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NO ASSISTANCE FOR ASSAD ACT; IRAN HUMAN RIGHTS AND HOSTAGE-TAKING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT; STRONGLY CONDEMNING THE SLAVE AUCTIONS OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES IN LIBYA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; AND RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED BID COMMITTEE TO BRING THE 2026 FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (FIFA) WORLD CUP COMPETITION TO CANADA, MEXICO, AND THE UNITED STATES

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 4681, H.R. 4744, H. Res 644, and H. Con. Res. 111

MARCH 15, 2018

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THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 2018

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room 2172 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Edward Royce (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ROYCE. This committee will come to order. We will ask all the members to take their seats at this time.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to markup four bipartisan measures and without objection all members may have 5 days to submit any statements or extraneous material on today's business.

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

We will start with H.R. 4681, the No Assistance for Assad Act with Royce Amendment 94 in the nature of a substitute and Royce Amendment 99.; next is H.R. 4744, the Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act with McCaul Amendment 91 in the nature of a substitute, Cicilline Amendment 129, and Poe Amendment 79; then House Resolution 644, strongly condemning the slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya, Royce Amendment 95 in the nature of a substitute to that; and the House Concurrent Resolution 111, supporting efforts to bring the 2026 FIFA World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

[The information referred to follows:]

I

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4681

To limit assistance for areas of Syria controlled by the Government of Syria or associated forces, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 19, 2017

Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. ROYCE of California, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, 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 limit assistance for areas of Syria controlled by the Government of Syria or associated forces, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "No Assistance for Assad Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Six years into the conflict in Syria, over 11 million Syrians have been displaced from their homes and over 400,000 civilians have been killed.

(2) Since the conflict in Syria began, the United States has provided more than $7.4 billion to meet humanitarian needs of the Syrian people, making the United States the world's single largest donor to the Syrian humanitarian response.

(3) As the Syrian regime continues the use cluster munitions to carry out indiscriminate attacks against civilians, the United States has played an essential role in clearing unexploded ordnance in Syria, as civilians seek to return home to areas liberated from Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

(4) It is estimated that the reconstruction of Syria could cost between $200 and $350 billion.

(5) According to the 2016 Transparency International Corruption Index, Syria is among the most corrupt countries in the world.

(6) Reconstruction funds can be expected to be siphoned off to the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, given the rampant corruption.

(7) In October 2015, a visiting Russian delegation to Syria announced that Russian firms would lead in the effort to rebuild Syria, and Syrian Presi-

dent Bashar al-Assad reportedly said, "Syria is ready to provide Russian companies with all the contracts worth hundreds of billions of dollars.".

(8) In August 2017, the Government of the People's Republic of China hosted a trade fair in Syria, and a Chinese-Arab business group announced a $2,000,000,000 commitment from the Chinese government to fund the construction of industrial parks in Syria.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States that United States assistance made available for early recovery, reconstruction, or stabilization in Syria should be used in a democratic Syria or in areas of Syria not controlled by the Government of Syria led by Bashar al-Assad or associated forces.

SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR AREAS OF SYRIA CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA OR ASSOCIATED FORCES.

(a) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d), amounts authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2022 for assistance described in paragraph (2) may be provided under any other provision of law, directly or

1 indirectly, for any area of Syria controlled by the
2 Government of Syria or associated forces only dur-
3 ing a period for which a certification described in
4 subsection (b) is in effect.
5 (2) ASSISTANCE DESCRIBED.—Assistance re-
6 ferred to in paragraph (1) is the following:
7 (A) Assistance to enable disaster-affected
8 populations to transition from dependence upon
9 emergency assistance to early recovery and self-
10 reliance, including the restoration of basic serv-
11 ices, livelihoods, shelter, and security, and the
12 reintegration of displaced populations.
13 (B) Assistance to carry out stabilization
14 activities for the relevant area.
15 (C) Assistance to carry out reconstruction
16 activities for the relevant area.
17 (b) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this
18 subsection is a certification submitted by the President to
19 the appropriate congressional committees that contains a
20 determination of the President that the Government of
21 Syria—
22 (1) has ceased any attacks against civilians and
23 civilian infrastructure as such, including attacks
24 against medical facilities and personnel, and any in-
25 discriminate use of weapons, including through shell-

ing and aerial bombardment, as demanded in United Nations Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015);

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

(3) is taking verifiable steps to remove senior officials of the Government of Syria who are complicit in the planning, implementation, or cover-up of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or human rights abuses and any person subject to sanctions under any provision of law from government positions;

(4) is in the process of organizing free and fair elections for a new government to be held in a timely manner and to be conducted under the supervision of United Nations observers with all Syrians, including members of the diaspora, eligible to participate, as supported in United Nations Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015);

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

(6) is demonstrating respect for and compliance with internationally recognized human rights and

basic freedoms as specified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(7) is taking steps to verifiably fulfill its commitments under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, is making tangible progress toward becoming a signatory to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, and adhering to the Missile Technology Control Regime and other control lists, as necessary;

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

(9) is taking verifiable steps to remove from positions of authority within the intelligence and security services as well as the military those individuals who were in a position of authority or responsibility during the conflict or who are in a position of authority or responsibility during a transition and who under the authority of their position are implicated in or complicit in the torture, extrajudicial killing, or execution of civilians, to include those who were in-

1 volved in decision making or execution of plans to
2 use chemical weapons;
3 (10) is making verifiable progress of reforming
4 the Syrian military and security services so as to
5 minimize the Government of Syria's reliance on Iran
6 and Iranian proxy forces to act on behalf or in sup-
7 port of Syria; and
8 (11) is in the process of organizing the safe,
9 unfettered and voluntary return of Syrian refugees
10 and internally displaced persons to their homes so
11 that Syrians may return without fear of retribution
12 by the Government of Syria or associated forces.
13 (c) RECERTIFICATIONS.—Not later than 90 days
14 after the date on which the President submits to the ap-
15 propriate congressional committees an initial certification
16 under subsection (b), and every 90 days thereafter
17 through September 30, 2022—
18 (1) the President shall submit to the appro-
19 priate congressional committees a recertification that
20 the conditions described in subsection (b) are con-
21 tinuing to be met; or
22 (2) if the President is unable to make such a
23 recertification, the President shall submit to the ap-
24 propriate congressional committees a report that
25 contains—

(A) the reasons for which the President is unable to make such a recertification; and

(B) a certification that no funds will be obligated or expended to provide assistance described in subsection (a) in contravention of subsection (a).

(d) EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The limitation on assistance under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to—

(A) assistance for projects to be administered by local organizations that reflect the aims, needs, and priorities of local communities in Syria; and

(B) assistance for projects to meet humanitarian needs, including demining and needs for food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, education, and clothing.

(2) REPORT.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report on each project with respect to which this subsection applies during the preceding calendar year, including—

(A) a description of the project;

(B) a description of how United States funds with respect to the project were used;

(C) the geographic location or locations of the project; and

(D) an identification of the implementing partner and a list of senior officials of the implementing partner.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, to the extent practicable, the United States should only fund projects described in this subsection with respect to which the Government of Syria, any official of the Government of Syria, and any immediate family member of an official of the Government of Syria do not have a financial or material interest and are not affiliated with the implementing partner of the project.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

1 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
2 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
3 Senate.
4 (2) ASSOCIATED FORCES.—The term "associ-
5 ated forces" includes forces of the Government of
6 the Russian Federation, the Government of the Is-
7 lamic Republic of Iran, Iranian-backed proxy mili-
8 tias, and Hezbollah.
9 (3) DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.—The term "di-
10 rectly or indirectly" includes assistance to multilat-
11 eral institutions and international governmental or-
12 ganizations, such as the United Nations and related
13 agencies, the International Monetary Fund, and the
14 World Bank.

15 **SEC. 5. REPORT ON DELIVERY OF UNITED STATES HUMANI-**
16 **TARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
18 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
19 and the Administrator of the United States Agency for
20 International Development shall submit to the appropriate
21 congressional committees a report on delivery of United
22 States humanitarian assistance to Syria.
23 (b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re-
24 quired by subsection (a) shall include the following:

1 (1) A description of the challenges of access to
2 areas of Syria controlled by the Government of Syria
3 or associated forces for purposes of providing United
4 States humanitarian assistance, including assistance
5 funded through multilateral institutions and inter-
6 national governmental organizations.
7 (2) A description of where such United States
8 humanitarian assistance has been able to be deliv-
9 ered in such areas.
10 (3) A description of where such United States
11 humanitarian assistance has been denied access in
12 such areas.
13 (4) A description of how the United States Gov-
14 ernment is working to improve access to such areas.
15 (5) A description of the roles and responsibil-
16 ities of United States allies and partners and other
17 countries in the region in ensuring access to such
18 areas.
19 (6) A description of how such United States hu-
20 manitarian assistance and implementing partners of
21 such assistance are monitored and evaluated.
22 (7) A description of the major challenges that
23 the United States faces in monitoring such United
24 States humanitarian assistance and how the United
25 States is working to overcome such challenges.

1 (8) A description of the strategy of the United
2 States to deliver humanitarian assistance to areas of
3 Syria controlled by the Government of Syria or asso-
4 ciated forces and in which the Government of Syria
5 or associated forces is impeding access to such
6 areas.

7 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term "appro-
8 priate congressional committees" and "associated forces"
9 have the meanings given such terms in section 4(f).

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 4681 OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "No Assistance for
3 Assad Act".

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress makes the following findings:

6 (1) Seven years into the conflict in Syria, over
7 11 million Syrians have been displaced from their
8 homes and over 400,000 civilians have been killed.

9 (2) Since the conflict in Syria began, the
10 United States has provided more than $7.4 billion to
11 meet humanitarian needs of the Syrian people, mak-
12 ing the United States the world's single largest
13 donor to the Syrian humanitarian response.

14 (3) It is estimated that the reconstruction of
15 Syria could cost between $200 and $350 billion.

16 (4) According to the 2016 Transparency Inter-
17 national Corruption Index, Syria is among the most
18 corrupt countries in the world.

(5) In October 2015, a visiting Russian delegation to Syria announced that Russian firms would lead in the effort to rebuild Syria, and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad reportedly said, "Syria is ready to provide Russian companies with all the contracts worth hundreds of billions of dollars.".

(6) In August 2017, the Government of the People's Republic of China hosted a trade fair in Syria, and a Chinese-Arab business group announced a $2,000,000,000 commitment from the Chinese government to fund the construction of industrial parks in Syria.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that United States foreign assistance made available for early recovery, reconstruction, or stabilization in Syria should be used only in a democratic Syria or in areas of Syria not controlled by a government led by Bashar al-Assad or associated forces.

SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR AREAS OF SYRIA CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA OR ASSOCIATED FORCES.

(a) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), for each of the fiscal years 2019 through

2023, amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for assistance described in paragraph (2) may not be provided, directly or indirectly, for any area of Syria controlled by the Government of Syria or associated forces unless a certification described in subsection (b) is in effect.

(2) ASSISTANCE DESCRIBED.—Assistance referred to in paragraph (1) is the following:

(A) Assistance to enable disaster-affected populations to transition from dependence upon emergency assistance to early recovery and self-reliance, including the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, and security, and the reintegration of displaced populations.

(B) Assistance to carry out stabilization activities for the relevant area.

