

1928. Congress recognized the importance of FFA as an integral part of vocational agriculture, and in 1950 granted it a Federal charter.

This charter provides Federal authority to create an interagency working agreement that is focused on strengthening FFA and school-based agriculture education.

However, the role of education in securing a skilled, sustainable workforce in agriculture is underscored through the required involvement of the U.S. Department of Education on the National FFA board of directors.

It is important to note that only about 100 organizations have charters with Federal agencies. Only six organizations require the respective government agencies to select one member for their board of directors. FFA is the only organization that requires a majority of its board of directors be chosen by its partner government agency.

Mr. Speaker, while we can all appreciate the integrated relationship between the Department of Education and the FFA, it must be our prerogative to determine the best path forward for both this Federal charter and the students it serves.

FFA functions through a network of local chapters that may be chartered in any public school with an agricultural education program.

Local chapters are run with student leadership. Students are elected each year by the chapter's members, with the agriculture teacher serving as adviser for the chapter.

Local chapters then make up State FFA associations, which operate within the bounds of the National FFA Organization but have the ability to create other individual leadership arrangements, competitions, awards, and programs.

In Pennsylvania alone, our State FFA association includes over 12,900 members, 210 agriculture science teachers, and they have raised \$179,000 to support the future of agriculture education and student leader growth.

It is important to understand this bill will allow the Secretary of Education to continue to serve on the National FFA board of directors but would no longer have the Department of Education's employees constituting the majority of the board.

Additionally, this bill will also shift the organization's purpose towards providing comprehensive career and technical education to strengthen the Nation's agriculture workforce.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation brings FFA, a great cornerstone of rural America—and, quite frankly, having a tremendous impact, today, on urban America—into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 439, and I would ask for favorable consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to acknowledge

the leadership and commitment of my colleagues, JIM LANGEVIN of Rhode Island and GLENN THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, for working together on a bipartisan bill to fashion this bill.

I support H.R. 439 even more after listening to the comments of my fellow Georgian about his daughter and the assistance and care that this organization has rendered to her and probably countless others even in more need of their support.

So, Mr. Speaker, I support organizations such as FFA. I support this legislation, I ask my colleagues to support it too, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 439, the "National FFA Organization's Federal Charter Amendments Act."

H.R. 439 updates the charter of the Future Farmers of America (FFA) to include the Department of Education on its board and governing committee in line with other Congressionally chartered organizations by changing the makeup of the board to consist of the Secretary of Education, or the Secretary of Education's designee who has experience in agricultural education, the FFA, or career and technical education and other individuals representing the fields of education, agriculture, food, and natural resources.

The changes will provide the National FFA Organization more autonomy while allowing it to collaborate with federal agencies on matters of mutual interest.

H.R. 439 also shifts the purpose of the FFA toward agriculture career and technical education, provides for online publications, and allows its headquarters to be located outside of Washington, D.C.

The shift in purpose of the FFA allows it to become an integral component of instruction in agricultural education, including instruction relating to agriculture, food, and natural resources, and helps prepare students for successful entry into productive careers in these fields.

This legislation helps to advance comprehensive agricultural education by supporting contextual classroom and laboratory instruction and work-based experiential learning.

With the changes promulgated by H.R. 439, the National FFA organization will be allowed to develop education materials, programs, services, and events as a service to State and local agricultural education agencies while being a resource and support organization that does not select, control, or supervise State association, local chapter, or individual member activities.

The FFA's mission, which remains the same, is to "make a positive difference in the lives of students by developing their potential for premier leadership, personal growth, and career success through agricultural education."

FFA has a strong and positive impact in the state I represent.

The Texas FFA was chartered in 1929, and boasts one of the largest state memberships with over 123,000 members of which more than a third are young women.

I am a strong supporter of educational organizations like the FFA.

For instance, each year the Texas FFA conducts career development events over topics

such as agricultural advocacy, food science and natural resources, entomology, land evaluation, and public relations.

In 2018, the Texas FFA awarded over \$2 million in scholarships to graduating seniors who are "the most capable and deserving FFA members" who will be pursuing a bachelor's degree from a Texas college or university.

