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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 22, 2017

Mr. Engel (for himself, Mr. Royce of California, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, Mr. Deutch, Mr. Kinzinger, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Poe of Texas, Mr. Kildee, Mr. Messer, Mr. Suozzi, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Mrs. McMorris Rodgers, and Mr. Beyer) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

A BILL

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

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017”.

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 201. Imposition of sanctions with respect to certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in human rights abuses committed against citizens of Syria or their family members.
Sec. 202. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the transfer of goods or technologies to Syria that are likely to be used to commit human rights abuses.
Sec. 203. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons who hinder humanitarian access.
Sec. 204. Report on certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in certain human rights violations in Syria.

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

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

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

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

**TITLE V—REGULATORY AUTHORITY, COST LIMITATION, AND SUNSET**

Sec. 501. Regulatory authority.
Sec. 502. Cost limitation.
Sec. 503. Authority to consolidate reports.
Sec. 504. Sunset.
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SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

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

(2) international actions to protect vulnerable populations from attack by uniformed and irregular forces associated with the Assad regime, including Hezbollah, on land and by air, including through the use of barrel bombs, chemical weapons, mass starvation, industrial-scale torture and execution of political dissidents, sniper attacks against pregnant women, and the deliberate targeting of medical facilities, schools, residential areas, and community gathering places, including markets, have been insufficient to date;

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

(4) violent attacks resulting in death, injury, imprisonment or threat of prosecution against hu-
manitarian aid workers and diplomatic personnel, as
well as attacks on humanitarian supplies, facilities,
transports, and assets, and acts to impede the access
and secure movement of all humanitarian personnel
are in violation of international humanitarian law
and impede the lifesaving work of humanitarian or-
organizations and diplomatic institutions; and

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

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that all diplo-
matic and coercive economic means should be utilized to
compel the government of Bashar al-Assad to immediately
halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people and to
support an immediate transition to a democratic govern-
ment in Syria that respects the rule of law, human rights,
and peaceful co-existence with its neighbors.
TITLE I—ADDITIONAL ACTIONS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH
RESPECT TO SYRIA

SEC. 101. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CENTRAL BANK

OF SYRIA AND FOREIGN PERSONS THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

(a) Application of Certain Measures to Central Bank of Syria.—Except as provided in subsections (a) and (b) of section 402, the President shall apply the measures described in section 5318A(b)(5) of title 31, United States Code, to the Central Bank of Syria.

(b) Blocking Property of Foreign Persons That Engage in Certain Transactions.—

(1) In general.—Beginning on and after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose on a foreign person the sanctions described in subsection (c) if the President determines that such foreign person has, on or after such date of enactment, knowingly engaged in an activity described in paragraph (2).

(2) Activities described.—A foreign person engages in an activity described in this paragraph if the foreign person—
(A) knowingly provided significant financial, material or technological support to (including engaging in or facilitating a significant transaction or transactions with) or provided significant financial services for—

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

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

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

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

(B) knowingly—
(i) sold or provided significant goods, services, technology, information, or other support that could directly and significantly facilitate the maintenance or expansion of Syria’s domestic production of natural gas or petroleum or petroleum products of Syrian origin in areas controlled by the Government of Syria;

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

(iii) sold or provided civilian aircraft or spare parts, or provides significant goods, services, or technologies associated with the operation of aircraft or airlines to any foreign person operating in areas controlled by the Government of Syria; or

(iv) sold or provided significant goods, services, or technology to a foreign person operating in the shipping (including ports
and free trade zones), transportation, or telecommunications sectors in areas con-
trolled by the Government of Syria;

(C) knowingly facilitated efforts by a for-
eign person to carry out an activity described in

subparagraph (A) or (B);

(D) knowingly provided loans, credits, in-
cluding export credits, or financing to carry out

an activity described in subparagraph (A) or

(B); and

(E) is owned or controlled by a foreign

person that engaged in the activities described

in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

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

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall exercise

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

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

(A) Visas, admission, or parole.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Sec-
retary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason
to believe, meets any of the criteria described in subsection (a) 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 re-
ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-
tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
seq.).