(C) Assistance to carry out reconstruction activities for the relevant area.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A certification described in this subsection is a certification submitted by the President to the appropriate congressional committees that contains a determination that the Government of Syria—

(A) has ceased attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure as such, including attacks against medical facilities and personnel, and the indiscriminate use of weapons, including through shelling and aerial bombardment, as demanded in United Nations Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015);

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

(C) is taking verifiable steps to remove from government positions senior officials of the Government of Syria who are complicit in the planning or commission of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or human rights abuses, as well as any government official subject to sanctions under any provision of law;

(D) is organizing free and fair elections for a new government to be held in a timely manner and under the supervision of United Nations observers, with all Syrians, including members of the diaspora, eligible to participate, as supported in United Nations Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015);

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

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

(G) is taking steps to verifiably fulfill its commitments under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, is making tangible progress toward becoming a signatory to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, and adhering to the Missile Technology Control Regime and other control lists, as necessary;

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

(I) is taking verifiable steps to remove from positions of authority within the military, intelligence, and security services those individuals who were in a position of authority or re-

sponsibility during the conflict, or who are in a position of authority or responsibility during a transition, who are determined to be responsible for or complicit in the torture, extrajudicial killing, or execution of civilians, to include those who were involved the planning or execution of plans to use chemical weapons;

(J) is making verifiable progress in reforming the Syrian military and security services so as to minimize the Government of Syria's reliance on Iran and Iranian proxy forces to act on behalf or in support of Syria; and

(K) is in the process of organizing the safe and voluntary return of Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes so that Syrians may return without fear of retribution by the Government of Syria or associated forces.

(2) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—A certification shall be in effect under this subsection for a period of 90 days beginning on the date on which the President submits the certification to the appropriate congressional committees.

(3) RENEWAL OR REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the President submits

to the appropriate congressional committees a certification under this subsection the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees either—

(A) a new certification under this subsection indicating that the conditions described in paragraph (1) are continuing to be met; or

(B) a report that—

(i) describes why the President is unable to make a new certification under this subsection; and

(ii) contains a certification that no funds will be obligated or expended to provide assistance described in subsection (a) in contravention of subsection (a).

(c) EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The limitation on assistance under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to—

(A) assistance for projects to be administered by local organizations that reflect the aims, needs, and priorities of local communities in Syria;

(B) assistance for projects to meet basic human needs in Syria, including—

(i) drought relief;

(ii) assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims;

(iii) the distribution of food and medicine; and

(iv) the provision of health services; and

(C) assistance to carry out the activities described in subsection (b)(1)(G).

(2) REPORT AND DETERMINATION.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report and determination for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 on each project with respect to which this subsection applies during the preceding fiscal year, including—

(A) a description of the project;

(B) a description of how United States funds with respect to the project were used;

(C) the geographic location or locations of the project; and

(D) a determination with respect to whether the project benefited an official of the Assad regime.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, the

United States should not fund projects described in this subsection with respect to which the Government of Syria, any official of the Government of Syria, and any immediate family member of an official of the Government of Syria have a financial or material interest or are affiliated with the implementing partner of the project.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) ASSOCIATED FORCES.—The term "associated forces" includes forces of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iranian-backed proxy militias, and Hezbollah.

(3) DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.—The term "directly or indirectly" includes assistance to multilateral institutions and international governmental or-

ganizations, such as the United Nations and related agencies, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank.

SEC. 5. REPORT ON DELIVERY OF UNITED STATES HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on delivery of United States humanitarian assistance to Syria.

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

(1) A description of the challenges of access to areas of Syria controlled by the Government of Syria or associated forces for purposes of providing United States humanitarian assistance, including assistance funded through multilateral institutions and international governmental organizations.

(2) A description of where such United States humanitarian assistance has been able to be delivered in such areas.

(3) A description of where such United States humanitarian assistance has been denied access in such areas.

(4) A description of how the United States Government is working to improve access to such areas.

(5) A description of the roles and responsibilities of United States allies and partners and other countries in the region in ensuring access to such areas.

(6) A description of how such United States humanitarian assistance and implementing partners of such assistance are monitored and evaluated.

(7) A description of the major challenges that the United States faces in monitoring such United States humanitarian assistance and how the United States is working to overcome such challenges.

(8) A description of the strategy of the United States to deliver humanitarian assistance to areas of Syria controlled by the Government of Syria or associated forces and in which the Government of Syria or associated forces is impeding access to such areas.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" and "associated forces" have the meanings given such terms in section 4(f).

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 4681 OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA

Page 3, strike lines 9 through 14.

Page 3, line 15, strike "(B)" and insert "(A)".

Page 3, line 17, strike "(C)" and insert "(B)".

I

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4744

To impose additional sanctions with respect to serious human rights abuses of the Government of Iran, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 9, 2018

Mr. MCCAUL (for himself, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ROYCE of California, and Mr. ENGEL) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Financial Services, and Ways and Means, 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 impose additional sanctions with respect to serious human rights abuses of the Government of Iran, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act".

SEC. 2. UNITED STATES POLICY ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Iran is a member of the United Nations, voted for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and is a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, among other international human rights treaties.

(2) In violation of these and other international obligations, Iranian regime officials continue to violate the fundamental human rights of the Iranian people.

(3) The Iranian regime persecutes ethnic and religious minority groups, such as the Baha'is, Christians, Sufi, Sunni, and dissenting Shi'a Muslims (such as imprisoned Ayatollah Hossein Kazemeyni Boroujerdi), through harassment, arrests, and imprisonment, during which detainees have routinely been beaten, tortured, and killed.

(4) Following voting irregularities that resulted in the 2009 election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, the Iranian regime brutally suppressed peaceful political dissent from wide segments of civil society during the Green Revolution in a cynical attempt to retain its undemocratic grip on power.

(5) Since February 2011 the leaders of Iran's Green Movement, former Prime Minister Mir

1 Hossein Mousavi, his wife Dr. Zahra Rahnavard,
2 and former Speaker of the Majles (parliament)
3 Mehdi Karroubi, have lived under strict house ar-
4 rest, ordered by Iran's Supreme National Security
5 Council.
6 (6) In 1999 the Iranian regime brutally sup-
7 pressed a student revolt that was one of the largest
8 mass uprisings up until that point in the country
9 since 1979.
10 (7) Over a 4-month period in 1988, the Iranian
11 regime carried out the barbaric mass executions of
12 thousands of political prisoners.
13 (8) Senior governmental, military, and public
14 security officials in Iran have continued ordering,
15 controlling, and committing egregious human rights
16 violations that, in many cases, represent official poli-
17 cies of the Iranian regime.
18 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
19 Congress that the United States should—
20 (1) deny the Government of Iran the ability to
21 continue to oppress the people of Iran and to use vi-
22 olence and executions to silence pro-democracy
23 protestors;
24 (2) support efforts made by the people of Iran
25 to promote the establishment of basic freedoms that

1 build the foundation for the emergence of a freely
2 elected, open, non-corrupt and democratic political
3 system; and
4 (3) help the people of Iran produce, access, and
5 share information freely and safely via the internet
6 and other media.
7 (c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy
8 of the United States to stand with the people of Iran who
9 seek the opportunity to freely elect a government of their
10 choosing, and increase the utilization of all available au-
11 thorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Govern-
12 ment of Iran and other individuals responsible for serious
13 human rights abuses.

14 **SEC. 3. DETERMINATIONS WITH RESPECT TO IMPOSITION**
15 **OF SANCTIONS ON CERTAIN PERSONS RE-**
16 **SPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT IN HUMAN**
17 **RIGHTS ABUSES, ENGAGING IN CENSORSHIP,**
18 **ENGAGING IN THE DIVERSION OF GOODS IN-**
19 **TENDED FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRAN, OR EN-**
20 **GAGING IN CORRUPTION.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the
22 date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter
23 (or more frequently if the President determines it appro-
24 priate based on new information received by the Presi-
25 dent) for the following 4 years, the President shall submit

1 to the appropriate congressional committees a report con-
2 taining a determination of whether any senior officials of
3 the Government of Iran or other Iranian persons meet the
4 criteria described in—

5 (1) section 105(b), 105A(b), 105B(b), or
6 105C(b) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Ac-
7 countability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C.
8 8514(b), 8514a(b), 8514b(b), or 8514c(b)), or sub-
9 section (b) of section 105D of such Act (as added
10 by section 5 of this Act); or

11 (2) paragraph (3) or (4) of section 1263(a) of
12 the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
13 Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656
14 note).

15 (b) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

16 (1) FORM.—The report required under sub-
17 section (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form,
18 but may contain a classified annex.

19 (2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified
20 portion of such report shall be made available to the
21 public and posted on the internet website of the De-
22 partment of the Treasury—

23 (A) in English, Farsi, Arabic, and Azeri;
24 and

(B) in precompressed, easily downloadable versions that are made available in all appropriate formats.

(c) SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—In preparing the report required under subsection (a), the President may utilize any credible publication, database, web-based resource, and any credible information compiled by any government agency, nongovernmental organization, or other entity provided to or made available to the President.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

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

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

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES POLICY ON HOSTAGE-TAKING BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since 1979 the Iranian regime has engaged in various destabilizing activities that undermine the national security of the United States and its allies and partners.

(2) These activities include the hostage-taking or prolonged arbitrary detentions of United States citizens and other persons with connections to Canada, the United Kingdom, France, and other nations allied with the United States.

(3) The Iranian regime has detained on fabricated claims a significant number of United States citizens, including Siamak and Baquer Namazi and Xiyue Wang, as well as United States legal permanent resident, Nizar Zakka, in violation of international legal norms.

(4) The Iranian regime has not provided information on the whereabouts of or assistance in ensuring the prompt and safe return of Robert Levinson, despite repeated promises to do so, after he was kidnapped while visiting Iran's Kish Island on March 9, 2007—making him the longest held hostage in United States history.

(5) The Iranian regime reportedly uses hostages as leverage against foreign investors to exact business concessions in foreign investment deals.

(6) The type of hostage-taking enterprise put in place by the Iranian regime is a crime against humanity and a violation of customary international law.

1 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
2 Congress that—
3 (1) the Administration should fully utilize all
4 necessary and appropriate measures to prevent the
5 Iranian regime from engaging in hostage-taking or
6 the prolonged arbitrary detention of United States
7 citizens or legal permanent resident aliens, to in-
8 clude—
9 (A) the use of extradition to try and con-
10 vict those individuals responsible for ordering or
11 controlling the hostage-taking or arbitrary de-
12 tention of United States citizens; and
13 (B) the use of the Department of Home-
14 land Security's Human Rights Violators and
15 War Crimes Center to target such individuals;
16 and
17 (2) the United States should encourage its al-
18 lies and other affected countries to pursue the crimi-
19 nal prosecution and extradition of state and non-
20 state actors in Iran that assist in or benefit from
21 such hostage-taking to prevent such state and non-
22 state actors from engaging in this practice in the fu-
23 ture.
24 (c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy
25 of the United States Government not to pay ransom or

1 release prisoners for the purpose of securing the release
2 of United States citizens or legal permanent resident
3 aliens taken hostage abroad.

4 (d) STRATEGY.—Not later than 120 days after the
5 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
6 shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
7 House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
8 Relations of the Senate a report that contains a strategy
9 to prevent elements of the Iranian regime from engaging
10 in hostage-taking or the prolonged arbitrary detention of
11 United States citizens or legal permanent resident aliens.