The FFA gives its members the opportunity to discover their individual talents and values while discovering careers in agriculture and developing leadership skills.

Agriculture is the nation's largest employer, with more than 23 million jobs.

Updating the FFA's Federal Charter means that the 653,359 FFA members in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands will have a national organization that is in a better position to offer them the support and resources they need.

For these reason, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 439.

□ 1615

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 439.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CLEAN UP THE CODE ACT OF 2019

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 498) to eliminate unnecessary sections of the United States Code, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 498

*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 "Clean Up the Code Act of 2019".

#### SEC. 2. REPEALS.

The following provisions of title 18, United States Code, are repealed:

(1) Section 46 relating to transportation of water hyacinths.

(2) Section 511A relating to unauthorized application of theft prevention decal or device.

(3) Section 707 relating to 4-H club emblem fraudulently used.

(4) Section 708 relating to Swiss Confederation coat of arms.

(5) Section 711 relating to "Smokey Bear" character or name.

(6) Section 711a relating to "Woodsy Owl" character, name, or slogan.

(7) Section 715 relating to "The Golden Eagle Insignia".

(8) Chapter 89—Professions and Occupations.

(9) Section 1921 relating to receiving Federal employees' compensation after marriage.

#### SEC. 3. CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TABLE OF CHAPTERS FOR PART I OF TITLE 18.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to chapter 89.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS FOR CHAPTER 3.—The table of sections for chapter 3 of title 18,

United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 46.

(c) TABLE OF SECTIONS FOR CHAPTER 25.—The table of sections for chapter 25 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 511A.

(d) TABLE OF SECTIONS FOR CHAPTER 33.—The table of sections for chapter 33 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to section 707;

(2) by striking the item relating to section 708;

(3) by striking the item relating to section 711;

(4) by striking the item relating to section 711a; and

(5) by striking the item relating to section 715.

(e) TABLE OF SECTIONS FOR CHAPTER 93.—The table of sections for chapter 93 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1921.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 498, the Clean Up the Code Act. I support this measure because it represents a small yet meaningful step toward addressing the problem of over-criminalization. H.R. 498 repeals several criminal penalties for violations that do not involve serious wrongdoing, at least not serious enough to warrant criminal prosecution or the consequences of a criminal record.

Specifically, the bill decriminalizes the transportation of water hyacinths, the unauthorized application of theft prevention decals or devices, and the unauthorized use of the 4-H Club emblem; the Swiss Confederation coat of arms; the “Smokey Bear” character or name; the “Woodsy Owl” character, name, or slogan; or the “Golden Eagle Insignia.”

The conduct that these laws are designed to deter or punish simply does not merit criminal sanctions. This bill repeals a number of these obscure and unnecessary criminal provisions. Criminal penalties should be reserved to deter offenses that jeopardize public safety or as punishment for serious moral transgressions. Such penalties should not be used to punish minor transgressions or to discourage behavior deemed unwanted but ultimately harmless to the greater public good. Therefore, while H.R. 498 is a modest step toward addressing the problem of

over-criminalization, I support its adoption by the House today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the efforts of my colleague, Representative STEVE CHABOT, who is the author of this measure and who shepherded it to House passage last year with 385 votes in favor. I was the lead cosponsor of the bill last Congress, and I am pleased again to serve in that role for this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for it today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of H.R. 498. This bill continues the House Judiciary Committee’s commitment to addressing over-criminalization and over-federalization in our Nation’s criminal code. Last Congress I was proud to work with my friend and colleague from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) to develop and enact the First Step Act, the most significant piece of criminal justice reform legislation in decades. Today’s bill, championed by Mr. CHABOT of Ohio, builds off that great victory and continues that process.

Part of the reasoning behind the First Step Act was that Congress, as our Nation’s lawmaking body, can and should from time to time make reasonable revisions to Federal law to ensure our laws work efficiently and fairly. Today our criminal code is bloated with nearly 5,000 separate crimes. The bill before us begins to address that problem by eliminating nine sections of the Federal criminal code. Those sections either criminalize conduct that should not, fundamentally, be a Federal crime, or have never been prosecuted, or both.

