.

For any kind of moral equivalency to be leveled with us especially, or any of our allies, to the brutality of this demonic man—

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Would the gentleman—

Mr. KINZINGER. No, I am still going. You have had enough. You have had enough time. I ran out of—

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Are you suggesting that—

Mr. KINZINGER. This is my time. If the gentleman would please allow me to use my time.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. When you refer to another member—

Mr. KINZINGER. You had, uninterrupted, 6 minutes to spew Vladimir Putin's propaganda. I am defending against that.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. When you refer to another member, the member has a right to ask a question.

Mr. KINZINGER. Not when I have the time. I think we are cool. We know where you stand.

So anyway, Mr. Chairman, I am just blown away by all of that. And I have to tell you, Bashar al-Assad, I wish he would be dead. But that understanding, I hope we can get to a negotiated solution.

And I will not yield. I will yield back my time, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. The gentleman from California was referenced, and, therefore, we yield him a minute.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman, which is the custom here, which is the courtesy custom when you mention someone else.

Mr. KINZINGER. You can argue custom. Go ahead.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. I have the time.

Not one moment do I believe I used the words “moral equivalency.” Let me just put that in the record. That is all I have to say right now. To repeat over and over again as if I said that is, again, not only—not only is it—I am hoping it is not malicious and that you intentionally are not trying to create that image for me.

Look, it is difficult for someone who disagrees with the majority to stand up and have the courage enough to say, “You are wrong, and this is where you are wrong.” And that is fine. But to have, then, the answer be a dishonest analysis that I have said something that I didn’t say is wrong.

I will leave it at that.

Chairman ROYCE. We now go to Mr. Cicilline and then Mr. Mast.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel, for holding this markup today to consider three important bipartisan pieces of legislation, all of which I support.

The issue of how to deal with the Assad regime in Syria is one of the most pressing and difficult foreign policy challenges we face as a Nation, and I am very pleased to see bipartisan legislation being moved forward today by our committee and want to, of course, associate myself with the eloquent remarks of Mr. Deutch and Mr. Kinzinger with respect to the conduct of the Assad regime. But I have to say that I am disappointed that another extremely serious challenge remains inadequately addressed by this committee, and that is the issue of Russian meddling in democratic elections. It has been almost 2 months since the hearing this committee held on Russian election interference was conducted. And during that hearing, we heard uniformly from our witnesses that Russia is actively engaged in cyber warfare, propaganda, and hacking in order to undermine democratic elections and weaken Western institutions, such as NATO. At the time, Chairman Royce stated correctly that, and I quote, “Russia has pumped tens of millions into disinformation and propaganda targeting to the U.S. and Europe. For too long the United States’ response to Russian aggression has been weak and ineffective, and this has to change.”

I couldn’t agree more, and that is why I hope we will soon consider a number of pieces of legislation that have been introduced in the House to deal with Russia’s continued hacking and cyber warfare. Specifically, I have introduced a bipartisan resolution, along with my colleague Peter Roskam, H. Res. 172, which condemns Russia’s election interference in Europe and expresses a sense of Congress that it is U.S. policy to sanction individuals engaged in hacking, cyber warfare, or other election interference activities.

I thank the many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have already cosponsored this legislation and ask that all of you consider adding your names.

Additionally, my colleagues Ranking Member Engel and Congressman Connolly have also introduced legislation, the SECURE Our Democracy Act, which would sanction any foreign individual or entity found to have unlawfully meddled with a Federal election and would bar entry to the United States and freeze U.S.-based assets of anyone involved in such interference.

When reports that French Presidential candidate Emmanuel Macron was the target of Russian hacking attempts last month and with the second round of French Presidential elections scheduled for next week, we must send a strong message to the Russian Government that their attempts to influence democratic elections will not be tolerated. If we don't unequivocally and on a bipartisan basis send the message that interference in democratic elections will have consequences, we diminish American leadership, we weaken our alliances, and we further endanger Western democratic institutions. And I sincerely hope that we can come together to pass legislation that is strong and clear in demonstrating that democratic institutions are sacred, and the United States will respond to those who attempt to interfere in free and fair elections.