(B) Current visas revoked.—

(i) In general.—The issuing con-
sular officer, the Secretary of State, or the
Secretary of Homeland Security (or a des-
ignee of one of such Secretaries) shall re-
voke any visa or other entry documentation
issued to an alien who meets any of the criteria described in subsection (a) 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) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that knowingly
violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or
causes a violation of regulations promulgated under
section 501(a) to carry out paragraph (1) of this
subsection to the same extent that such penalties
apply to a person that knowingly commits an unlaw-
ful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

SEC. 102. PROHIBITIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER
OF ARMS AND RELATED MATERIALS TO
SYRIA.
(a) SANCTIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on and after the
date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment
of this Act, the President shall impose on a foreign
person the sanctions described in subsection (b) if
the President determines that such foreign person
has, on or after such date of enactment, knowingly
exported, transferred, or provided significant finan-
cial, material, or technological support to the Gov-
ernment of Syria to—
(A) acquire or develop chemical, biological,
or nuclear weapons or related technologies;
(B) acquire or develop ballistic or cruise
missile capabilities;
(C) acquire or develop destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons;

(D) acquire defense articles, defense services, or defense information (as such terms are defined under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)); or

(E) acquire items designated by the President for purposes of the United States Munitions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(2) Applicability to Other Foreign Persons.—The sanctions described in subsection (b) shall also be imposed on any foreign person that—

(A) is a successor entity to a foreign person described in paragraph (1); or

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

(b) Sanctions Against a Foreign Person.—The sanctions to be imposed on a foreign person described in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) In General.—The President shall exercise all powers granted by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such
Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to freeze and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of 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.

(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, meets any of the criteria described in subsection (a) 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 designee of one of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien who meets any of the criteria described in subsection (a) 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) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

SEC. 103. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

The sanctions that are required to be imposed under this title are in addition to other similar or related sanctions that are required to be imposed under any other provision of law.

SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

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

(2) Financial, Material, or Technological Support.—The term “financial, material, or technological support” has the meaning given such term in
section 542.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect on the date of
the enactment of this Act.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means any citizen or national of a foreign
country, or any entity not organized solely under the
laws of the United States or existing solely in the
United States.

(4) GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA.—The term “Government of Syria” has the meaning given such term
in section 542.305 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect on the date
of the enactment of this Act.

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

(6) PERSON.—The term “person” means an indi-
vidual or entity.

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

(8) Significant transaction or transactions; significant financial services.—A transaction or transactions or financial services shall be determined to be a significant for purposes of this section in accordance with section 566.404 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

(10) United States person.—The term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.
TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO
SYRIA HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2012

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

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

“(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

“(1) In General.—The President shall exer-
cise all powers granted by the International Emer-
seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of
such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the
extent necessary to freeze and prohibit all trans-
actions in all property and interests in property of
a person on the list required by subsection (b) if
such property and interests in property are in the
United States, come within the United States, or are
or come within the possession or control of a United
States person.
“(2) Aliens ineligible for visas, admission, or parole.—

“(A) 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, meets any of the criteria described in 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 designee of one of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien who meets any of the
20 criteria described in 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) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

“(4) Regulatory authority.—The President shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

“(2) the deliberate diversion, hindering, or blocking of access for humanitarian purposes, including access across conflict lines and borders.”.

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

SEC. 202. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER OF GOODS OR TECHNOLOGIES TO SYRIA THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE USED TO COMMIT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

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

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

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

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

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

SEC. 203. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO HINDER HUMANITARIAN ACCESS.

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

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

(2) by inserting after section 704 the following:

“SEC. 705. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO HINDER HUMANITARIAN ACCESS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanctions described in section 702(c) with respect to each person on the list required by subsection (b).

“(b) LIST OF PERSONS WHO HINDER HUMANITARIAN ACCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2017, the President shall
submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons that the President determines have engaged in deliberate diversion, hindering, or blocking of access for humanitarian purposes for the United Nations, its specialized agencies and implementing partners, national and international nongovernmental organizations, and all other actors engaged in humanitarian relief activities in Syria, including through the deliberate targeting of such humanitarian actors and activities in Syria and across conflict lines and borders.