For instance, the unauthorized use of the Smokey Bear emblem, while problematic, should not land someone in a Federal penitentiary for 6 months, especially when there are civil statutes already on the books protecting this and other insignia.

Mr. Speaker, this bill continues the Judiciary Committee’s proven approach to criminal justice reform legislation, namely to take a scalpel, not a sledgehammer, to the criminal code. I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and also my colleague on the Republican side of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. CHABOT, for their work on this.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Houston, Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia, and I congratulate him and Mr. CHABOT for this legislation. I am glad that this is one of the early bills that we are moving forward. It sets the tone for this Congress, and it sets the tone for

bipartisanship. It also sets the tone for the Democratic-led Congress on the continuation of working on the idea of ensuring that justice is truly rendered.

This bill, H.R. 498, the Clean Up the Code Act of 2017, essentially repeals many unused statutes currently in the criminal code. Mr. Speaker, you have to pay a fine, but some of them even have jail time. It is right in line with the concept of ending mass incarceration just to incarcerate.

It is well-known that this Nation has the largest number of people incarcerated in Western civilization, some 2 million-plus, added to, of course, by a number of individuals who are being held in detention centers across the Nation. It is emblematic of what is terribly wrong with our criminal justice system and sheds light on why it is imperative to have an overhaul of our Federal Criminal Code while addressing the ripple effects it creates within our criminal justice system.

We had a task force entitled the Over-Criminalization Task Force in the Judiciary Committee which made an effective start on looking at Federal laws across the Nation to find out how we can best secure and safeguard the American people, bring justice to those who have done wrong, but also provide, if you will, a pathway of reasonableness as it relates to nonviolent crimes, crimes that don’t have a major impact such as the concept of utilizing the Smokey Bear theme, if you will.

We began our journey several Congresses ago to work in a bipartisan way to address the ills of our criminal justice system, as I have indicated, and I look forward to having the Over-Criminalization Task Force reestablished.

As this bill seeks to promote, we must take initiatives to clean up our Federal Criminal Code, which in large part criminalizes many acts that can easily be addressed in other forms such as smaller fines. When we over-criminalize, we place an undue burden on the taxpayers and create long-term human costs on families and other communities. What we do is we create a criminal offense and we create a criminal record.

We should penalize where necessary to ensure public safety and security and hold accountable those criminals who have done major damage and who would tend to offend, where appropriate. But we should also look for ways in which we could enhance our communities, human relations with civilians and law enforcement, and promote an entirely new approach to our criminal justice system.

For all of the foregoing reasons and as well to suggest that Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl would prefer being left alone as opposed to being held up in a criminal court as a reason for that particular offender being held to a fine of a large amount or jail time, I think this is an important bill and an important step.

I congratulate the authors, both the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON)

and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT). I look forward to supporting this legislation, and I ask my colleagues to support the legislation.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 498, the “Clean Up the Code Act of 2019.”

This legislation essentially repeals many unused statutes currently in the criminal code.

It is emblematic of what is terribly wrong with our criminal justice system and sheds light on why it is imperative to have an overhaul of our federal criminal code, while addressing the ripple effects it creates within our criminal justice system.

We began our journey several Congresses ago to work in a bipartisan way to address the ills of our criminal justice system through our Over-criminalization Task Force, which I intend to re-establish in this Congress.

As this bill seeks to promote, we must take initiatives to clean up our federal criminal code, which in large part, criminalizes many acts that can easily be addressed in other forums.

When we over-criminalize we place an undue burden on the taxpayers and create long term human costs on families and on our communities.

We should penalize where necessary to ensure public safety and hold accountable criminals where appropriate.

We should also look for ways in which we could enhance our communities, human relations with civilians and law enforcement, and provide an entirely new approach to our criminal justice system.

For all the foregoing reasons, I support this bill and ask my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) to speak about the bill.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 498, the Clean Up the Code Act of 2019. I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) for his support and his leadership in making this legislation possible.

Back in 2008, the Heritage Foundation published a report estimating that there were nearly 4,500 different Federal crimes in the U.S. Code. Five years later, the Judiciary Committee asked the Congressional Research Service to review the foundation’s findings only to be told that it did not have the resources to fulfill our request. This is a clear indication that there are too many criminal laws on the books and the code needs to be cleaned up.