12 **SEC. 5. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PER-**
13 **SONS WHO ENGAGE IN CERTAIN ACTIONS**
14 **AGAINST UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR IRA-**
15 **NIAN PERSONS.**

16 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
17 gress that the United States should coordinate with
18 United States allies and other allies and partners whose
19 citizens may be subject to politically-motivated detention
20 or trial in Iran, to apply sanctions against persons that
21 are responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for or-
22 dering, controlling, or otherwise directing, such detention
23 or trial.

24 (b) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Comprehensive Iran
25 Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 is

1 amended by inserting after section 105C (22 U.S.C.
2 8514c) the following:

3 **"SEC. 105D. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
4 **PERSONS WHO ENGAGE IN CERTAIN ACTIONS**
5 **AGAINST UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR IRA-**
6 **NIAN PERSONS.**

7 "(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanc-
8 tions described in section 105(c) with respect to each per-
9 son on the list required by subsection (b).

10 "(b) LIST OF PERSONS WHO ENGAGE IN CERTAIN
11 ACTIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR IRANIAN
12 PERSONS.—

13 "(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
14 after the date of the enactment of this section, the
15 President shall submit to the appropriate congres-
16 sional committees a list of persons that the Presi-
17 dent determines, based on credible evidence—

18 "(A) are responsible for or complicit in, or
19 responsible for ordering, controlling, or other-
20 wise directing, the politically-motivated intimi-
21 dation, abuse, extortion, or detention or trial of
22 citizens of the United States or United States
23 legal permanent resident aliens, in Iran; or

24 "(B) are responsible for or complicit in, or
25 responsible for ordering, controlling, or other-

1 wise directing, the politically-motivated intimi-
2 dation, abuse, extortion, or detention or trial of
3 Iranians, Iranian residents, or persons of Ira-
4 nian origin outside of Iran.
5 "(2) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall
6 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
7 an updated list under paragraph (1)—
8 "(A) each time the President is required to
9 submit an updated list to those committees
10 under section 105(b)(2)(A); and
11 "(B) as new information becomes avail-
12 able.
13 "(3) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAIL-
14 ABILITY.—
15 "(A) FORM.—The list required by para-
16 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
17 form but may contain a classified annex.
18 "(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclas-
19 sified portion of the list required by paragraph
20 (1) shall be made available to the public and
21 posted on the websites of the Department of the
22 Treasury and the Department of State.
23 "(c) APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS TO IMMEDIATE
24 FAMILY MEMBERS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanctions described in paragraph (2) with respect to each person that is a family member of any person on the list required by subsection (b).

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

"(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason to believe, is a family member of any person on the list required by subsection (b) is—

"(i) inadmissible to the United States;

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

"(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

"(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a des-

ignee of one of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien who is a family member of any person on the list required by subsection (b) regardless of when issued.

"(ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under clause (i)—

"(I) shall take effect immediately; and

"(II) shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

"(3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under paragraph (2) shall not apply to an alien if admitting the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

1 "(4) DEFINITION OF FAMILY MEMBER.—In this
2 section, the term 'family member' means, with re-
3 spect to an individual—
4 "(A) a spouse, child, parent, sibling,
5 grandchild, or grandparent of the individual;
6 and
7 "(B) a spouse's child, parent, or sibling.
8 "(d) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The provisions
9 of this section shall terminate on the date that is 30 days
10 after the date on which the President—
11 "(1) determines and certifies to the appropriate
12 congressional committees that the Government of
13 Iran is no longer complicit in or responsible for the
14 wrongful and unlawful detention of United States
15 citizens or legal permanent resident aliens; and
16 "(2) transmits to the appropriate congressional
17 committees the certification described in section
18 105(d) of this Act.".
19 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents
20 for the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and
21 Divestment Act of 2010 is amended by inserting after the
22 item relating to section 105C the following new item:

"Sec. 105D. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons who engage in certain actions against United States citizens or Iranian persons.".

23 (d) AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL PROVISIONS.—Sec-
24 tion 401 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Account-

ability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8551) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "and 305" and inserting ", 105D, and 305"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by striking "or 105C(a)" and inserting ", 105C(a), or 105D(a)"; and

(B) by striking "or 105C(b)" and inserting "105C(b), or 105D(b)".

SEC. 6. CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any and all reports required to be submitted to Congress under this Act, any amendment made by this Act, or a covered provision of law that are subject to a deadline for submission consisting of the same unit of time may be consolidated into a single report that is submitted to Congress pursuant to such deadline.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The consolidated reports shall contain all information required under this Act, any amendment made by this Act, or a covered provision of law, in addition to all other elements required by previous law.

(c) COVERED PROVISIONS OF LAW.—In this section, the term "covered provision of law" means the following:

(1) The Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

1 (2) The Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Ac-
2 countability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public
3 Law 111–195; 22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.).
4 (3) The Iran Threat Reduction and Syria
5 Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–158;
6 22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.).
7 (4) The Iran Freedom and Counter-Prolifera-
8 tion Act of 2012 (subtitle D of title XII of the Na-
9 tional Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
10 2013; 22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.).
11 (5) Section 1245 of the National Defense Au-
12 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C.
13 8513a).

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 4744 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Iran Human Rights
3 and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act".

4 **SEC. 2. UNITED STATES POLICY ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLA-**
5 **TIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.**

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

7 (1) Iran is a member of the United Nations,
8 voted for the Universal Declaration of Human
9 Rights, and is a signatory to the International Cov-
10 enant on Civil and Political Rights, among other
11 international human rights treaties.

12 (2) In violation of these and other international
13 obligations, Iranian regime officials continue to vio-
14 late the fundamental human rights of the Iranian
15 people.

16 (3) The Iranian regime persecutes ethnic and
17 religious minority groups, such as the Baha'is,
18 Christians, Sufi, Sunni, and dissenting Shi'a Mus-

lims (such as imprisoned Ayatollah Hossein Kazemeyni Boroujerdi), through harassment, arrests, and imprisonment, during which detainees have routinely been beaten, tortured, and killed.

(4) Following voting irregularities that resulted in the 2009 election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, the Iranian regime brutally suppressed peaceful political dissent from wide segments of civil society during the Green Revolution in a cynical attempt to retain its undemocratic grip on power.

(5) Since February 2011 the leaders of Iran's Green Movement, former Prime Minister Mir Hossein Mousavi, his wife Dr. Zahra Rahnavard, and former Speaker of the Majles (parliament) Mehdi Karroubi, have lived under strict house arrest, ordered by Iran's Supreme National Security Council.

(6) In 1999 the Iranian regime brutally suppressed a student revolt that was one of the largest mass uprisings up until that point in the country since 1979.

(7) Over a 4-month period in 1988, the Iranian regime carried out the barbaric mass executions of thousands of political prisoners.

(8) Senior governmental, military, and public security officials in Iran have continued ordering, controlling, and committing egregious human rights violations that, in many cases, represent official policies of the Iranian regime.

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

(1) deny the Government of Iran the ability to continue to oppress the people of Iran and to use violence and executions to silence pro-democracy protestors;

(2) support efforts made by the people of Iran to promote the establishment of basic freedoms that build the foundation for the emergence of a freely elected, open, non-corrupt and democratic political system; and

(3) help the people of Iran produce, access, and share information freely and safely via the internet and other media.

(c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to stand with the people of Iran who seek the opportunity to freely elect a government of their choosing, and increase the utilization of all available authorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Govern-

ment of Iran and other individuals responsible for serious human rights abuses.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATIONS WITH RESPECT TO IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON CERTAIN PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT IN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, ENGAGING IN CENSORSHIP, ENGAGING IN THE DIVERSION OF GOODS INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRAN, OR ENGAGING IN CORRUPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a determination of whether any senior officials of the Government of Iran or other Iranian persons meet the criteria described in—

(1) subsection (b) of section 105D of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, as added by section 5 of this Act; or

(2) paragraph (3) or (4) of section 1263(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(b) REVIEW OF CERTAIN ENTITIES.—The report required under subsection (a) shall contain a review of any

activities of cooperative foundations or bonyads in Iran with a capitalization that exceeds $200,000,000 and that meet the criteria in paragraph (3) or (4) of section 1263(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) for purposes of corruption.

(c) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

(1) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of such report shall be made available to the public and posted on the internet website of the Department of the Treasury—

(A) in English, Farsi, Arabic, and Azeri; and

(B) in precompressed, easily downloadable versions that are made available in all appropriate formats.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

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

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

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES POLICY ON HOSTAGE-TAKING BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since 1979 the Iranian regime has engaged in various destabilizing activities that undermine the national security of the United States and its allies and partners.

(2) These activities include the hostage-taking or prolonged arbitrary detentions of United States citizens and other persons with connections to Canada, the United Kingdom, France, and other nations allied with the United States.

(3) The Iranian regime has detained on fabricated claims a significant number of United States citizens, including Siamak and Baquer Namazi and Xiyue Wang, as well as United States legal permanent resident, Nizar Zakka, in violation of international legal norms.

(4) The Iranian regime has not provided information on the whereabouts of or assistance in ensuring the prompt and safe return of Robert Levinson, despite repeated promises to do so, after he was kid-

napped while visiting Iran's Kish Island on March 9, 2007—making him the longest held hostage in United States history.

(5) The Iranian regime reportedly uses hostages as leverage against foreign investors to exact business concessions in foreign investment deals.

(6) The type of hostage-taking enterprise put in place by the Iranian regime is a crime against humanity and a violation of customary international law.

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

(1) the Administration should fully utilize all necessary and appropriate measures to prevent the Iranian regime from engaging in hostage-taking or the prolonged arbitrary detention of United States citizens or legal permanent resident aliens, to include—

(A) the use of extradition to try and convict those individuals responsible for ordering or controlling the hostage-taking or arbitrary detention of United States citizens; and

(B) the use of the Department of Homeland Security's Human Rights Violators and

1 War Crimes Center to target such individuals;
2 and
3 (2) the United States should encourage its al-
4 lies and other affected countries to pursue the crimi-
5 nal prosecution and extradition of state and non-
6 state actors in Iran that assist in or benefit from
7 such hostage-taking to prevent such state and non-
8 state actors from engaging in this practice in the fu-
9 ture.
10 (c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
11 United States Government not to pay ransom for the pur-
12 pose of securing the release of United States citizens or
13 legal permanent resident aliens taken hostage abroad.
14 (d) STRATEGY.—Not later than 120 days after the
15 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
16 shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
17 House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
18 Relations of the Senate a report that contains a strategy
19 to prevent elements of the Iranian regime from engaging
20 in hostage-taking or the prolonged arbitrary detention of
21 United States citizens or legal permanent resident aliens.

SEC. 5. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRANIAN PERSONS WHO ENGAGE IN CERTAIN ACTIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR IRANIAN PERSONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should coordinate with United States allies and other allies and partners whose citizens may be subject to politically-motivated detention or trial in Iran, to apply sanctions against Iranian persons that are responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, such detention or trial.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 is amended by inserting after section 105C (22 U.S.C. 8514c) the following:

"SEC. 105D. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRANIAN PERSONS WHO ENGAGE IN CERTAIN ACTIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR IRANIAN PERSONS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanctions described in section 105(c) with respect to each person on the list required by subsection (b).

