

114TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 151

Expressing the sense of Congress that every effort should be made to assist in the reconstruction and development of communities against whom the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant has committed acts of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity as determined by the United States Government.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 9, 2016

Mr. DONOVAN (for himself, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. HARRIS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that every effort should be made to assist in the reconstruction and development of communities against whom the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant has committed acts of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity as determined by the United States Government.

Whereas Congress and the Secretary of State have recognized that the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has committed genocide, crimes against humanity, and other crimes against Christians, Yazidis, and other peoples;

Whereas the national security and values of the American people are advanced by the survival and sustainment of

the many ethnic and religious minorities in the Middle East, particularly those with no history of hostility toward American interests or its people;

Whereas ISIL has inspired, directed, and committed international and domestic acts of terrorism against United States nationals, allies, and interests;

Whereas the United States is committed to defeating ISIL and its affiliates and has identified disrupting the finances of ISIL, to include the flow of external donations as a key part of its strategy to defeat the organization;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2253 to impose multilateral financial sanctions against ISIL;

Whereas the United States Government has imposed financial sanctions pursuant to its authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) “to deal with an unusual and extraordinary threat” posed by ISIL, its members, and affiliates;

Whereas the International Emergency Economic Powers Act provides the President with the authority to block all property and interests in property of persons or entities designated pursuant to Executive order that are within the jurisdiction of the United States;

Whereas section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) provides for the imposition of civil and criminal penalties against any persons who “violate, attempt to violate, conspire to violate, or cause a violation of any license, order, regulation, or prohibition” issued pursuant to such Act; and

Whereas section 203(a)(1)(C) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(a)(1)(C)) allows

the United States Government to “confiscate any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of any foreign person, foreign organization, or foreign country that . . . has planned, authorized, aided, or engaged in such hostilities or attacks against the United States; and all right, title, and interest in any property so confiscated shall vest . . . in such agency or person as the President may designate”: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
 2 *concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

3 (1) any civil or criminal penalties levied on indi-
 4 viduals and entities due to violations of United
 5 States Government or international sanctions on the
 6 Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and its
 7 affiliates, or funds seized or recovered from ISIL
 8 and their affiliates, should be directed by the United
 9 States Government and its global partners for the
 10 reconstruction and development of communities
 11 against whom ISIL has committed acts of genocide,
 12 war crimes, or crimes against humanity as deter-
 13 mined by the United States Government;

14 (2) the United States Government should estab-
 15 lish a fund, consisting of any civil or criminal pen-
 16 alties levied on individuals and entities due to viola-
 17 tions of United States Government or international
 18 sanctions on ISIL and its affiliates, and funds seized
 19 or recovered from ISIL and their affiliates;

1 (3) the United States Government should use
2 all available legal authorities, including section
3 203(a)(1)(C) of the International Emergency Eco-
4 nomic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(a)(1)(C)), to
5 confiscate and vest all assets frozen pursuant to
6 United States economic sanctions against ISIL, its
7 members, and affiliates;

8 (4) the United States Government should use
9 such recovered assets and any fines or penalties im-
10 posed against violators of United States sanctions
11 against ISIL, its members, and affiliates for the re-
12 construction and development of communities
13 against whom ISIL has committed acts of genocide,
14 war crimes, or crimes against humanity as deter-
15 mined by the United States Government; and

16 (5) the United States Government should make
17 every effort to encourage its international partners
18 to similarly vest frozen assets of ISIL, its members,
19 and affiliates for the reconstruction and development
20 of communities against whom ISIL has committed
21 acts of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against hu-
22 manity as determined by the United States Govern-
23 ment.

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