To provide for emergency relief to victims of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in Iraq and Syria, to provide accountability for perpetrators of these crimes, and for other purposes.

__IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES__

__January 10, 2017__

Mr. Smith of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. Eshoo, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Fortenberry, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Lipinski, Mr. Franks of Arizona, Mr. Pittenger, Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. Hultgren, Mr. Weber of Texas, Mr. Trott, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Jody B. Hice of Georgia, Ms. Slaughter, and Mrs. Comstock) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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 provide for emergency relief to victims of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in Iraq and Syria, to provide accountability for perpetrators of these crimes, and for other purposes.

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

2. SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

3. This Act may be cited as the “Iraq and Syria Genocide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On March 17, 2016, Secretary of State John Kerry stated, “in my judgment, Daesh is responsible for genocide against groups in areas under its control, including Yezidis, Christians, and Shia Muslims . . . the United States will strongly support efforts to collect, document, preserve, and analyze the evidence of atrocities, and we will do all we can to see that the perpetrators are held accountable”.

(2) Secretary of State Kerry stated in the “Atrocities Prevention Report”, transmitted to Congress on March 17, 2016, “The Department of State has a longstanding commitment to providing support for the urgent humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations in Iraq, Syria, and across the world, including but not limited to members of ethnic and religious minorities.”.

(3) The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic stated in its February 3, 2016, report, “The Government has committed the crimes against humanity of extermination, murder, rape or other forms of sexual violence, torture, imprisonment, enforced disappearance and other inhuman acts. Based on the same conduct, war crimes have also been committed. Both
Jabhat Al-Nusra and some anti-Government armed groups have committed the war crimes of murder, cruel treatment, and torture.”.

(4) The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program and the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training of the Department of Justice have provided technical assistance to governmental judicial and law enforcement entities in Iraq, including with funding support from the Department of State.

(5) There were an estimated 800,000 to 1,400,000 Christians in Iraq in 2002, 500,000 in 2013, and less than 250,000 in 2015, according to the annual International Religious Freedom Reports of the Department of State.

(6) Although Christians were an estimated eight to 10 percent of the 21,000,000 person population of Syria in 2010, “media and other reports of Christians fleeing the country as a result of the civil war suggest the Christian population is now considerably lower” as of 2015, according to the annual International Religious Freedom Reports of the Department of State.

(7) The Chaldean Catholic Archdiocese of Erbil (Iraq) is an example of an entity that has not re-
ceived funding from any government and has been providing assistance to internally displaced families of Yezidis, Muslims, and Christians, including food, resettlement from tents to permanent housing, and rent for Yezidis, medical care and education for Yezidis and Muslims through clinics, schools, and a university that are open to all, and some form of these types of assistance to all of the estimated 10,500 internally displaced Christian families, more than 70,000 people, in the greater Erbil region.

(8) In fiscal year 2015, the United States Government admitted to the United States through the United States Refugee Admissions Program persons from Priority 2 groups of special humanitarian concern, as designated by Congress, including—

(A) Jews, Evangelical Christians, Ukrainian Catholics, and Ukrainian Orthodox, from the former Soviet Union;

(B) Iraqis at risk because they were, or are, employed in Iraq by the United States Government, a media or nongovernmental organization headquartered in the United States, or an organization or entity that received funding from the United States Government, or are related to someone who is, or was, so employed;
(C) religious minorities in Iran; and

(D) members of other groups designated
by the United States Government, including—

(i) former political prisoners, active
members of persecuted religious minorities,
human rights activists, and forced labor
conscripts in Cuba;

(ii) minors in Honduras, El Salvador,
and Guatemala;

(iii) ethnic minorities from Burma in
Malaysia;

(iv) Bhutanese in Nepal; and

(v) Congolese in Rwanda.

(9) Through the United States Refugee Admis-
sions Program, the United States Government—

(A) admitted 12,676 Iraqi refugees in fis-
cal year 2015, including at least 2,113 Christ-
tians and 213 Yezidis;

(B) admitted 9,880 Iraqi refugees in fiscal
year 2016, including at least 1,524 Christians
and 393 Yezidis;

(C) admitted 1,682 Syrian refugees in fis-
cal year 2015, including at least 30 Christians;
(D) admitted 12,587 Syrian refugees in fiscal year 2016, including at least 64 Christi-
sions and 24 Yezidis.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
mitees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Com-
mittee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Com-
mittee on Homeland Security and Govern-
mental Affairs of the Senate.