"(b) LIST OF IRANIAN PERSONS WHO ENGAGE IN CERTAIN ACTIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR IRANIAN PERSONS.—

1 "(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
2 after the date of the enactment of this section, the
3 President shall submit to the appropriate congres-
4 sional committees a list of Iranian persons that the
5 President determines, are knowingly—
6 "(A) responsible for or complicit in, or re-
7 sponsible for ordering or otherwise directing,
8 the politically-motivated harassment, abuse, ex-
9 tortion, or extended detention or trial of citizens
10 of the United States or United States legal per-
11 manent resident aliens, in Iran; or
12 "(B) responsible for or complicit in, or re-
13 sponsible for ordering or otherwise directing,
14 the politically-motivated harassment, abuse, ex-
15 tortion, or extended detention or trial of Ira-
16 nians, Iranian residents, or persons of Iranian
17 origin outside of Iran.
18 "(2) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall
19 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
20 an updated list under paragraph (1)—
21 "(A) each time the President is required to
22 submit an updated list to those committees
23 under section 105(b)(2)(A); and
24 "(B) as new information becomes avail-
25 able.

1 "(3) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAIL-
2 ABILITY.—
3 "(A) FORM.—The list required by para-
4 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
5 form but may contain a classified annex.
6 "(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclas-
7 sified portion of the list required by paragraph
8 (1) shall be made available to the public and
9 posted on the websites of the Department of the
10 Treasury and the Department of State.
11 "(c) APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS TO IMMEDIATE
12 FAMILY MEMBERS.—
13 "(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is author-
14 ized to impose sanctions described in paragraph (2)
15 with respect to each person that is a family member
16 of any person on the list required by subsection (b).
17 "(2) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMIS-
18 SION, OR PAROLE.—
19 "(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An
20 alien who the Secretary of State or the Sec-
21 retary of Homeland Security (or a designee of
22 one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason
23 to believe, is a family member of any person on
24 the list required by subsection (b) is—
25 "(i) inadmissible to the United States;

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

"(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

"(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien who is a family member of any person on the list required by subsection (b) regardless of when issued.

"(ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under clause (i)—

"(I) shall take effect immediately; and

"(II) shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

"(3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under paragraph (2) shall not apply to an alien if admitting the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

"(4) DEFINITION OF FAMILY MEMBER.—In this section, the term 'family member' means, with respect to an individual—

"(A) a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandchild, or grandparent of the individual; and

"(B) a spouse's child, parent, or sibling.

"(d) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The provisions of this section shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President—

"(1) determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Iran is no longer complicit in or responsible for the wrongful and unlawful detention of United States citizens or legal permanent resident aliens; and

"(2) transmits to the appropriate congressional committees the certification described in section 105(d) of this Act.".

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 105C the following new item:

"Sec. 105D. Imposition of sanctions with respect to Iranian persons who engage in certain actions against United States citizens or Iranian persons.".

(d) AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL PROVISIONS.—Section 401 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8551) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "and 305" and inserting ", 105D, and 305"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by striking "or 105C(a)" and inserting ", 105C(a), or 105D(a)"; and

(B) by striking "or 105C(b)" and inserting "105C(b), or 105D(b)".

SEC. 6. CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any and all reports required to be submitted to Congress under this Act, any amendment made by this Act, or a covered provision of law that are subject to a deadline for submission consisting of the same

1 unit of time may be consolidated into a single report that
2 is submitted to Congress pursuant to such deadline.
3 (b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The consolidated
4 reports shall contain all information required under this
5 Act, any amendment made by this Act, or a covered provi-
6 sion of law, in addition to all other elements required by
7 previous law.
8 (c) COVERED PROVISIONS OF LAW.—In this section,
9 the term "covered provision of law" means the following:
10 (1) The Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public
11 Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).
12 (2) The Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Ac-
13 countability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public
14 Law 111–195; 22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.).
15 (3) The Iran Threat Reduction and Syria
16 Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–158;
17 22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.).
18 (4) The Iran Freedom and Counter-Prolifera-
19 tion Act of 2012 (subtitle D of title XII of the Na-
20 tional Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
21 2013; 22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.).
22 (5) Section 1245 of the National Defense Au-
23 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C.
24 8513a).

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 4744 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 10, line 11, strike "in Iran" and insert "regardless of whether such actions occurred in Iran".

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AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 4744 OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

Page 2, line 25, insert at the end before the period the following: "by hanging and firing squad for refusing to renounce their political affiliations and in some cases for possessing political reading material, including prisoners of conscience, teenagers, and pregnant women. In a recently disclosed audiotape, the late Hussein Ali Montazeri, a grand ayatollah who served as former Supreme leader Khomeini's chief deputy, said that the 1988 mass killings were 'the greatest crime committed during the Islamic Republic, for which history will condemn us' ".

Page 3, after line 11, insert the following:

1 (2) work with international partners to inves-
2 tigate human rights violations by senior officials of
3 the Government of Iran, regardless of where or when
4 such violations took place;

Page 3, line 12, strike "(2)" and insert "(3)".

Page 3, line 16, strike "and" at the end.

Page 3, after line 16, insert the following:

1 (4) condemn Iranian human rights abuses
2 against dissidents, including the massacre in 1988
3 and the suppression of political demonstrations in
4 1999, 2009, and 2017, and pressure the Govern-
5 ment of Iran to provide family members detailed in-
6 formation that they were denied about the final rest-
7 ing places of any missing victims of such abuses;
8 and

Page 3, line 17, strike "(3)" and insert "(5)".

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IV

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 644

Strongly condemning the slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 4, 2017

Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. LEE, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. PLASKETT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PALLONE, and Ms. ADAMS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Strongly condemning the slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya, and for other purposes.

Whereas on, November 14, 2017, a Cable News Network (CNN) investigation uncovered slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya;

Whereas in April 2017, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) gathered evidence and issued a warning about slave markets in Libya;

Whereas in December 2016, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported that many migrants in Libya are forced to work for no pay on farms, as domestic workers, construction and road paving workers, and rubbish collectors, including by or for guards working in detention centers run by Libya's Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM);

Whereas Libya is a primary transit hub for migrants and refugees attempting to reach Southern Europe by sea and the United Nations estimates that there are now between 700,000 and one million migrants and refugees in the country;

Whereas human smuggling and trafficking has become a lucrative trade as a result of the power vacuum in Libya after the fall of Muammar Gaddafi in 2011;

Whereas OHCHR reported that DCIM guards torture, sexually assault, and otherwise abuse detainees, there is no refugee registration process or legal procedures to challenge detention, and conditions are generally inhumane—including severe overcrowding and inadequate access to toilets, washing facilities, food, and clean water;

Whereas the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) reported that unaccompanied children who crossed the Mediterranean suffered enslavement, violence, and sexual abuse at the hands of smugglers and traffickers;

Whereas UNICEF reported not all migrants and refugees are held in centers run by DCIM and that some are held in unofficial camps run by armed groups;

Whereas Libya's weak central government and continuing political turmoil is a contributing factor for the insecurity in the country and it has been reported that the Government of National Accord does not control the entire country;

Whereas poverty and insecurity are the key drivers of migration in the sub-Saharan countries from which many of the migrants originate; and

Whereas slavery has no place in the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) strongly condemns slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya;

(2) calls upon the Government of Libya to—

(A) conduct an immediate investigation into the existence of slave auctions and forced labor involving migrants and refugees;

(B) hold smugglers, traffickers, detention center guards, and anyone else involved accountable;

(C) manage migration flows in a humane manner;

(D) urgently end the violent and inhumane conditions of official migrant detention centers and generally manage migration flows in a humane manner; and

(E) swiftly register asylum seekers and fairly process their refugee claims and do not detain them;

(3) calls upon the United Nations to—

(A) investigate allegations of the slave trade and other forced labor in Libya;

(B) encourage Libya to allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to regularly monitor and publicly report on the situation of all refugees and migrants in Libya, including those detained in official detention centers; and

(C) impose sanctions against Libya if the country fails to end slave auctions and other forms of forced labor;

(4) calls upon the African Union to—

(A) conduct its own investigation into slave auctions of African refugees and migrants in Libya;

(B) work to assist migrants in Libya who genuinely wish to return home; and

(C) impose sanctions against Libya if the slave auctions and other forms of forced labor do not end;

(5) calls upon the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to use funds authorized and appropriated for—

(A) provision of humanitarian assistance to migrants and refugees in detention centers in Libya; and

(B) the development of a holistic strategy for Libya to address the political and security situation that includes issues related to migrants and refugees in detention centers; and

(6) calls upon the President to ensure the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development are adequately staffed to monitor and develop strategies to rapidly respond to the migrant and refugee situation in Libya.

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AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H. RES. 644 OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas Libya has become the primary transit hub for migrants and refugees attempting to reach Southern Europe;

Whereas in December 2016, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that many migrants and refugees in Libya are forced to work without pay as farm laborers, domestic workers, construction workers, and rubbish collectors;

Whereas beginning in 2017 multiple news and international organizations began reporting on the existence of slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya;

Whereas the Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report 2017 for Libya stated that migrants held in detention centers controlled by both Libya's Department to Combat Irregular Migration (DCIM) and non-state armed groups are subject to severe abuse, rampant sexual violence, forced labor, and other human rights abuses;

Whereas on February 12, 2018, the United Nations Secretary-General reported to the United Nations Security Council that the humanitarian situation in Libya had recently deteriorated further, and that "Refugees and migrants continued to be subjected to violence, forced labor, and other grave violations and abuses.";

Whereas a September 2017 report from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) determined that unaccompanied children who crossed the Mediterranean from Libya suffered enslavement, violence, and sexual abuse at the hands of smugglers and traffickers;

Whereas in November 2017 a joint European Union-African Union-United Nations Task Force was established to protect migrants along migration routes to, from, and in Libya;

Whereas since December 2017 the International Organization for Migration has facilitated the return of more than 15,000 migrants to their homes from Libya through a voluntary humanitarian program, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has evacuated more than 1,300 refugees from Libya as of March 2018; and

Whereas the fall of Muammar Gaddafi in Libya in 2011 led to significant political turmoil and insecurity within the country;

Whereas in December 2017, the Libyan Political Agreement was reaffirmed as the internationally-supported framework for creating a unified Libyan government;

Whereas, despite this agreement, the prolonged and continuing absence of a unified Libyan government has resulted in a power vacuum in which human trafficking and smuggling have emerged as a lucrative trade and funds obtained from the transfer, sale, and exploitation of migrants are used to fund armed militias competing for territory, influence, and control of institutions; and

Whereas the United States has repeatedly condemned slavery, involuntary servitude, and other elements of trafficking

as a grave violation of human rights and a matter of pressing international concern: Now, therefore, be it

Strike the resolved text and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

(1) strongly condemns slave auctions and the exploitation of migrants and refugees as forced laborers in Libya;

(2) calls upon all parties to the conflict in Libya, including parties to the Libyan Political Agreement, to—

(A) investigate and eradicate slave auctions and forced labor involving migrants and refugees;

(B) hold those identified in the investigation accountable in courts of law;

(C) manage migration flows and migrant detention centers in a humane manner; and

(D) investigate how funds earned through the transfer, sale, and exploitation of migrants are used and the extent to which such profits are fueling and prolonging Libya's civil conflict;

(3) calls upon the United Nations to—

(A) investigate allegations of the slave trade and other forced labor in Libya;

(B) advocate that all parties to the conflict in Libya, including parties to the Libyan Political Agreement, allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to regularly monitor and publicly report on the situation of all refugees and migrants in Libya, including those in detention centers; and

(C) expand sanctions under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2174 (2014) against individuals and entities responsible for slave auctions and forced labor of migrants and refugees in Libya;

(4) calls upon the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to ensure that any strategies, programs, or other efforts to address the political and security situation in Libya appropriately address the vulnerabilities faced by migrants and refugees; and

(5) urges the Secretary of State to assign a tier ranking to Libya and to ensure that the country narrative in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report fully and accurately reflects the scope of trafficking in persons in that country, including any complicity by parties to the Libyan Political Agree-

1 ment or other governmental entities, as required by
2 section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection
3 Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107).