Now, turning back to the legislation at hand this morning, I want to emphasize my strong support for the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act, to which I am a cosponsor. I want to thank the chairman and ranking member for your leadership on this issue. If enacted, this bill will require sanctions against those who aid the Assad regime in acquiring goods that support the regime, military capabilities, as well as those who are responsible for or complicit in human rights abuses.

There is abundant evidence that both war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed in Syria under Bashar Assad's regime. It is estimated that Assad is responsible for the deaths of more than 480,000 civilians. That number is staggering.

The United States cannot stand silent if the Assad regime continues to commit these horrific atrocities. And I thank my colleagues for introducing this legislation and look forward to supporting its passage and signing into law.

I am also proud to be a cosponsor to two bills dealing with human trafficking today. Modern-day slavery, the act of human trafficking, is repulsive and a violation of human rights. It is absolutely critical that we do everything in our power to prevent human trafficking while both improving and expanding services for trafficking victims. H.R. 1625, the TARGET Act, and the H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act, are two important bills that will help us combat human trafficking. Under the Targeted Rewards for Global Eradication of Human Trafficking Act, U.S. law enforcement officials will have the ability to use reward money for the capture or conviction of wanted terrorists and transnational criminals. The continued and strengthened use of a successful rewards program will help us in our fight to protect U.S. citizens and interests.

And the Frederick Douglass Act incorporates a wide array of prevention and protection policies designed to prevent human trafficking and ensure that proper training and protocols are in place. We have to do everything we can to make sure that becomes law.

And, again, I thank the sponsors for the work that they have done on this legislation and reemphasize my strong support.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. I know the gentleman from Rhode Island is disappointed that his resolution, his and Mr. Roskam's resolution, condemning Russian interference in European elections is not on the agenda today. He knows how I feel about the issue. In fact, his

resolution reads a lot like the opening statement I have made at our recent hearings on this issue. But this request came to us late. So I am willing to work with him and the ranking member to see if it is something the committee would support moving ahead with.

I would share with you that I also had a resolution that I wanted to bring up today, one on Iran's missile program, but after consultation, our goal here is to reach sort of the critical mass and support for these resolutions as we move forward.

So I offer you my support in that endeavor, Mr. Cicilline. And—

Mr. CICILLINE. And I would certainly be honored to have the chairman join as a cosponsor of the resolution, if you would consider that.

Chairman ROYCE. I am considering that.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. And I appreciate your dogged determination here on sending a message. And it is one we, I think, all should be engaged in messaging.

We now go to Brian Mast of Florida.

Mr. MAST. I also want to thank the chairman and Ranking Member Engel for this markup, but for also working with me to en bloc an amendment to 1677 which does an outstanding job directing the administration to report to Congress on the potential protection to the Syrian people by establishing a no-fly zone.

You know, the reality is, what goes on in Syria does affect every single one of us in this room and across this Nation. I have friends who are in uniform who have already bled in Syria. I have friends that will be heading over there this summer who will spend their summer on the ground there during what we always called the peak fighting seasons. So it affects every single one of us regardless of where our hometowns are.

But while they are evaluating the benefits of a military tactic like no-fly zones that can stop barrel bombings and other strikes, my amendment directs the administration to report on the vital information on which any larger military strategy would most certainly be based upon. And with the adoption of this amendment, the administration is directed to give us the info that we need and that we deserve: Who are the ground forces in Syria that we are partnering with? What is the center of gravity for both partners and adversaries? What are their capabilities, their requirements, their vulnerabilities? We in the military, we call that a salute report: The size, activity, location, unit, time, equipment. What is that information? What the administration's strategy does to mitigate the vulnerabilities of our partners.

And what I think is most important: How would success in Syria be measured? We need to know that information. We deserve to know that information.

And I just wanted to say that I appreciate the bipartisan collaboration that went into drafting this amendment.

And I do yield back any time that I have remaining.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

I want to thank Mr. Mast for his good contribution to the Syria bill.

And we go now to Tom Suozzi of New York.

Mr. SUOZZI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Politics in this country is perceived by the general public as being so divided in so many different ways. And it is such an honor to serve on this committee with you as chairman and with Mr. Engel as the ranking member. And also I want to associate myself with the compliments that were made by Mr. Smith earlier today and Karen Bass. It is really inspiring that so many people can work together in this committee to try and create a more just and safe world. And it is really a noble goal, and I hope it will be an inspiration to our colleagues in the rest of the Congress.