“(2) Updates of list.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

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

“(B) as new information becomes available.

“(3) Form of report; public availability.—

“(A) Form.—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.
“(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of the list required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public and posted on the Web sites of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State.”;

and

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

SEC. 204. REPORT ON CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPlicit IN CERTAIN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SYRIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report with respect to whether each person described in subsection (c) is a person that meets the requirements described in section 702(b) of the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791(b)) for purposes of inclusion on the list of persons who are responsible for or complicit in certain human rights abuses under such section.

(b) JUSTIFICATION.—The President shall include in the report required by subsection (a) a description of the reasons why any of the individuals described in subsection (c) do not meet the requirements described in section
702(b) of the Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8791(b)), including information on whether sufficient credible evidence of responsibility for such abuses was found.

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

(1) Bashar Al-Assad.
(2) Asthma Al-Assad.
(3) Rami Makhlouf.
(4) Bouthayna Shaaban.
(5) Walid Moallem.
(6) Ali Al-Salim.
(7) Wael Nader Al-Halqi.
(8) Jamil Hassan.
(9) Suhail Hassan.
(10) Ali Mamluk.
(11) Muhammed Khadour, Deir Ez Zor Military and Security.
(13) Munzer Ghanam, Air Force Intelligence.
(14) Daas Hasan Ali, Branch 327.
(16) Samir Muhammad Youssef, Military Intelligence.
(17) Ali Ahmad Dayoub, Air Force Intelligence.
(18) Khaled Muhsen Al-Halabi, Security Branch 335.
(19) Mahmoud Kahila, Political Security.
(20) Zuhair Ahmad Hamad, Provincial Security.
(22) Qussay Mayoub, Air Force Intelligence.
(23) Muhammad Ammar Sardini, Political Security.
(24) Fouad Hammouda, Military Security.
(25) Hasan Daaboul, Branch 261.
(26) Yahia Wahbi, Air Force Intelligence.
(27) Okab Saquer, Security Branch 318.
(28) Husam Luqa, Political Security.
(30) Yassir Deeb, Political Security.
(31) Ibrahim Darwish, Security Branch 220.
(33) Abdullatif Al-Fahed, Security Branch 290.
(34) Adeeb Namer Salamah, Air Force Intelligence.
(36) Reyad Abbas, Political Security.
(37) Ali Abdullah Ayoub, Syrian Armed Forces.
(38) Fahd Jassem Al-Freij, Defense Ministry.

(39) Issam Halaq, Air Force.

(40) Ghassan Al-Abdullah, General Intelligence Directorate.

(41) Maher Al-Assad, Republican Guard.

(42) Fahad Al-Farouch.

(43) Rafiq Shahada, Military Intelligence.

(44) Loay Al-Ali, Military Intelligence.

(45) Nawfal Al-Husayn, Military Intelligence.

(46) Muhammad Zamrini, Military Intelligence.

(47) Muhammad Mahallah, Military Intelligence.

(d) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. —

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

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

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

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

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

(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 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the monitoring and evaluation of ongoing assistance programs in Syria and for the Syrian people, including assistance provided through multilateral organizations.

(b) Matters To Be Included.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—
(1) the specific project monitoring and evaluation plans, including measurable goals and performance metrics for assistance in Syria;

(2) a description of the memorandums of understanding entered into by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and their respective Inspectors General and the multilateral organizations through which United States assistance will be delivered that formalize requirements for the sharing of information between such entities for the conduct of audits, investigations, and evaluations; and

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

SEC. 302. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL METHODS TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.
SEC. 303. ASSISTANCE TO ADVANCE A COMPREHENSIVE RELIEF AND RECOVERY STRATEGY IN SYRIA.