(2) CAPACITY-BUILDING.—The term “capacity-
building”, with respect to cases of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and terrorism in Iraq or Syria, means developing domestic skills to effi-
ciently adjudicate such cases, consistent with due process and respect for the rule of law, through the use of experts in international criminal investiga-
tions and experts in international criminal law to partner with, mentor, provide technical advice for,
formally train, and provide equipment and infrastructure where necessary and appropriate to, investigators and judicial personnel in Iraq, including the Kurdistan region of Iraq, and domestic investigators and lawyers in Syria.

(3) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The term “foreign terrorist organization” mean an organization designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)).

(4) HUMANITARIAN, STABILIZATION, AND RECOVERY NEEDS.—The term “humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs”, with respect to an individual, includes water, sanitation, hygiene, food security and nutrition, shelter and housing, medical, education, and psychosocial needs.

(5) HYBRID COURT.—The term “hybrid court” means a court with a combination of domestic and international lawyers, judges, and personnel.

(6) INTERNATIONALIZED DOMESTIC COURT.—The term “internationalized domestic court” means a domestic court with the support of international advisers.
SEC. 4. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY IN IRAQ AND SYRIA.

(a) Assistance to Support Certain Entities.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, the Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, and Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall provide assistance, including financial assistance, to support entities that are taking the actions described in paragraph (2) with respect to individuals who are suspected to have committed genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes in Iraq since January 2014 or Syria since March 2011.

(2) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—The actions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Conducting criminal investigations.

(B) Developing investigative and judicial capacities.

(C) Collecting evidence.

(D) Preserving the chain of evidence for prosecution in domestic courts, hybrid courts, and internationalized domestic courts.

(E) Capacity-building.
(3) Availability of Amounts.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for programs, projects, and activities carried out by the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and the Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs are authorized to be made available to carry out this subsection.

(b) Actions by Foreign Governments.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall seek to encourage governments of foreign countries—

(1) to include in appropriate security databases and security screening procedures of such countries information to identify individuals who are suspected to have committed genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes in Iraq since January 2014 or Syria since March 2011, including individuals who are suspected to be members of foreign terrorist organizations operating within Iraq or Syria; and

(2) to prosecute such individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes, as appropriate.
(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL STATUTES.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall conduct a review of existing criminal statutes concerning genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes to determine the following:

(1) The extent to which United States courts are currently authorized by statute to exercise jurisdiction over such crimes where the direct perpetrators, accomplices, or victims are United States nationals, United States residents, or persons physically present in the territory of the United States either during the commission of the crime or subsequent to the commission of the crime.

(2) What statutes are currently in effect that would apply to conduct constituting war crimes or crimes against humanity, and whether those statutes provide for extraterritorial jurisdiction, what the statute of limitations for offenses under such statutes are, what penalties apply under such statutes, and whether offenders would be subject to extradition or mutual legal assistance treaties.

(3) The extent to which the absence of criminal statutes defining the crimes, or granting jurisdiction, would impede the prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in United States
courts, including when United States military forces
capture persons outside the United States known to
have committed such crimes in a third country that
is either unable or unwilling to prosecute the crimes.

(4) Whether additional statutory authorities are
necessary to prosecute a United States person or a
foreign person within the territory of the United
States for genocide, crimes against humanity, and
war crimes.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out subsection (a),
the Secretary of State shall consult with and consider
credible information from entities described in paragraph
(1) and paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
gress that an appropriate amount of the additional
amount made available under the heading “Economic
Support Fund” in title II of division B of the Further
Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act,
2017 (Public Law 114–254) should be made available to
carry out subsection (a).
SEC. 5. IDENTIFICATION OF AND ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS HUMANITARIAN, STABILIZATION, AND RECOVERY NEEDS OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN IRAQ AND SYRIA.

(a) IDENTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom, the Special Advisor for Religious Minorities in the Near East and South/Central Asia, the Assistant Secretary for Population, Refugees, and Migration, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and Director of National Intelligence, shall identify the following:

(1) The threats of persecution and other warning signs of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes against individuals—

(A) who are or were nationals and residents of Iraq or Syria, and are members of the religious or ethnic groups that are minorities in Iraq, or minorities in Syria, and with respect to which the Secretary of State has determined the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has committed genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes in Iraq or Syria since January 2014; or
(B) who are members of other religious or ethnic groups that are minorities in Iraq, or minorities in Syria and are identified by the Secretary of State (or the Secretary’s designee) as persecuted groups.

(2) The humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs of individuals described in paragraph (1).

(3) The religious and ethnic groups that are minorities in Iraq, or are minorities in Syria, with respect to which the Secretary of State has determined ISIS has committed genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes in Iraq or Syria since January 2014, or are other religious or ethnic groups that are minorities in Iraq, or are minorities in Syria, identified by the Secretary of State (or the Secretary’s designee) as a persecuted group, and are at risk of forced migration, within or across the borders of Iraq, or Syria, or a country of first asylum, and the primary reasons for such risk.