I support all three bills today. I think they are excellent work by everybody who has put them together here. I am a proud cosponsor, one of the original cosponsors, of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act, and I want to speak directly about that bill.

It is so important that we send such a clear message that we need to do everything we can in this country to contain the chaos and reduce the conditions causing this mass migration from Syria to take the wind out of the sails of the extremists and to alleviate the human suffering. Every tool in the toolbox has to be used to try and address these underlying grievances of the millions of Syrians who are seeking meaningful political reform and economic reforms. The numbers speak for themselves that have been mentioned here today with the hundreds of thousands of people that have been killed, the millions of people that have been displaced, and the war crimes that are being committed in this region are so horrific. And we need to do what we can to try and address this regime and their backers, particularly Russia and Iran.

Syria is really one of the tests of our generation. And the tyrants of the world will take note of how we deal with this crisis. And our moral standing and our national security are at stake. This bill is a step in the right direction. It authorizes the White House to impose sanctions on the parties that enable the regime and its backers to continue their unabashed campaign against civilians. And these sanctions will be suspended upon meaningful political negotiations, thereby encouraging the ultimate goal of a diplomatic solution to this conflict. It also authorizes support for organizations conducting war crimes investigations on all sides so that truth and reconciliation can hopefully one day be realized.

I do want to say, though, that we are still waiting for this administration to give us a Syria policy. While the April 6th missile strikes against the airfield in Syria were decisive action that I supported, they were an isolated act and not a strategy. And we are left to have to wonder about how the administration will react to this crisis. We need to hear from the administration about how the ideas of safe zones that they are proposing will actually be implemented.

After Assad's most recent chemical attacks, Israeli President Reuven Rivlin said, in solidarity with the Syrian people, "We know exactly how dangerous silence is, and we cannot remain mute," in reference to the international community's silence during the Nazi campaign against the Jews. Last week, I am sure most of the members of this committee commemorated Yom HaShoah, and many of us reiterated that the lessons of the Holocaust cannot be forgotten. One such lesson is that, under the cover of war, the most heinous

and heart-wrenching crimes can be committed against the most vulnerable people. We cannot—and we cannot—remain mute.

So I would like to, again, emphasize my support for all three of these bills. But I would also like to, again, thank Ranking Member Engel and Chairman Royce for their leadership in advancing the Syrian legislation.

Thank you very much.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We go now to Ann Wagner—and we thank Ambassador Wagner for her contribution to the underlying bill—and then to Mr. Espaillat from New York.

Ann Wagner from Missouri.

Mrs. WAGNER. I thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I thank you for organizing this important markup.

I am pleased that the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Act and the TARGET Act will improve America's fight against sex trafficking and forced labor both at home and worldwide.

I am also pleased to cosponsor the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act and support the prosecution of war criminals who have committed barbaric crimes against Syria's innocent civilians. It is high time for Congress to move this important bill across the finish line.

It is my particular honor to offer an amendment today to TVPA that will press countries on the State Department's Trafficking in Persons Tier 2 Watch List to take concrete actions to combat human trafficking. It will specifically require State Department to justify a country's TIP ranking, linking its actual actions to the minimum standards enumerated in the law.

In addition, the amendment directs the Secretary of State, when determining a government's ranking, to consider the extent to which that government is, one, devoting sufficient resources to investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases; two, providing victim restitution; and, three, protecting and rehabilitating victims.

The Secretary must also consider the extent to which the government has consulted with civil society organizations to improve victim service provisions, the extent to which government officials participate in or facilitate human trafficking, and whether the government has policies that support the participation in or facilitation of forced labor and human trafficking by government officials.

The amendment will increase government transparency by directing the Secretary of State to publish online a justification for any Tier 2 Watch List waiver, detailed evidence demonstrating the country's actions to combat trafficking, and a written plan submitted by each country to reach compliance.

Together, Mr. Chairman, we will strengthen the TIP program and help prevent trafficking, I believe, across the globe.