Amend the title so as to read: "Resolution strongly condemning slave auctions and the exploitation of migrants and refugees as forced laborers in Libya, and for other purposes.".

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IV

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 111

Recognizing and supporting the efforts of the United Bid Committee to bring the 2026 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 5, 2018

Mr. LAHOOD (for himself, Mr. BACON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. KIHUEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Recognizing and supporting the efforts of the United Bid Committee to bring the 2026 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

Whereas soccer is one of the fastest growing and most popular sports in the world and the FIFA World Cup competition is the single most important event in that sport;

Whereas the United States successfully hosted in 9 cities throughout the Nation the 1994 FIFA World Cup competition, which was broadcast to billions of fans around the world and set an attendance record of nearly 3,600,000, which remains unbroken today;

Whereas the 1994 FIFA World Cup competition served as a catalyst for the increased popularity and development of the game throughout the United States, as well as the introduction of Major League Soccer, the United States national first division professional soccer league;

Whereas United States Soccer Federation and its counterparts in Canada and Mexico have established a United Bid Committee to prepare and submit an unprecedented joint bid to host the 2026 FIFA World Cup competition in North America;

Whereas Canada, the United States, and Mexico share core beliefs in justice, freedom, equality, and opportunity, and have a long history of partnership, innovation, and growth together on our shared continent;

Whereas for the first time in history the 2026 FIFA World Cup will include teams from 48 nations and presents an opportunity for Canada, Mexico, and the United States as host countries to demonstrate the highest achievable standards and serve as a benchmark for future organizers;

Whereas North America is home to one of the most competitive and advanced professional sports landscapes in the world that is continually updating to take advantage of the latest innovations and modernizations;

Whereas 25 American cities have been named by the United Bid Committee as candidates to serve as hosts to FIFA World Cup matches in 2026, with each of these cities embodying the diversity and enthusiasm shared by the entire Nation and guaranteeing each participating team and its followers a "home team" atmosphere;

Whereas the United States and its neighbors offer FIFA a valuable and receptive market within which to further develop the sport of soccer, which in turn will have significant impact on and off the field in both the United States and throughout the world;

Whereas the United States possesses all necessary state-of-the-art infrastructure in its stadiums and potential host cities to ensure that the competition sets a new standard of quality, comfort, security, and safety for players, officials, spectators, media, and sponsors alike;

Whereas hosting the 2026 FIFA World Cup in Canada, Mexico, and the United States promises record-setting attendance and financial performance, allowing revenues and tourism generated by the competition to be used for the further development of soccer, FIFA's objectives of positive social and environmental change, and further economic growth throughout our Nation;

Whereas hosting the 2026 FIFA World Cup competition in Canada, Mexico, and the United States would serve as a tremendous impetus to national and international goodwill, as the competition would bring people from many nations, along with a diverse public, together under one banner of peace, friendship, and spirited and fair competition;

Whereas the historical tradition of inclusivity in the United States is shared by Canada and Mexico and the three countries are eager to welcome the players, spectators, and visitors who may travel to North America for the 2026 FIFA World Cup games; and

Whereas pursuant to FIFA bidding procedures, the President of the United States and certain Federal agencies have

been asked to issue guarantees that upon authorization or appropriation, would establish the conditions required to help make the 2026 FIFA World Cup competition the most successful in history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes and supports the efforts of the United Bid Committee to bring the 2026 FIFA World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States;

(2) encourages the President of the United States and appropriate Federal agencies to support the United Bid Committee in its efforts to meet all requirements for the United States to jointly host with Canada and Mexico the 2026 FIFA World Cup competition; and

(3) stands prepared to give full consideration to legislative proposals or other requests by the President to provide support related to the 2026 FIFA World Cup competition, if Canada, Mexico, and the United States are selected to host this event.

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Chairman ROYCE.

And I now recognize myself to speak on today's business. We begin by considering H.R. 4744. This is the Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act, and I want to thank Chairman McCaul and also Representative Deutch for authoring this important legislation.

For years, the regime in Tehran has squashed all opposition in Iran with excruciatingly brutal tactics including torture in Evin Prison and in other prisons across Iran and including mass executions. Yet, very few Iranian Government officials have been designated for human rights violations. The head of the regime's judiciary was not designated specifically for human rights abuses until last December. This is the same Iranian regime that is holding American citizens, including one who was in very poor health, on sham charges in one of the largest ransom schemes ever devised.

It is far past time that the regime face consequences for its attacks on Americans and attacks on Iranians alike. The legislation we are considering today does just that.

Next, we consider H.R. 4681. This is the No Assistance for Assad Act. I thank Ranking Member Engel and Representative Kinzinger for their work on this important bill and it will help keep U.S. taxpayer money out of the hands of the murderous Assad regime and out of the hands of Assad's proxies.

While the U.S. is, of course, sensitive to the humanitarian needs of Syrians living in devastated areas, and we remain, by the way, the single largest donor for emergency assistance, while we are concerned about all of that, we should not be responsible for rebuilding areas controlled by the Assad regime, controlled by Iran or Russia, Hezbollah, or Iranian-backed militias.

It would be unconscionable to give money and resources, which would likely be siphoned off by corrupt officials, to the Assad regime while the Syrian people continue to suffer chemical weapons attacks and rocket bombardment and continue to suffer starvation.

So next, I want to thank Representative Karen Bass for introducing House Resolution 644 strongly condemning the slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya. Since the fall of Gaddafi in 2011, Libya has been rocked by chaos. Shamefully, the resulting power vacuum has led to the expansion of terrorist groups that are heavily involved in criminal activities, including human trafficking.

There have been multiple disturbing reports of serious abuses of migrants and refugees in Libya treated as slaves including reports of slave auctions. This resolution condemns those horrific abuses.

And finally, we have House Concurrent Resolution 111, supporting the efforts of the United States Committee to bring the 2026 World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

The U.S. has not hosted an FIFA World Cup event since 1994, when we hosted games throughout nine cities and drew a record attendance of 3.6 million—a record that remains unbroken today. Hosting in 2026 would bring billions of dollars to the U.S., and we already have the necessary infrastructure such as the stadiums and training facilities. This resolution rightly recognizes that we'd do a great job hosting this highly anticipated international event.

So I now recognize the ranking member, Mr. Engel of New York, for his remarks.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for calling this markup. We have four good measures before us today. I am glad to support them all and I thank all our members on both sides always for their hard work.

But before I get to these four items, I have to say, in my view, we need to consider additional sanctions against Russia for its ongoing attack on American democracy.

The chairman and I worked together to get the big sanctions bill across the finish line last year and we want to see it implemented.

So I hope we will soon consider another bill that I introduced with Mr. Connolly, the Secure Our Democracy Act, that would specifically sanction anyone who interferes with an American election from overseas.

I think we need to do whatever it takes, and if the administration won't do it, it's up to us. And I want to thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for bringing forward the No Assistance for Assad Act, which I introduced at the end of last year. I am grateful for your support as a co-sponsor along with that of Mr. Kinzinger and Mr. Boyle.

The Assad regime's brutal campaign of violence rages on. It's just horrific. It's a loss of innocent life. We saw it in Aleppo, in Madaya, and now in eastern Ghouta. People are transmitting their goodbyes to their loved ones as they live under intense bombardment.

The regime is using chemical weapons again, children are suffocating, and silence from the international community. As we continue to work to find some way to end the bloodshed, we also need to start thinking about what will come down the road.

This bill says that American assistance for reconstruction should be available in areas controlled by Assad only if the regime stops indiscriminate use of weapons and only if the regime ends attacks on civilians and civilian facilities.

This bill says that money can only flow if the regime releases political prisoners, allows human rights organizations access to the prisons, and removes senior officials complicit in human rights abuses.

There is a number of other benchmarks as well—moving toward free and fair elections and independent judiciary, minimizing reliance on Iran, allowing the safe return of refugees.

These limitations won't affect locally-administered projects. They won't affect humanitarian assistance. Recovery in Syria will be a slow and painful process but we cannot allow those responsible for hundreds of thousands of murders to control American dollars meant to help the country rebuild.

I am grateful for the bipartisan support this bill has already received and I ask all members to support moving it forward today.

Let me thank next Mr. McCaul, the chairman of the Homeland Security Committee and one of our good members of this committee, and Mr. Deutch for offering their bill to expand sanctions on Iran as it relates to taking American citizens prisoner.

We all know Iran's human rights record is just atrocious. Torture and brutal punishment are the norm. Iran as a record of

extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances like the 1988 massacre.

Human rights advocates, political dissidents, and journalists are regular targets of the regime and, of course, Iran continues to detain American citizens, notably Siamak and Baquer Namazi and Xi Yue Wang.

This bill would expand on existing human rights sanctions in a way that doesn't affect American obligations under the nuclear deal. So I am glad to support this bill.

I am also grateful to Representative Bass for her resolution condemning the disgusting slave auctions taking place in Libya.

Libya has become a transit hub for migrants moving north to Europe with as many as a million refugees and migrants, mostly from sub-Saharan Africa currently in the country.

In the absence of effective government these vulnerable men and women have been brutally exploited as human trafficking victims sold at auction and forced to work for no pay.

Can you imagine in 2018 this is still happening? This measure condemns this horrible practice and calls upon authorities in Libya to put a quick stop to this practice.

And finally, I am glad to support Representative LaHood's concurrent resolution supporting the United Bid Committee's work to bring the 2026 FIFA World Cup to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

At a time when the administration has been trampling on our relations with our northern and southern neighbors I am glad that Congress continues to see the importance of these ties.

Bringing the World Cup back to the United States would be a boon for host cities and allow us, along with our Canadian and Mexican neighbors, to set the standards on hosting this tournament, which will expand from 32 to 48 teams in 2026.

I support this resolution along with the other measures we are considering today. I again thank all our members on both sides and I yield back.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. We go now to Mr. Dana Rohrabacher of California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate your leadership on all of the issues today. I support all four of these amendments.

I would like to just note about the Libya amendment, which I support, which you're proposing today. But let's just note that the United States had an agreement and we had set down a plan with Gaddafi when he was in power.

And he was a brutal dictator but he was not permitting the radical Islamic activities that now plague the entire Middle East. We broke our word to Gaddafi. We broke our word to other parties who were part of that agreement.

Had we not done so, yes, Libya would still be a dictatorship but wouldn't have radical Islamists selling young girls into slavery.

And so with that said, when we intervene in order to cleanse an area of dictatorship as we did with Saddam Hussein which, again, turned out to be a catastrophe for the people there, we need to think twice before we get ourselves embroiled trying to get rid of

a dictator because we don't know who that dictator will be replaced by.

Although with that said, I strongly support this because we are condemning the sale of women into slavery by these radical Islamists there who now control large chunks of Libya.