H.R. 498 eliminates nine provisions in Title 18, a good start, that in some instances have never been prosecuted since their enactment. For example, as has already been mentioned, the unauthorized use of the Smokey Bear or Woodsy Owl will no longer be subject to criminal penalty if this bill is enacted.

This bipartisan legislation is aimed at doing exactly what the bill title says—clean up the code. If there were too many criminal laws for the CRS to count back in 2013, let’s help them get rid of the easy ones by enacting this

legislation. As I say, it is a good start. It isn’t going to solve the whole problem, but it is a good start, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how many additional speakers my friend from Georgia foresees?

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it appears we have exhausted the supply, so we are ready to close.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, with that in mind, I see that my dear colleague, JIM LANGEVIN, has arrived. He is the sponsor of H.R. 439 which is the Future Farmers of America charter revision bill. He is the sponsor of that bill. He was on his way from the airport. His flight was delayed, but he is here now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding me time. I hope I won’t use all 5 minutes. I first want to say I support the bill under debate right now and certainly support criminal justice reform. One of the best ways, of course, we can prevent people from hopefully going down the path of crimes is to make sure they have a good education, so hence I am here to speak on H.R. 439.

Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Career and Technical Education Caucus, I am pleased to rise with my good friend and fellow co-chair, Representative G.T. Thompson, in support of H.R. 439, the National FFA Organization’s Federal Charter Amendments Act. I would like to thank my friend from Pennsylvania for his partnership on this bill which modernizes the FFA congressional charter to better serve the organization’s 669,000 student members across the country.

Since 1928 the FFA, formerly known as Future Farmers of America, has been an integral part of our Nation’s agricultural education system. Its mission is to prepare the next generation of farmers who form the backbone of our Nation’s food supply system. Congress recognized the FFA’s importance in 1950 when it granted the organization a Federal charter. But today, nearly 70 years later, that charter is overdue for an update.

Of the 100 nonprofit organizations that have charters with the Federal Government, from the Girl Scouts of America to the National Academy of Sciences, only six require government agencies to appoint members to the NGO’s board of directors. Of those six, the FFA is the only federally chartered organization that requires a majority of its board members to be chosen by its partner agency, the Department of Education.

The bill that had been considered this afternoon and that passed brings the role of the Department of Education in line with other congressional

ally chartered organizations while maintaining the long relationship between the department and the FFA. In doing so, it gives the FFA more autonomy to deliver its integrated system of agricultural career and technical education, or CTE, to the 8,000 chapters located across all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

H.R. 439 allows the FFA to be more independent, but it retains its ability to collaborate with the Department of Education in agriculture. It also allows the FFA to move its headquarters from Washington, D.C. and provide online publications for its chapters around the country. The FFA needs to adapt to the 21st century economy, and modernizing this charter is a necessary step in that process.

Today the FFA helps train more than future farmers. It prepares the next generation of scientists, veterinarians, and business owners through classroom and work-based learning. As a strong advocate for CTE, I am thrilled to support the skills-based education model on behalf of the FFA and its many teachers and students. Our bill aligns the FFA’s charter with this focus on CTE, specifically the Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources Career Cluster which gives students the opportunity to explore exciting careers and be prepared for future challenges.

□ 1630

Our country faces daunting tasks in agricultural policy, from addressing food shortages to containing animal-borne diseases and stopping the pollution of our waterways.

Mr. Speaker, we can count on our Nation’s FFA students to not only grow our economy but to become the next community of world leaders, ready to tackle these 21st century challenges.

In my home State of Rhode Island, I am continually impressed by the hard-working, motivated, bright FFA students and the dedicated teachers who instruct them. Through the FFA, these students are developing the academic and technical skills to succeed in agricultural fields and the leadership skills to make a real difference.