I ask my colleagues to support my amendment, and I salute Chairman Royce, the ranking member, and Congressman Smith for these tremendous bills, and I am delighted to support them all.

I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. I see Mr. Castro is next in the queue, Mr. Espaillat. We go with Mr. Castro first and then you.

Mr. Castro.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Chairman. I want to say thank you to Chairman Royce and also Congressman Smith for your legislation on combatting human trafficking globally, but also, hopefully, domestically. In many places in the United States, including, unfortunately, the home of myself and Congressman Poe, we have failed the children of this country. Specifically, the State government in Texas has failed the children of this country.

And I want to read you, quickly, an example of what I am talking about when I say that.

Karen Bass mentioned that many of these human trafficking and sex trafficking victims are folks who have gone through the foster care system. In Texas, the State government has not funded the foster care system in the way that it should. And so, this year, there have been articles all over the news about how foster care kids are being made to sleep in State offices because there is nowhere else to put them.

So here is a headline from April 14, 2017, just a few weeks ago: “Children Sleeping in CPS Offices”—child protective services’ offices—“Spiked in March, Mystifying Texas Officials.” Children sleeping in State offices due to foster parent shortage because the State government has not properly dealt with that program.

With respect to human trafficking and sex trafficking victims, the situation is even worse. Texas is reportedly the State in the Nation that has the most human trafficking going on in it. If you think about it, because of the corridors, I-35 going from south to north, I-10 going from California to Florida, it makes it a hub for human trafficking in this country. Yet the State government, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the State leaders have not taken this problem seriously. They have failed the children of Texas.

So, a few months ago, The Texas Tribune did a whole series on human trafficking in Texas. And this was one of the headlines from one of the stories. It says: “Texas Couldn’t Help This Sex-Trafficked Teen, So Authorities Sent Her to Jail.” No one wanted Lena behind bars. She was not a prostitute. She was a child who had been sexually exploited. But teenage sex trafficking victims in Texas end up in jail for one simple reason: There is nowhere else for them to go. The State government—this is the Texas of the Texas miracle, one of the top 12 economies in the world that brags about how great its economy is and has for years; its State leaders brag about how many jobs they have created—have literally been sending these sex trafficking victims, human trafficking victims, to jail because they simply don’t care enough to deal with the problem.

So I want to thank you two gentlemen for what you are doing in this committee to deal with this issue, mostly globally, as we try to help other countries combat this issue. And I know this is not lost on you because I know how much you care about the issue. But I would remind all of us that this is still a very big problem within our own United States.

And I was moved by Lois Frankel’s description of going to Peru—I think she said she went with Congressman Poe—and what she saw there. But she did mention that there were shelters for the girls there. I would suggest that there is a visit to be made to the State of Texas to see the horrible job that the State has done in allowing these victims to end up in jail.

Thank you guys for your legislation.

I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Espailat of New York.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Engel.

First, let me thank you for the bipartisan tenor with which this committee handles its business while allowing diverse opinions to be articulated. I think it is an example of how we can get things done and move forward from both sides of the aisle.

The American people have this to learn: "Where justice is denied, where poverty is enforced, where ignorance prevails, and where any one class is made to feel that society is an organized conspiracy to oppress, rob, and degrade them, neither person nor property is safe." Frederick Douglass said this, and today we have the great honor to vote on legislation that bears his name.

The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Protection Act, as well as the TARGET Act, take vital steps forward in addressing a form of modern-day slavery, because that is what human trafficking is: Modern-day slavery. About 18,000 people are trafficked to the United States each year, many are women and children, and most are indebted to smugglers and traffickers. The Douglass TVPRA Act also adds new best practices and accountability mechanisms for the administration to properly implement previous antitrafficking legislation. And the TARGET Act authorizes law enforcement to offer significant rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of many human traffickers internationally.

I am also proud to lend my support for the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017. Our response to the atrocities and the ongoing slaughter and war crimes committed by the Assad regime must be part of a comprehensive strategy plan to end fighting in Syria, which must be approved by Congress. This bill requires the President to impose new sanctions on anyone who does business with or provides financing to the Government of Syria, including Syrian intelligence or security services or the Central Bank of Syria. And it also authorizes assistance to meet immediate humanitarian needs. I mourn for all those innocent people whose lives have been taken away by the Assad regime, particularly the many children who died in the barbaric attacks. And I am proud to lend my support to this legislation.