Of course, your No Assistance to Assad, your human rights—especially the human rights provisions you have in 4744 when we are talking about the people of Iran who are struggling now for their own freedom and they are courageous people and they are being met with the utmost brutality, and this message will get to the mullahs in Iran and also, more importantly, it will go to the people themselves who are struggling there for freedom and we are on their side.

Thank you very much. I support all of initiatives being proposed today.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher.

We go now to—I think Mr. Ted Deutch of Florida is next in the queue.

Mr. DEUTCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'd like to express my support for all of the measures before us today. As the World Cup approaches, sadly without the participation of the United States, I support efforts to bring the World Cup to North America.

I appreciate the efforts of Representative Bass to bring attention and condemnation to the shocking slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya and I am heartened to see us take up H.R. 4681, the No Assistance for Assad Act as we mark the seventh anniversary of the Syrian conflict.

The Assad government is among the most corrupt, brutal, and oppressive regimes the world has ever seen. The destruction wrought by Assad's cluster munitions, his barrel bombs, his use of chemical weapons and indiscriminate targeting in addition to the damage caused by the counter ISIS fight with plague Syria for decades to come.

Millions of innocent civilians are in need of humanitarian assistance. Even when the fighting ends, it will be years before we begin a real discussion about tangible reconstruction.

But as we look toward that day, it's important to balance our hope of stability in Syria to allow for humanitarian improvements and refugee returns without providing assistance to the tyrannical regime and, by extension, to the Iranians' and Russian interests.

This bill is reflective of our values on human rights, international law, and democracy and it will ensure that Assad does not benefit from post-conflict stabilization efforts.

I thank Ranking Member Engel, Congressman Kinzinger, Chairman Royce, and Congressman Boyle for authoring this important legislation.

Today, we also have before us H.R. 4474, the Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act. I am proud to have co-authored this bill with Congressman McCaul and I thank him for his support for all of those who have been affected by the Iranian regime's egregious disregard for the human rights of its own people and of American citizens.

As members of this committee well know, my constituent, Robert Levinson, went missing in Iran on March 9, 2007. Bob is a husband to his wife of over 40 years, Christine. He is a father to his seven children. He's a grandfather who has never had the chance to meet five of his six grandchildren.

Last week, the Levinson family was forced to mark the eleventh year without their husband, their father, and their grandfather. Bob's youngest son, Doug, is here today.

Many of you heard from Doug last year when he testified in the Middle East Subcommittee alongside the son of Nizar Hakka and the son and brother of Baquer and Siamak Namazi—three others who have been unjustly detained by Iran.

For the 8 years that I've served in Congress I have spoken out about Iran's past commitments to help locate and return Bob. In fact, in January 2016, President Obama, speaking from the White House, announced that Iran had agreed to deepen cooperation in Bob's case.

But last week, a spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry denied that Iran had ever committed to help. This is an outrageous lie and Iran must be publicly called out for this lie.

I raise this to illustrate why this bill is so important. The Iranian regime has no regard for human rights or for international law. It systematically represses its own people using technology to sensor information, to track and monitor its citizens.

It violently represses political dissent. It persecutes religious minorities like the Baha'is. It jails people without due process. It has one of the highest execution rates in the world and it takes Americans and other foreign nationals hostage.

We can say they've been detained. We can say that they are imprisoned. But let's be clear, this is hostage taking. This bill has nothing to do with Iran's nuclear program. It has nothing to do with the JCPOA. We are not undermining the deal by acting today.

We are simply making clear that American citizens will not be used as leverage or bargaining chips. We are making it abundantly clear that this Congress stands for human rights. We stand against brutal authoritarian regimes. We stand for the Americans who are being held in Iran.

We cannot tolerate Iran's abuses and every responsible nation should join the United States in condemning these despicable practices.

Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Engel, I thank you for your support on this bill and for the support that this committee has provided to the Levinsons and to the families of all of those being held in Iran.

I hope and pray that this is the last time that I have to tell Bob's story because it is well past time to bring Bob home to his family.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. We hope so as well, Mr. Deutch.

We go now to Mr. Mike McCaul of Texas.

Mr. MCCAUL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Engel, for holding today's markup, including my bill to hold the Iranian regime accountable.

I introduced the Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act with Mr. Deutch, who has just spoken on this very eloquently. I am grateful to have your support.

The Iranian regime continues to perpetrate gross human rights abuses against its own people. They continue to suppress the country's voices for reform through censorship of the media. They continue to recklessly use the nation's resources to expand its regional influence through its support for terrorist organizations.

They continue to engage in corrupt practices and they continue to illegally detain and imprison our citizens without just cause or reason.

This is simply unacceptable.

Mr. Chairman, this bill serves as a clear signal to the people of Iran that we support them in their quest for freedom. My bill shines a light on the regime's human rights violations and sanctions those who are complicit in such crimes.

The same goes for Iranian officials guilty of corruption, censorship, and the diversion of goods intended for the Iranian people.

Finally, my bill sanctions individuals complicit in taking Americans and other nations' citizens hostage and requires the President to work with our international partners to develop a strategy to put an end to this inhumane practice.

We have five Americans currently detained in Iran. That's intolerable. We must do all we can and apply as much pressure on Iran as necessary to ensure their safe release and prevent future Americans from being held hostage by this brutal regime.

I want to again thank the chairman, the ranking member, Mr. Deutch, for your leadership on this committee to hold Iran's officials accountable, and with that I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. McCaul.

We go to Congresswoman Karen Bass of California.

Ms. BASS. Thank you, Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel.

In November 2017, CNN broke a story about modern-day slavery in Libya with a grainy video that shows an auctioneer standing in front of a group of young men, shouting, "Big strong boys for farm work—$400, $700, $800."

The video left people shocked and sparked protests outside of Libyan Embassies here in the U.S. and across Africa and Europe.

In December 2016, the U.N. Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that many migrants in Libya are forced to work for no pay on farms, as domestic workers, construction, and road-paving workers.

And in April 2017, the International Organization for Migration gathered evidence and issued a warning about slave markets in Libya. While there were many warning signs from various international organizations that migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers were suffering abuse, it took actual video evidence for the world to pay attention.

Libya has become a primary transit hub for migrants and refugees attempting to reach southern Europe by sea and the U.N. estimates that there are now between 700,000 and 1 million migrants and refugees in the country.

How did we get here and what is the solution to the crisis? The fall of Muammar Gaddafi in which the U.S. participated, as my colleague on the other side of the aisle acknowledged, led to significant political turmoil and insecurity within Libya.

Since then, there has been no effective government in place in the country. The internationally recognized government of national accord controls some parts of the country but other political actors control other parts and there are numerous ungoverned zones across that vast country.

This resolution not only strongly condemns slave auctions and the exploitation of migrants and refugees as forced laborers in Libya, it also calls upon all parties to the conflict including parties to the Libyan political agreement to investigate and eradicate the auctions, hold those identified in investigation accountable in courts of law, manage the migration flows and migration detention centers in a humane manner, and investigate how funds earned through the transfer, sale, and exploitation of migrants are used, and the extent to which such profits are fueling and prolonging Libya's civil conflict.

We are also calling upon the United Nations to investigate allegations of the slave trade and other forced labor in Libya and advocate that all parties to the conflict in Libya allow the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights to regularly monitor and publicly report on the situation of all refugees and migrants including those in detention centers.

In addition to what is called for in the resolution, the bottom line, of course, is that slavery is a crime against humanity and we cannot sit idly by while people around the world are exploited.

These auctions expose the interconnected and complex nature of this crisis and any solution to this problem will require a holistic and comprehensive strategy for Libya and the sending countries across Africa that promotes democratic governance and rule of law, human rights and creating economic opportunities.

The United States must remain focused and continue to promote U.S. values around the world that include speaking out publicly when we see human rights abuses.

But in order to do this, we also need a fully staffed and funded State Department and USAID so that we can remain focused on these issues.

We need to join with the international community to address the reasons behind the migrant crisis—the instability of the countries where the migrants were fleeing from in the first place as well as the international community joining together to assist Libya in addressing this crisis.

Thank you, and I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Ted Poe of Texas.

Mr. POE. I thank the chairman.

I am proud to support H.R. 4744, the Iranian Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act, introduced by Representatives McCaul and Deutch. I thank them for that.

Mr. Chairman, the mullahs in Tehran are among the world's worst human rights abusers. They almost take joy in hurting people of their own country.

This year, we have witnessed their brutality again on display as they crushed political dissidence from their own people and they did it in a very violent and brutal way.

International attention has faded, but the Iranian people are still in the streets demanding that their rights be protected.

Whether it be economic opportunity, access to water, religious freedom, or gender equality, the United States should support these dissidents in Iran and Iranians throughout the world that are trying to have a regime change in their own country.

In response to these dissidents, the regime has murdered dozens and locked up thousands, as it has done many times before, without any punishment from the outside world.

To that end, I am introducing my amendment to H.R. 4744 to address the regime's past sins, sins that Iran has refused to admit or be held accountable for.

Specifically, my amendment calls for investigations of past crimes such as the 1988 massacre where thousands of political prisoners were systematically murdered by the regime.

Some estimates are over 30,000—30,000 were murdered in the streets in 1988. These barbaric mass executions by public hanging, firing squads, including of teenagers, pregnant women who refused to renounce their political affiliation including many from the MEK, today's leading Iranian dissident group.

It's important to remember who exactly were the victims of this bloody massacre. Iranian security officials would ask detainees, "What is your political affiliation?" And those who said the MEK would be immediately placed on execution lists to meet their date with the hangman.

Mr. Chairman, some of the friends of those that were killed in 1988 in this horrific massacre are here today with us.

So horrific was the act that the deputy to Iran's rule at the time, Ayatollah Khomeini, called it "the greatest crime committed during the Islamic Republic for which history will condemn us."

Well, today is the day of reckoning. It's taken 30 years to condemn Iran for the murder of 30,000 political dissidents, the MEK, and it's time that we adopt this amendment.

My amendment urges our Government work with international partners, to investigate other major human rights abuses such as the dozens that were killed in 1999, 2009, and in 2017.

In all cases, the families of those murdered by the regime were never told what happened to their loved ones' remains. This amendment demands pressure on the Iranian Government to disclose where the final resting place is of the missing so their families may have some peace.

I want to thank Mr. McCaul and Mr. Engel and Mr. Deutch for this legislation. I also want to mention 644, the slave auctions in Libya.

I want to reiterate that the United States needs to be very careful when it goes into a nation self-righteously, overthrowing the government, and walking away. That's exactly what happened in Libya.

Now we have a failed state that is involved in human sex trafficking—slavery of migrants. Many of those coming from West Afri-

ca go to Libya hoping to get a better life in Europe and they end up on the slave trade block.

So I want to commend Representative Bass for this resolution. Human trafficking—modern-day slavery—is taking place in many places in the world. But it's taking place at its worst in Libya.

It's estimated that at least there are 500,000 to 1 million migrants bottled up in Libya that could be fodder for this slave trade. Evil men, whether they be criminal opportunists or terrorists are subjugating those in most need for profit and you cannot put a price on human life.

The fact remains that we simply do not know enough about what is going on in Libya today and we need to get to the bottom of this sex slave trade that is taking place in North Africa.

And I want to emphasize once again the United States needs to be careful before it goes into a nation and self-righteously overthrows the government because there are consequences. One of those consequences in the slave trade in Libya.

I'll yield back to the chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Poe.