(4) The assistance provided by the United States to address humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs of individuals described in paragraph (1) and groups described in paragraph (3), including assistance to mitigate the risks of forced migration of such persons and groups from Iraq or Syria.
(5) The mechanisms of the United States Government to identify, assess, and respond to humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs, and risks of forced migration, of individuals described in paragraph (1) and groups described in paragraph (3).

(6) The assistance provided by or through the United Nations, including the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization and Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization, to address humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs of individuals described in paragraph (1) and groups described in paragraph (3), including assistance to mitigate the risks of forced migration of such individuals and groups within or across the borders of Iraq, or Syria, or a country of first asylum from Iraq or Syria.

(7) The entities, including faith-based entities, that are providing assistance to address humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs of individuals described in paragraph (1) and groups described in paragraph (3).

(8) If the United States Government—

(A) is funding entities described in paragraph (7) for purposes of providing assistance
described in such paragraph, the sources of such funding; and

(B) is not funding entities described in paragraph (7) for purposes of providing assistance described in such paragraph, a justification for not funding such entities, including whether funding such entities is prohibited under United States law.

(b) ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult with, and consider credible information from, individuals described in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) and entities described in paragraph (7) of such subsection.

(e) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State and Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall provide assistance, including cash assistance, to support entities described in paragraph (7) of subsection (a) that the Secretary and Administrator determine are effectively providing assistance described in such paragraph, including entities that have received funding from the United States Government for such purposes before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that an appropriate amount of the additional amount made available under the heading “Economic
Support Fund” in title II of division B of the Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 114–254) should be made available to carry out subsection (e).

SEC. 6. REFUGEE ADMISSIONS OF NATIONALS AND RESIDENTS OF IRAQ OR SYRIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Aliens who are, or were, a national and a resident of Iraq or Syria, and who share common characteristics that identify them as targets of persecution on account of membership in a religious or ethnic minority in that country, in particular being survivors of genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes, or being the surviving spouse or child of an individual who was killed by a perpetrator of such a crime—

(1) are deemed to be of special humanitarian concern to the United States; and

(2) shall be eligible for Priority 2 processing under the refugee resettlement priority system.

(b) IN-COUNTRY AND OUT-OF-COUNTRY PROCESSING.—Aliens described in subsection (a) shall be allowed to apply, and interview, for admission to the United States through refugee processing mechanisms in countries where aliens may apply, and interview, for admission to the United States as refugees.
(c) Applicability of Other Requirements.—

Aliens who qualify under this section for Priority 2 processing under the refugee resettlement priority system may only be admitted to the United States after satisfying the requirements of section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) and having cleared a background check and appropriate screening, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(d) Waiver of Certain Grounds of Inadmissibility.—In the case of an alien described in subsection (a), the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, may waive, in such Secretary’s sole and unreviewable discretion, paragraph (3)(B) (other than clause (i)(II)) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)) with respect to activities undertaken by such an alien in the course of avoiding or evading persecution by an organization described in section 212(a)(3)(B)(vi) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(vi)).

(e) Categorical Eligibility.—The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167) is amended—
(1) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and

2016” and inserting “2016, 2017, and 2018”;

and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking “2016.”

each place it appears and inserting “2018.”;

and

(2) in section 599E(b)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1255 note),

by striking “2016,” and inserting “2018,”.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
tion may be construed to lessen the protections under
United States law for bona fide refugees who are not de-
scribed in this section.

SEC. 7. REPORTS.

(a) SECTION 4(a) AND (b) REPORT.—Not later than
120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congres-
sional committees a report on the following:

(1) A detailed description of the efforts taken,

and efforts proposed to be taken, by the Secretary
of State to implement section 4(a) and section 4(b).

(2) An assessment of the feasibility and advis-
ability of prosecuting individuals who are suspected
to have committed genocide, crimes against human-
ity, or war crimes in Iraq since January 2014 or
Syria since March 2011 in domestic courts in Iraq, hybrid courts, and internationalized domestic courts, and of the capacity-building, and other measures, needed to ensure effective criminal investigations of such individuals.

(b) SECTION 4(e) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the following:

(1) The results of the review conducted under section 4(e).

(2) Such recommendations for legislative and administrative actions to implement the results of the review as the Attorney General determines appropriate.

(c) SECTIONS 5 AND 6 REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the following:

(1) A detailed description of the efforts taken, and efforts proposed to be taken, by the Secretary of State to implement section 5.

(2) A detailed description of the identifications under section 5(a).
(3) A detailed description of the efforts taken, and efforts proposed to be taken, by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement section 6.

(d) FORM.—Each report required under this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.