Let me just finish, Mr. Chairman, by adding that much has been said about this piece of legislation, and it generated some very energetic debate. But we also must not forget that the Assad regime is aided and abetted by Russia. This is not a bill about Russia, but they would not be as aggressive as they are today had they not been, and continue to be, aided and abetted by Russia.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Espailat.

Other members seeking recognition?

We will go to Mr. Bill Keating of Massachusetts.

Mr. KEATING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I would like to thank you and the ranking member once again for the three more examples. And I am proud to be a cosponsor of the first two of these.

And this is another example, I believe, of this committee, which has had an important role since I have been in Congress, really moving forward again on important issues and, I must say, at a time when I think it is more important than before because we are getting, at these stages of the administration, very mixed messages around the world. And this committee has continued to be resolute. It has been clear. And it has been bipartisan in what has moved forward. I hope that we can be given the opportunity to have more of a role because it is critically important right now that, not only domestically, but internationally, people know where we stand on issues.

And along those lines, I would just want to clarify a couple of things, in my opinion, that were mentioned here in the discussion this morning that I think are important in terms of clarity.

Number one, the Caesar photos that this committee has had the opportunity to see indeed included Christian and Muslim torture victims in those photos—Christians, as well—showing that Assad's torture machine has not just protected Christians. We should be clear on that. The Assad regime is also responsible for over 60 percent of destroyed churches in Syria. We want to be clear on that as a committee and speak as loudly as we can. And it also underscores the importance of the bills in front of us today.

Secondly, it was mentioned that H.R. 1677, the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act, targeted Russia. Well, indeed it did, and for good reason. And that is because, again, to try and be very clear, there are some in the administration that will say the Russians are teaming with us in our fight against ISIS, but the overwhelming evidence is that they are disproportionately—and that is dealing with military alliance with Assad's regime—attacking Syrian civilians in the very measures that we are talking about, the atrocities we are talking about here. And as they do that, it is wholly appropriate that we include them in sanctions. They are, in effect, including themselves in these sanctions rather than being included or targeted directly.

So I wanted to be clear on those measures.

I want to thank the members and the leadership of this committee for their work. I am encouraged that we can go forward and continue to be a very strong, resolute, clear, and bipartisan voice on the important issues that affect the United States of America and our allies around the world.

Thank you.

I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. I thank Mr. Keating.

Hearing no further requests for recognition, the question occurs on the items considered en bloc.

All those in favor, say aye.

All opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The measures considered en bloc are agreed to.

Without objection, the measures considered en bloc are ordered favorably reported, as amended. Staff is directed to make any technical and conforming changes.

The chair is authorized to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

That concludes our business for today.
I want to thank Ranking Member Engel.
I want to thank all our committee members for their contributions and assistance in today's markup.
The committee stands adjourned.
[Whereupon, at 11:29 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP NOTICE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128

Edward R. Royce (R-CA), Chairman

May 3, 2017

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be held in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <http://www.ForeignAffairs.house.gov>):

DATE: Wednesday, May 3, 2017

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 1625, Targeted Rewards for the Global Eradication of Human Trafficking Act;

H.R. 1677, Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017; and

H.R. 2200, Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017.

By Direction of the Chairman

The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202/225-5021 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Day Wednesday Date 5/3/17 Room 2172

Starting Time 10:08 Ending Time 11:30

Recesses (to to) (to to) (to to) (to to) (to to) (to to)

Presiding Member(s)

Chairman Edward R. Royce

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session

Executive (closed) Session

Televised

Electronically Recorded (taped)

Stenographic Record

BILLS FOR MARKUP: (Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)

See attached.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

none

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD: (List any statements submitted for the record.)

SFR - Rep. Gerald Connolly

SFR - Rep. Brad Schneider

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: (Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)

See markup summary.