We go to Mr. David Cicilline of Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel, for holding this markup today as we consider important legislation that will help punish Iranian human rights abuses, ensure American funds do not support the Assad regime, oppose the abhorrent slave trade in Libya, and, I hope, bring the World Cup to North America.

I am proud to support and co-sponsor each of these bills today. Thank you to Mr. McCaul and Mr. Engel for introducing H.R. 4744, the Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act.

This legislation expands sanctions that already exist against Iranian human rights abusers to ensure that people who target American citizens or legal permanent residents for abuse, detention, or harassment will face repercussions.

I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member, members of this committee for supporting my amendment to this legislation, which simply extends the sanctionable activity to include actions taken against American citizens or legal permanent residents regardless of where they take place.

This bill is an important expansion of sanctions authority in order to target the Iranian regime to discourage its widespread human rights abuses which have continued unabated since the signing off the JCPOA.

Many members of this committee, including myself, supported the JCPOA in the belief that in order to properly deal with the Iranian regime's support of terror worldwide and crimes against its own people we must deal with the nuclear question first.

This legislation will send a clear message to the Iranian regime and those who support it that the United States is serious about combating Iran's continued aggression within Iran and throughout the region.

Today, we know that Iranian troops and Iranian-backed militias are active throughout the region including in Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Gaza, and Yemen.

If Iranians associated with these activities commit abuses against Americans, we will now have one more tool to use to punish and hopefully discourage such behavior.

I too want to acknowledge the presence of Mr. Levinson's son and thank Mr. Deutch for his passionate and sustained efforts to bring attention to the outrageous behavior by the Iranian regime and to secure Mr. Levinson's return.

I'll close by saying that I remain strongly committed to the implementation of the Iran nuclear agreement. We are able to bring such strong actions to bear against Iran precisely because we have the nuclear framework in place.

I hope the President understands that if we walk away from the Iran deal now, Iran will have nothing stopping it from pursuing a nuclear weapon. This is simply a risk we cannot take.

I'd also like to express my support for Congresswoman Bass' resolution H.R. 644, which strongly condemns the slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya.

U.S. should not sit silently while desperate and traumatized people fleeing violence and seeking salvation are victimized to enslavement, forced detention and physical and sexual violence.

It's imperative that the sale and exploitation of human beings for profit be eradicated and that those responsible be held fully accountable.

The United States, working in collaboration with the international community, should do everything in our power to assist, and for that reason I am proud to support H. Res. 644.

I am also glad to support H.R. 4681, No Assistance for Assad Act, and thank Ranking Member Engel for his leadership in introducing this legislation.

Since 2001, the Syrian people have witnessed destruction, violence, and a shocking disregard for their fundamental human rights. Our policy of foreign assistance for Syria must focus on early recovery, reconstruction, and stabilization for a democratic non-Assad-led Syrian nation.

We must ensure that American money does not in any way support the murderous Assad regime and implementation of this bill will do just that.

The actions required of the Government of Syria by this legislation would make a substantial step forward in a safer, more stable nation, region, and world.

And, finally, I am proud to support H. Con. Res. 111 supporting the efforts of the United Bid Committee to bring the 2026 World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

Sports are an important way to increase cooperation and good will among nations and cultures. The FIFA World Cup is the biggest single sporting event competition in the world and every 4 years the contest brings together 32 teams from 32 nations who compete on the pitch and inspire millions of viewers around the world.

Hosting the World Cup in North America with our neighbors would be great for our economy and provide us an opportunity to showcase our hospitality alongside our neighbors to the north and south.

And I'll add, of course, that Rhode Island would make an excellent location for the World Cup. We are known for, of course, our award-winning cuisine, our great oceans, our beautiful summer weather, and I know we will compete in this as well.

But I want to thank all my colleagues for the important measures that are brought before this committee and yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. And the tomato sauce.

Thank you, Mr. Cicilline, and we go now to Dan Donovan of New York.

Mr. DONOVAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd like to speak about two of today's bills—the No Assistance for Assad Act and the Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act.

With regard to the No Assistance for Assad Act, Assad alone is not responsible for the rampage upon his own country. Other nations, such as North Korea, Iran, Russia, and China continue to lend a helping hand to Assad's reign of terror.

The United Nations discovered that North Korea has been shipping chemical weapon components to Syria. Over 2,100 Iranian forces have died in the Syrian conflict.

Russia's involvement in Syria is well known and China has pledged $2 billion in construction and provided military support. The humanitarian effect of Assad's war on his own population is staggering.

Physical reconstruction is estimated to cost in the range of $200 billion to $350 billion. But there is no amount of money that can heal the wounds Assad has inflicted.

Meanwhile, the United States has spent a staggering $7.4 billion in Syria since 2011 and there is still no end in sight to the violence committed by this vile dictator.

Assad, North Korea, Iran, Russia, and China have significantly contributed to the death and destruction in Syria. They should be the ones paying to get Syria out of it.

That's why I support the No Assistance for Assad Act, H.R. 4681, which places stringent conditions on U.S. assistance to Syrian reconstruction.

Mr. Chairman, I also look forward to the day when the Iranian regime comes to the conclusion that its international terrorist activities and appalling violations of human rights is reprehensible.

Until then, the United States must continue to apply maximum pressure, which is why I support the Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act, H.R. 4744.

The list of Iran's human rights abuses is too long for me to list in my brief statement. This bill, among other things, expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should, one, deny the Government of Iran the ability to continue to oppress the people of Iran and to use violence and executions to silence pro-democracy protestors; two, support efforts made by the people of Iran to promote the establishment of basic freedoms that build the foundation for the emergence of a freely-elected, open, noncorrupt, and democratic political system; and three, help the people of Iran produce, access, and share information freely and safely via the internet and other media.

I am proud to work on this bipartisan effort to stand with the people of Iran, with my fellow Members of Congress, and the President.

And I yield back the remainder of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you. We go to Mr. Adriano Espaillat from New York.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Engel. Thank you for continuing the bipartisan work of this committee.

I am a co-sponsor of all four bills before us today. I was an original co-sponsor of the House Resolution 644 to condemn slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya. Slavery is an ugly part of our history and that's exactly where it should be—on the shelves of history books.

CNN recently did an undercover report on the slave auctions outside of the Libyan capital of Tripoli. The footage sent a chilling down my spine, Mr. Chairman. These human beings are being referred to as merchandise and sold for a few hundred dollars. This is horrible and wrong.

The bill before us today is a good first step in condemning these slave auctions and expanding sanctions against those responsible for these slave auctions.

It is my hope that the new Secretary of State will monitor this situation closely.

H.R. 4681, also known as the No Assistance for Assad Act, will limit assistance for areas of Syria that are under Assad's control. Since 2011, more than 500,000 people have been killed and over 11 million have been displaced.

Reconstruction could cost as much as $350 billion. But we need to ensure that any U.S. assistance comes with the assurance that the Assad regime will not get a hold of this money, that attacks against civilians cease immediately, that human rights abusers are removed from positions of authority.

H.R. 4744, the Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act will target questionable actors in Iran and aim to curb the litany of human rights atrocities.

This bill explicitly details the United States Government's support of the Iranian people who for decades have faced a government that arrests, imprisons, and tortures political rivals.

Additionally, this legislation condemns the Iranian Government for taking U.S. hostages, a practice that is in direct violation of international law.

One of the captive Americans, New York City native Robert Levinson, was detained in Kish Island in Iran more than 11 years ago, making him the longest-held hostage in U.S. history.

On March 11, 2018, an Iranian spokesperson said that Tehran has merely assumed a humanitarian role on this issue, repudiating past statements from Iranian officials pronouncing the country's willingness to actively aid the U.S. in locating Mr. Levinson.

Considering the proposed sanctions in this bill, I urge the Government of Iran and its leaders to cease all suppressive tactics targeting political dissidents, terminate all support of terrorist groups such as Hezbollah, and immediately return every U.S. citizen held hostage in custody in Iran.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back the remaining part of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Espaillat.

We go to Adam Kinzinger of Illinois.

Mr. KINZINGER. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take the whole time. I do want to thank you and the committee for bringing up the No Assistance for Assad Act.

Today is the seventh anniversary of the beginning of the war. Over 500,000 Syrians have been killed, including 50,000 children, by Assad and his Russian and Iranian backers.

Those brutal regimes don't just target critical infrastructure, like hospitals and schools, with their artillery strikes. But the Assad regime continues to use chemical weapons including chlorine gas to kill his own citizens with impunity.

We have seen too many images of young children gasping for their lives after a chemical weapon was dropped on them. The United States has provided more than $7.4 billion of humanitarian aid to the Syrian people since the beginning of the Syrian war.

While the end of the conflict has yet to be determined when the violence does end, we will have an obligation to help the innocent people of Syria recover from the rampage of Bashar al-Assad.

The No Assistance for Assad Act, which I proudly introduced with my colleagues—the chairman, the ranking member, and Mr. Boyle—would mandate that no early recovery funds be available to territories under control of the Assad government or for their associated forces including Iran and Russia.

They broke it, so as long as Assad is in power they are going to own it. This legislation ensures that the United States will continue to provide early recovery and reconstruction aid to those areas free and democratic in Syria.

This also requires nine very clear, very tough conditions to be met for the President to release aid to restricted parts of Syria.

As I've said before, in order to prevent the rise of the next generation of ISIS or terrorists, we must ensure that Bashar al-Assad is removed from power.

I believe that the United States of America was put on Earth to be an example of self-governance and order in a world that's drowning in strongmen, oppression, and poverty.

Stopping Assad's genocide in Syria is part of our mission statement and I'll continue to do what I can to support that mission.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the No Assistance for Assad Act and with that, Mr. Chairman, I'll either yield or yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Adam.

We will go to—who else is seeking time?

Mr. Castro, were you seeking time? No.

Oh, Dina Titus of Nevada. Thank you.

Ms. TITUS. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I too support all four of the bills that are up today and I thank the sponsors for bringing these important bills before us.

I am a co-sponsor of House Resolution 644, which strongly condemns the slave auctions and exploitation of migrants and refugees in Libya.

Human trafficking has become a lucrative business in Libya, and the United States must do its part to condemn and stifle this industry.

Human trafficking generates an estimated $150 billion a year in profits worldwide. So I am glad to see that there are bipartisan efforts to combat this problem.

My colleagues on this committee, Representatives Wagner, Bass, Smith, Frankel, and I led a letter—we were joined by 80 other members of the House—to the Appropriations Committee supporting strong funding for anti-trafficking programs at the Department of State and USAID.

These programs protect marginalized communities that are especially vulnerable to labor and sex trafficking, particularly migrants, women, and young people.

The State Department's Trafficking in Persons report is a critical diplomatic tool that, when used appropriately, can expose abuses and contribute to significant improvements around the world.

The Department's 2017 report found that in Libya, migrants, including potential trafficking victims, were arbitrarily detained for indefinite periods of time with no access to legal aid and subjected to sexual violence, forced labor, and other human rights abuses.

House Resolution 644 will send a strong message from our committee and from Congress that slave auctions and forced labor are absolutely unacceptable and that human rights of migrants and refugees demand the attention of the United States and the international community and that's why I strongly support it.

Second, House Concurrent Resolution 111, which supports the efforts of the United Bid Committee to bring the 2026 FIFA World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States and encourages the President to support this bid reaffirms the strong trilateral relationship among our three countries.