(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of Syria is in violation of numerous United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Syria; and

(2) the Government of the Russian Federation, as a guarantor of prospective cessations of hostilities in Syria, is complicit in the humanitarian crisis in Syria due to its failure to enforce such United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(b) Authorization for Assistance.—The President is authorized to provide assistance to advance a comprehensive relief and recovery strategy in Syria that includes the policy objectives described in subsection (c). The President shall coordinate the provision of assistance under this subsection with other donors, international organizations, international financial institutions, and international and local nongovernmental organizations.

(c) Policy Objectives Described.—The policy objectives described in this subsection are the following:

(1) To meet immediate humanitarian needs in Syria and in neighboring countries hosting significant numbers of Syria refugees.
(2) To support the peaceful resolution of the conflict and the establishment of an inclusive, democratic government in Syria that demonstrates respect for the rule of law, human rights, religious freedom, and peaceful co-existence with its neighbors.

(3) To build the capacity of legitimate local councils and leaders inside Syria such that they may provide basic services in areas liberated from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

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

(5) To work to ensure that any transitional arrangements or future governments in Syria reflect commitments to—

(A) inclusive and representative democracy;

(B) open and transparent governance;

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

(D) accountability and reconciliation;
(E) ending the violence and supporting peace and security throughout the country;
(F) stability and peaceful co-existence throughout the region; and
(G) relief, recovery, and reconstruction throughout the country, including the rehabilitation and reintegration of former combatants.
(6) To build the capacity of legitimate governing institutions following a democratic transition in Syria.

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

(d) COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONOR NATIONS.—The United States should work with other donor countries, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, to increase donor contributions to multilateral mechanisms that meet
immediate humanitarian needs in Syria and accomplish
the policy objectives described in subsection (e).

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

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

(b) Report.—Not later than one year after the date
of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall
submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
tions of the Senate a detailed report on assistance pro-
vided under subsection (a).

TITLE IV—SUSPENSION OF
SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT
TO SYRIA

SEC. 401. SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO
SYRIA.

(a) SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) NEGOTIATIONS NOT CONCLUDING IN
AGREEMENT.—If the President determines that
internationally recognized negotiations to resolve the
violence in Syria have not concluded in an agree-
ment or are likely not to conclude in an agreement,
the President may suspend, as appropriate, in whole
or in part, the imposition of sanctions otherwise re-
quired under this Act or any amendment made by
this Act for a period not to exceed 120 days, and re-
newable for additional periods not to exceed 120
days, if the President submits to the appropriate
congressional committees in writing a determination
and certification that the Government of Syria has
ended military attacks against and gross violations
of the human rights of the Syrian people, specifi-
cally—
(A) the air space over Syria is no longer being utilized by the Government of Syria and associated forces to target civilian populations through the use of incendiary devices, including barrel bombs, chemical weapons, and conventional arms, including air-delivered missiles and explosives;

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

(C) the Government of Syria is releasing all political prisoners forcibly held within the Assad regime prison system, including the facilities maintained by various security, intelligence, and military elements associated with the Government of Syria and allowed full access to the same facilities for investigations by appropriate international human rights organizations; and

(D) the forces of the Government of Syria and associated forces, including Hezbollah, irregular Iranian forces, and Russian government
air assets, are no longer engaged in deliberate targeting of medical facilities, schools, residential areas, and community gathering places, including markets, in flagrant violation of international norms.

(2) Negotiations Concluding in Agreement.—

(A) Initial Suspension of Sanctions.—

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

(i) in the case in which the negotiations are likely to conclude in an agreement—

(I) the Government of Syria, the Syrian High Negotiations Committee or its successor, and appropriate
international parties are participating
in direct, face-to-face negotiations;
and

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

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

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

(i) the conditions described in clauses
(i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) are con-
continuing to be met;
(ii) the renewal of the suspension of sanctions is essential to implementing an agreement described in subparagraph (A) or making progress toward concluding an agreement described in subparagraph (A);

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

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

(3) BRIEFING AND REIMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

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

(B) Re-imposition of sanctions.—If the President provides a briefing to the appro-
priate congressional committees under subparagraph (A) with respect to which the President
indicates a lapse in negotiations described in paragraph (2) for a period that equals or ex-
ceeds 90 days, the sanctions that were sus-
pended under paragraph (2)(B) shall be re-im-
posed and any further suspension of such sanc-
tions is prohibited.