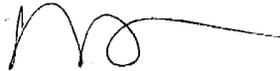
RECORDED VOTES TAKEN (FOR MARKUP): (Attach final vote tally sheet listing each member.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
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TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or

TIME ADJOURNED 11:30



Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Edward R. Royce, CA
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FL
X	Dana Rohrabacher, CA
X	Steve Chabot, OH
X	Joe Wilson, SC
X	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Ted Poe, TX
	Darrell Issa, CA
	Tom Marino, PA
	Jeff Duncan, SC
X	Mo Brooks, AL
	Paul Cook, CA
X	Scott Perry, PA
	Ron DeSantis, FL
	Mark Meadows, NC
	Ted Yoho, FL
X	Adam Kinzinger, IL
X	Lee Zeldin, NY
X	Dan Donovan, NY
X	James F. Sensenbrenner, Jr., WI
X	Ann Wagner, MO
X	Brian J. Mast, FL
	Brian K. Fitzpatrick, PA
	Francis Rooney, FL
X	Thomas A. Garrett, Jr., VA

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Brad Sherman, CA
	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
X	Albio Sires, NJ
X	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
X	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
X	Karen Bass, CA
X	William Keating, MA
X	David Cicilline, RI
	Ami Bera, CA
X	Lois Frankel, FL
	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
X	Joaquin Castro, TX
	Robin Kelly, IL
	Brendan Boyle, PA
X	Dina Titus, NV
	Norma Torres, CA
X	Brad Schneider, IL
X	Tom Suozzi, NY
X	Adriano Espaillat, NY
X	Ted Lieu, CA

5/3/17 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

By unanimous consent, the Chair called up the following measures and amendments, previously provided to Members, to be considered *en bloc*:

1. H.R. 1625 (Royce), Targeted Rewards for the Global Eradication of Human Trafficking Act.
2. H.R. 1677 (Engel), Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017;
 - a. Engel amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 1677;
 - a. Mast 7, an amendment to the Engel ANS.
3. H.R. 2200 (Smith), Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017;
 - a. Smith 32, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2200;
 - a. Royce 33, a manager's amendment to Smith 32;
 - b. Wagner 6, an amendment to Smith 32.

The measures considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote.

By unanimous consent, the measures as amended were ordered favorably reported to the House, and the Chairman was authorized to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

The Committee adjourned.



Statement for the Record
Submitted by Mr. Connolly of Virginia

H.R. 1625, Targeted Rewards for the Global Eradication of Human Trafficking Act

I am pleased to cosponsor the TARGET Act, which would amend the Rewards for Justice Program to allow the State Department to offer cash rewards for identifying human traffickers and bringing them to justice. In 1984, Congress established the Rewards for Justice Program to allow the U.S. Government to pay for information that leads to the arrest or conviction of criminals in international terrorism cases. The program has since been expanded to include transnational organized crime. H.R. 1625 simply amends the definition of transnational organized crime to include severe forms of trafficking in persons.

H.R. 1677, Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017

Thank you to Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel for bringing H.R. 1677, the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017, to the Full Committee for markup. This legislation, which I am pleased to cosponsor, would impose new sanctions on Syrian human rights abusers and those who facilitate the Assad regime's atrocities.

The 14 million Syrians who have fled their homes, including nearly 5 million refugees who have left the country, have fled nearly ubiquitous violence. The Syrian government of President Bashar al-Assad has repeatedly perpetrated atrocities on the Syrian civilian population -- including sectarian violence, mass killings, torture, and the use of chemical weapons and barrel bombs -- and has demonstrated no willingness to relent. On April 4, 2017, the Syrian regime carried out an unspeakable sarin gas attack on the northern Syria town of Khan Sheikhoun, which killed roughly 100 people, including scores of children. In response, the United States conducted airstrikes targeting Syrian war planes and infrastructure at al-Shayrat airfield in Homs Province.

The United States has a vested interest in enforcing global norms against chemical weapons and alleviating humanitarian concerns. However, fifty-nine Tomahawk cruise missiles are not a substitute for a strategy going forward. A kneejerk kinetic response without an overarching strategy endangers American lives and diminishes U.S. global leadership. Congress and the Administration must embark on an effort to define for our allies, our constituents, and the Syrian people how we will protect these interests.

The Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act represents Congress' effort to undergird such a strategy with a robust sanctions regime. U.S. sanctions have so far not effectively cut off the flow of money and supplies to the Assad regime. H.R. 1677 would require the President to impose new sanctions on anyone who has financial dealings with the Syrian government, provides aircraft to Syrian airlines, does business with transportation or telecom sectors controlled by the Syrian government, or supports the Syrian energy industry.

Ultimately, a negotiated settlement is the only way to end this conflict and bring lasting relief to the millions of affected Syrians who have known only violence and displacement for more than six years. Rather than shore up America's diplomatic arsenal to support these efforts, the Trump Administration has decimated U.S. diplomatic capabilities by failing to fill senior State

Department positions and proposing draconian cuts to U.S. development and diplomacy programs. H.R. 1677 would encourage negotiations to bring about a lasting political solution by suspending sanctions if parties are engaged in meaningful negotiations and the violence against civilians has ceased.

H.R. 2200, Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017

This bill would reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act until 2021. H.R. 2200 outlines efforts to combat human trafficking both in the United States and internationally. Under the jurisdiction of this Committee, the bill would add members to the interagency working group on trafficking, encourage countries to share data on trafficking, list countries on appropriate tiers in the State Department's annual Trafficking in Persons report, require strategies to prevent trafficking, expand State's rewards program to include human trafficking cases, and require briefings and reports on trafficking by State and USAID.

HFAC Full Committee Markup
May 3, 2017
Rep. Brad Schneider
Statement for the Record

The civil war in Syria is unique among the Arab Spring uprisings, and the heinous actions of Bashar al-Assad stand out, even among other dictators. That is why I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 1677, the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act as one step to try to reduce the civilian casualty toll in Syria and bring those who perpetrate such evil closer to justice.

The Syrian people's protests in March 2011 occurred within the context of the broader Arab Spring uprisings taking place in the Middle East region. However, the Syrian unrest rapidly devolved into regime violence against civilians and ultimately civil war. While the Arab Spring uprisings in Egypt and Tunisia led to efforts, albeit not without significant challenges, to bring about democratic reforms, the Government of Syria responded to calls for greater freedom by turning its weapons on its own citizens, sending tanks into cities to crush opposition, and by 2012, bombing innocent civilians from the air. Bashar al-Assad, for the evil he has unleashed across his country and the magnitude of the horror he continues to inflict on the Syrian people, is a war criminal who must be held to account by the international community.

To date, more than 480,000 civilians have died in the Syrian civil war, which has led to the destruction of more than 50 percent of Syria's critical infrastructure, and forced the displacement of more than 14,000,000 people, precipitating one of the worst humanitarian crises in more than 60 years. On April 4, 2017, Assad used sarin gas against the population of Khan Sheikhoun murdering 100; four years prior, he slaughtered over 1,500 people using sarin gas as well, not to mention the hundreds of thousands who died as a result of barrel bombs, starvation, lack of access to humanitarian assistance, or Syrian military sniper fire.

While the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) represents a critical threat to the security of the United States and American troops in the region, our ally Israel, and other key partners in the region, we must not allow Assad to continue his disastrous rule as a way to halt the spread of the ISIS terrorist group. We must also remember that Assad has deep and close ties to terrorism himself as an ally of the terrorist group Hezbollah that regularly stages rocket attacks against northern Israel, and receives direct support from Iran. Fighting with a coalition of allies against ISIS does not preclude also supporting opposition to the Assad regime; we need to, and are fully capable of, simultaneously combating both evils.

H.R. 1677, the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act, which I am proud to cosponsor, gives us the authority to prevent further atrocities, bring to justice those guilty of horrific human rights abuses, while also allowing for lifting of sanctions if peace negotiations become a reality. If we do not act now to prevent even more killings, torture, displacement, and destruction, future generations will look back and demand to know why we did not do more when we had the power to do so. We have not only the power, but more importantly, the responsibility to use our position to prevent the deaths of more innocent civilians.

Again, let me reiterate, the war in Syria is the single gravest humanitarian crisis of this century, and Bashar al-Assad is an evil tyrant and war criminal that must be removed from power. The United States can and must support our allies in the region to bring relief to the Syrian civilian population, while at the same time confronting the Assad regime as well as ISIS and Al Qaeda.