I serve as co-chair of the Travel and Tourism Caucus. We work to promote the travel and tourism industry and ensure that this vital sector of our economy continues to thrive because it plays an intrinsic role in the economy not only in the nation but of my district of Las Vegas.

If the bid committee is selected to host the 2026 World Cup, Las Vegas, with 20 of the 30 largest hotels in the world, a new Raiders stadium, and a dedicated local fan base is in the running to be selected as one of the 12 cities to host games and we look forward to that.

Mexico and Canada are not just neighbors but they are key allies, economic and security partners, and the United States' top tourist-generating countries.

Unfortunately, we have seen a decrease in the arrival of Mexican visitors in 2017 compared to 2016, due in no small part to the rhetoric coming from the White House.

North America's bid to host the 2026 World Cup would boost tourism and help foster the relationship among our three countries.

At a time when the administration once again proposes a drastic 30 percent cut to the international affairs budget, these kinds of soft diplomatic initiatives can help reaffirm important relationships with our allies.

So I strongly support this bill as well and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We go to Steve Chabot of Ohio.

Mr. CHABOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I want to thank Representative Kinzinger and Ranking Member Engel for their work on H.R. 4681, the No Assistance for Assad Act, as well as Chairman McCaul and Ranking Member Deutch for their work on H.R. 4744, and I support all the legislation.

As a co-sponsor of these pieces of legislation, I believe that they are vitally important steps if we want to have any chance of a peaceful and stable future in the Middle East but particularly in this region of the Middle East.

As has been mentioned a number of times, today marks the seventh anniversary of the Syrian people's quest for democracy and for the last 7 years President Assad has committed monstrously brutal human rights crimes and his barbarism has been sustained by both Tehran and Moscow.

Tehran has been propping up Assad to bolster its influence in Syria, train its proxy forces, threaten Israel, and secure a so-called land bridge to the Mediterranean.

In the interest of time, I will submit the rest of my statement for the record and will just conclude by saying it's time that we use all mechanisms, all tools available to us to ensure that Tehran does not continue to undermine peace in the region and I would strongly urge all my colleagues to support all these bills.

And I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Chabot.

Any other members seeking time on the committee?

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Garrett of Virginia.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak specifically and directly to the amendment in the nature of the substitute offered by Mr. Poe from Texas as it relates to H.R. 4744 and the capacity in which it outlines offenses against human rights and basic decency by the Iranian regime and specifically point out that in, I believe, H.J.R. 188 earlier passed this year this body had the willingness to tell the truth as it relates to who the victims primarily but not exclusively were of the atrocities that occurred in Iran in and around 1988 and that is to point out the reality that the bulk of the victims of those offenses were affiliated with the MEK.

And now there is push back, essentially, on telling the truth from somewhere, perhaps on staff or externally. I don't know. But it's a dark damn day, sir, when this committee is not willing to tell the truth to the world.

Now, let me be clear, Mr. Chairman, and again, my tone reflects no animosity toward any individual. But the idea that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States would be afraid to acknowledge a reality because it might not be politically expedient as to who the victims of the atrocities committed by this horrific Iranian regime are and were.

In my opinion, which I try to make clear as frequently and as loudly as I possibly can, is that just about any alterative on the

ground as it relates to the governance of the nation of Iran is preferable to the status quo.

But I don't have a preference as it relates to the MEK or their rival parties. I don't. So I am not sitting here trying to curry favor with these amazing brave people who show up in these yellow coats.

I am sitting here saying that it's an existential threat not only to the life of individuals who might have the temerity to protest conditions in Iran but to the region, and ultimately if the JCPOA works out the way I think it will to the world, to stand by and acknowledge this Iranian regime's malfeasance but not all of it, but not the scope of it, but not with specificity.

And so, again, I mean no ill will toward any in particular person. But we know what happened—it took us 10 years to figure it out—in 1988 in Iran.

We know who the victims were and we should address that with specificity because we are the House of Representatives of the United States of America, and if we are not willing to look the world in the eyes and tell them the truth, God knows who will.

And so I don't know much—how much more vehement I could be in support of Mr. Poe's amendment, and this isn't about picking sides except for to say that the mullahs in Iran are dangerous to the world.

And so I hope that members of this committee on both sides of the aisle will join me in acknowledging the total truth as it relates to the reality of what occurred in Iran these many years ago because it's important that somebody in the world be willing to do what's right and not be afraid by political considerations, and it ought to be us.

Thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. I am going to thank the gentleman but I am going to recognize myself at this time.

First and foremost, this bill sanctions senior Iranian officials for taking American hostages and for its human rights abuses against the Iranian people.

The MEK is one of many groups that the Iranian regime has abused. There is no question that they have suffered very greatly, and that's why this bill—if you read the bill—and why Judge Poe's excellent amendment discusses in detail the 1988 massacre of tens of thousands of innocent people because of their political affiliations.

But they are not the only ones massacred on an ongoing basis because of their political affiliations. It's not about one group and it calls for an investigation of all of those massacred including the MEK—calls for an investigation of all of those massacred and full accounting for the families of the victims.

And it also discusses Iran's abuse of numerous other political dissidents and ethnic and religious minorities. I think you and I both have plenty of examples of sitting with family of Baha'i or Zoroastrians—you name the religion—that has suffered over the past four decades and why it calls for the Iranian regime to be held accountable.

Now, with this bill we are trying to speak directly to the Iranian people to tell them that we stand in solidarity with them against their oppressive regime.

If we start playing politics by naming certain parties and not others, we muddle this key message. So in the end, this is about more than one group. It is about the people of Iran. It is about their ongoing human rights abuses and taking concrete action to stop it.

So again I thank the gentleman. Any other members seek time?

If not, hearing no further requests for recognition, the question occurs on items considered en bloc.

All those in favor, say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it and 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 and the Chair is authorized to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

That concludes our business for today. I want to thank, of course, Ranking Member Engel but also all of our committee members for their contributions and assistance with today's markup.

The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:30 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

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

March 15, 2018

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: Thursday, March 15, 2018

TIME: 9:30 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H. Res. 644, Strongly condemning the slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4681, No Assistance for Assad Act;

H.R. 4744, Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act; and

H. Con. Res. 111, Recognizing and supporting the efforts of the United Bid Committee to bring the 2026 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

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 *Thursday* **Date** *03/15/2018* **Room** *2172*

Starting Time *9:30 a.m.* **Ending Time** *10:30 a.m.*

Recesses [*0*] (____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:

N/A

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD: *(List any statements submitted for the record.)*

SFR - Representatives Chabot and Connolly

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.)*

Subject	Yeas	Nays	Present	Not Voting
N/A				

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____
or
TIME ADJOURNED *10:30 a.m.*

Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Edward R. Royce, CA
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
	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
X	Darrell Issa, CA
	Tom Marino, PA
X	Mo Brooks, AL
X	Paul Cook, CA
X	Scott Perry, PA
	Ron DeSantis, FL
	Mark Meadows, NC
X	Ted Yoho, FL
X	Adam Kinzinger, IL
X	Lee Zeldin, NY
X	Dan Donovan, NY
	James F. Sensenbrenner, Jr., WI
	Ann Wagner, MO
	Brian J. Mast, FL
	Brian K. Fitzpatrick, PA
	Francis Rooney, FL
X	Thomas A. Garrett, Jr., VA
X	John Curtis, UT

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
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
	Lois Frankel, FL
	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
X	Joaquin Castro, TX
X	Robin Kelly, IL
X	Brendan Boyle, PA
X	Dina Titus, NV
	Norma Torres, CA
X	Brad Schneider, IL
	Tom Suozzi, NY
X	Adriano Espaillat, NY
X	Ted Lieu, CA

3/15/18 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. 4681 (Engel), No Assistance for Assad Act;

    a. Royce 94, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4681;

        i. Royce 99, an amendment to Royce 94.

2) H.R. 4744 (McCaul), Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act;

    a. McCaul 91, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4744;

        i. Cicilline 129, an amendment to McCaul 91;
        ii. Poe 79, an amendment to McCaul 91.

3) H. Res. 644 (Bass), Strongly condemning the slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya, and for other purposes;

    a. Royce 95, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 644.

4) H. Con. Res. 111 (LaHood), Recognizing and supporting the efforts of the United Bid Committee to bring the 2026 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

The measures considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote.

By unanimous consent, the measures were ordered favorably reported, as amended, 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. 4744, Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act
I am glad to cosponsor H.R. 4744, the Iran Human Rights and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act, which would sanction those in Iran that continue to abuse human rights and detain U.S. citizens as hostages and political prisoners. On March 9, we marked the 11th anniversary of the disappearance of Robert Levinson in Iran, the longest held U.S. civilian in history. Iranian officials have repeatedly pledged to provide assistance with locating and returning him, but these assurances have yielded no results. The Iranian regime continues to engage in significant human rights abuses to maintain its brutal stranglehold on the Iranian people, including a violent crackdown on the country's recent anti-government protests. This bill also requires the President to list senior Iranian government officials who are abusing Iranian human rights and detaining Americans.

H. Res. 644, Strongly condemning the slave auctions of migrants and refugees in Libya, and for other purposes
It is deeply troubling that we still need to condemn slave auctions in 2018, but the ongoing circumstances in Libya require that we do so. Recent reports have detailed disturbing conditions for migrants and refugees in forced labor and slave auctions by both state and non-state actors. I strongly support H. Res. 644, which condemns the exploitation of these migrants and refugees in Libya. The resolution calls on the Government of Libya, the United Nations, and the African Union to investigate the existence of slave auctions in Libya and hold those involved accountable. It also calls on the State Department and USAID to use appropriated funds for humanitarian assistance for migrants and refugees in detention centers and to develop a holistic strategy for Libya.

H.R. 4681, No Assistance for Assad Act;
More than seven years into the Syrian civil war, the country remains a humanitarian catastrophe. There are 13.1 million Syrians in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, 6.1 million Syrians internally displaced, and 5.4 million Syrian refugees in neighboring countries and beyond. This crush of humanity has strained resources within countries hosting massive refugee populations, drastically changed regional demographics, and destabilized neighboring countries. The Assad regime has perpetrated atrocities on the Syrian civilian population – including sectarian violence, mass killings, torture, and the use of chemical weapons and barrel bombs – and this onslaught shows no signs of subsiding.

Estimates of the cost of rebuilding Syria range from $250-$350 billion. The United States has a vested interest in these reconstruction and stabilization efforts in order to ensure broader regional stability, but we cannot do it alone. I am pleased to support H.R. 4681, the No Assistance for Assad Act, which limits U.S. economic assistance to democratic areas of Syria not controlled by Syrian President Bashar al-Assad or associated forces unless the regime commits to specific reforms. At the same time, the United States must ensure that emergency humanitarian assistance gets to those who need it, and this legislation is careful not to impede that delivery.

H. Con. Res. 111, Recognizing and supporting the efforts of the United Bid Committee to bring the 2026 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup competition to Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

The United States, Mexico, and Canada have prepared a joint bid to host the 2026 FIFA World Cup. I am glad to support H. Con. Res. 111, which recognizes the efforts of the United Bid Committee to bring the World Cup competition to our countries. The Trump Administration has carried out repeated assaults on U.S. relations with Mexico and Canada through its threats to blow up NAFTA and build a wall on Mexico's border. This resolution is an important opportunity to highlight the benefits of cooperation across North America amid such strained relations.

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