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

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

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

(b) Sense of Congress to be Considered for Determining a Transitional Government in
SYRIA.—It is the sense of Congress that a transitional government in Syria is a government that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) is taking steps to verifiably fulfill its commitments under the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and is making tangible progress toward becoming a signatory to Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, entered into force March 26, 1975, and adhering to the Missile Technology Control Regime and other control lists, as necessary;

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

(8) is taking verifiable steps to remove from positions of authority within the intelligence and security services as well as the military those who were in a position of authority or responsibility during the conflict and who under the authority of their position were implicated in or implicit in the torture, extrajudicial killing, or execution of civilians, to include those who were involved in decisionmaking or execution of plans to use chemical weapons.
SEC. 402. WAIVERS AND EXEMPTIONS.

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

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

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

(A) the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947; or

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

(b) Humanitarian and Democracy Assistance Waiver.—

(1) Statement of policy.—It shall be the policy of the United States to fully utilize the waiver authority under this subsection to ensure that adequate humanitarian relief or support for democracy promotion is provided to the Syrian people.
(2) **WAIVER.**—Except as provided in paragraph (5), the President may waive, on a case-by-case basis, for a period not to exceed one year, and renewable for additional periods not to exceed one year, the application of sanctions authorized under this Act with respect to a person if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a written determination that the waiver is necessary for purposes of providing humanitarian assistance or support for democracy promotion to the people of Syria.

(3) **CONTENT OF WRITTEN DETERMINATION.**—A written determination submitted under paragraph (1) with respect to a waiver shall include a description of all notification and accountability controls that have been employed in order to ensure that the activities covered by the waiver are humanitarian assistance or support for democracy promotion and do not entail any activities in Syria or dealings with the Government of Syria not reasonably related to humanitarian assistance or support for democracy promotion.

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

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

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

(C) having incidental contact, in the course
of providing humanitarian assistance or aid for
humanitarian purposes pursuant to such a
waiver, with individuals who are under the con-
trol of a foreign person subject to sanctions
under this Act or any amendment made by this
Act unless the organization or its officers, mem-
bers, representatives or employees have engaged
in (or the President knows or has reasonable
ground to believe is engaged in or is likely to
engage in) conduct described in section
212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) of the Immigration and
(5) Exception to waiver authority.—The President may not exercise the waiver authority under paragraph (2) with respect to a foreign person who has (or whose officers, members, representatives or employees have) engaged in (or the President knows or has reasonable ground to believe is engaged in or is likely to engage in) conduct described in section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI)).

(c) Waiver.—

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

(2) Consultation.—

(A) Before waiver issued.—Not later than 5 days before the issuance of a waiver under paragraph (1) is to take effect, the President shall notify and brief the appropriate congressional committees on the status of the for-
eign person involvement in activities described in this Act.

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

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

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

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

(d) CODIFICATION OF CERTAIN SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS’ ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED.—

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

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

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

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

(1) **In general.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a strategy to ensure that humanitarian organizations can access financial services to ensure the safe and timely delivery of assistance to communities in need in Syria.

(2) **Consideration of data from other countries and nongovernmental organizations.**—In preparing the strategy required by paragraph (1), the President shall consider credible data already obtained by other countries and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations operating in Syria.

(3) **Form.**—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

**TITLE V—REGULATORY AUTHORITY, COST LIMITATION, AND SUNSET**

**SEC. 501. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.**

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

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

(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

SEC. 502. COST LIMITATION.

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

SEC. 503. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS.

Any reports required to be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under this Act or any amendment made by this Act that are subject to a dead-
line for submission consisting of the same unit of time may be consolidated into a single report that is submitted to appropriate congressional committees pursuant to such deadline. The consolidated reports must contain all information required under this Act or any amendment made by this Act, in addition to all other elements mandated by previous law.

SEC. 504. SUNSET.

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