This bill, the National FFA Organization’s Federal Charter Amendments Act, will allow the FFA to continue its mission with more autonomy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank, again, my colleague G.T. THOMPSON from the great State of Pennsylvania, along with Chairman NADLER and Ranking Member COLLINS, for their support, as well as my esteemed colleague Senator TODD YOUNG of Indiana for leading this bipartisan effort in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for supporting this bill, and I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise on H.R. 498. Again, this is a good act. The Clean Up the Code Act is one that I ask everyone to support and vote “yes” on, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, while I do not believe Federal prosecutors are neglecting the pursuit of

serious criminals by bringing charges under Criminal Code provisions that H.R. 498 would repeal, this bill serves as an important reminder that Congress should be careful not to enact new criminal penalties when they are not warranted.

We must resist overcriminalization, which fosters disrespect for the seriousness of the law and leads to collateral consequences for offenders that are often catastrophic to them and their ability to function in and contribute to their communities.

It is my hope that, in this new Congress, we will be able to work on a bipartisan basis to expand our efforts to make our criminal justice system more fair and, thereby, also more effective.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 498.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CAESAR SYRIA CIVILIAN PROTECTION ACT OF 2019

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 31) to require certain additional actions in connection with the national emergency with respect to Syria, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 31

*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 “Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019”.

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

##### SEC. 101. MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO CENTRAL BANK OF SYRIA.

(a) DETERMINATION REGARDING CENTRAL BANK OF SYRIA.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine, under section 5318A of title 31, United States Code, whether reasonable grounds exist for concluding that the Central Bank of Syria is a financial institution of primary money laundering concern.

(b) ENHANCED DUE DILIGENCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary of the Treasury determines under subsection (a) that reasonable grounds exist for concluding that the Central Bank of Syria is a financial institution of primary money laundering concern, the Secretary, in consultation with the Federal functional regulators (as defined in section 509 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6809)), shall impose one or more of the special measures described in section 5318A(b) of title 31, United States Code, with respect to the Central Bank of Syria.

##### (c) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after making a determination under sub-

section (a) as to whether or not the Central Bank of Syria is a financial institution of primary money laundering concern, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the reasons for the determination.

(2) FORM.—A report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

##### SEC. 102. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

###### (a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a foreign person if the President determines that the foreign person, on or after such date of enactment, knowingly engages in an activity described in paragraph (2).

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

(A) knowingly provides significant financial, material, or technological support to, or knowingly engages in a significant transaction with—

(i) the Government of Syria (including any entity owned or controlled by the Government of Syria) or a senior political figure of the Government of Syria;

(ii) a foreign person that is a military contractor, mercenary, or a paramilitary force knowingly operating in a military capacity inside Syria for or on behalf of the Government of Syria, the Government of the Russian Federation, or the Government of Iran; or

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

(B) knowingly sells or provides significant goods, services, technology, information, or other support that significantly facilitates the maintenance or expansion of the Government of Syria’s domestic production of natural gas, petroleum, or petroleum products;

(C) knowingly sells or provides aircraft or spare aircraft parts that are used for military purposes in Syria for or on behalf of the Government of Syria to any foreign person operating in an area directly or indirectly controlled by the Government of Syria or foreign forces associated with the Government of Syria;

(D) knowingly provides significant goods or services associated with the operation of aircraft that are used for military purposes in Syria for or on behalf of the Government of Syria to any foreign person operating in an area described in subparagraph (C); or

(E) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides significant construction or engineering services to the Government of Syria.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, in implementing this section, the President should consider financial support under paragraph (2)(A) to include the provision of loans, credits, or export credits.

###### (b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions to be imposed with respect to a foreign person subject to subsection (a) are the following:

(A) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

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

(i) 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, has knowingly engaged in any activity described in subsection (a)(2) 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.).

###### (ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in clause (i) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(II) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under subclause (I)—

(aa) shall take effect immediately; and

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

(2) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations promulgated under section 303 to carry out paragraph (1)(A) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling 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.

#### TITLE II—ASSISTANCE FOR THE PEOPLE OF SYRIA

##### SEC. 201. CODIFICATION OF CERTAIN SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS’ ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), section 542.516 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to certain services in support of nongovernmental organizations’ activities authorized), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, shall—

(1) remain in effect on and after such date of enactment; and

(2) in the case of a nongovernmental organization that is authorized to export or reexport services to Syria under such section on