To promote United States national security and prevent the resurgence of ISIS, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 17, 2019

Mr. Risch (for himself, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Jones, Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Barraso) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To promote United States national security and prevent the resurgence of ISIS, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Promoting American National Security and Preventing the Resurgence of ISIS Act of 2019”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—PROMOTING STABILITY IN SYRIA
Sec. 101. Appropriate congressional committees defined.
Sec. 102. Findings.
Sec. 103. Sense of Congress.
Sec. 104. Strategy to prevent the resurgence of the Islamic State of Iraq and
Al-Sham (ISIS) and its affiliates.
Sec. 105. Briefings on Turkish incursion into Northeast Syria.
Sec. 106. Humanitarian assistance to the people of Syria.
Sec. 107. Report on accountability for violations of international law, including
war crimes, and other harm to civilians in Syria during the
Turkish incursion.
Sec. 108. Restriction on arms sales to Turkey.
Sec. 109. Opposition to loans from international financial institutions that ben-
efit the Government of Turkey.
Sec. 110. Statement of policy on denouncing targeting of Kurdish minority at
the United Nations.
Sec. 111. Participation of Turkey in NATO.
Sec. 112. Report on net worth of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

TITLE II—KURDISH REFUGEE CRISIS IN SYRIA

Sec. 201. Findings.
Sec. 202. United States refugee program priorities.

TITLE III—SANCTIONS

Sec. 301. Definitions.
Sec. 302. Imposition of sanctions with respect to senior officials of the Govern-
ment of Turkey.
Sec. 303. Imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons providing
arms to Turkish forces in Syria.
Sec. 304. Imposition of sanctions with respect to financial institutions that fa-
cilitate transactions for Turkish Armed Forces.
Sec. 305. Imposition of CAATSA section 231 sanctions against Turkey.
Sec. 306. Imposition of sanctions with respect to support by the Russian Fed-
eration for the Assad regime.
Sec. 307. Sanctions described.
Sec. 308. Implementation; regulations; penalties.

TITLE IV—TERMINATION PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Appropriate congressional committees defined.
Sec. 402. Termination of certain requirements.
Sec. 403. Humanitarian waiver.
Sec. 404. Sunset.
TITLE I—PROMOTING STABILITY IN SYRIA

SEC. 101. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

In this title, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) have fought on the frontlines against the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS), in close partnership with the United States and United States allies.

(2) While territorial gains have been made, the Department of Defense, as of August 2019, estimates that ISIS likely retains between 14,000 and 18,000 “members” in Iraq and Syria, including up to 3,000 foreigners.

(3) Since 2015, the United States Government has deployed members of the United States Armed
Forces to Syria for the purpose of the counter-ISIS campaign, in an advise, assist, and accompany role, working closely with the SDF.

(4) The congressionally mandated Syria Study Group in September 2019 found, “Although the United States military mission in Syria is often lumped together with the Iraq and Afghanistan missions in the ‘forever war’ category, the Syria case offers a different, and far less costly, model. A small United States military footprint, supported by United States air power and other high-end capabilities, reinforced by a global coalition of like-minded allies and partners, rallied a local partner force many times its size to liberate territory from a terrorist group.”

(5) According to the Department of Defense, as of August 2019, the SDF continued to hold about 10,000 ISIS fighters in detention centers in Northeast Syria this quarter. Of these, approximately 2,000 are foreigners from more than 50 countries. The remaining 8,000 are Iraqi and Syrian.

(6) In August 2019, the United States Government and the Government of Turkey began implementing a security mechanism to address legitimate Turkish security concerns along the Turkish Syrian
border in which United States and Turkey established a Combined Joint Operations Center and the SDF withdrew forces from certain areas.

(7) On October 9, 2019, Turkish military units began operations in Syrian territory.

(8) On October 13, 2019, the SDF announced a deal with President of Syria Bashar al-Assad’s regime that would allow government forces to enter the Kurdish-controlled areas of Northeast Syria for the first time in years.

(9) On October 14, 2019, the governing coalition of the Kurdish self-administered region in Northeast Syria announced that they were finalizing a Memorandum of Understanding with Russia.

(10) On October 14, 2019, the European Union unanimously announced that it would suspend weapons exports to Turkey in condemnation of their military action against Syria.

SEC. 103. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and Turkey have been treaty allies since 1952, when Turkey became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);
(2) being a NATO member means that Turkey is treaty bound to safeguard the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law, and importantly, should be united with other NATO allies in efforts for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security;

(3) Turkey’s military invasion of Northeast Syria is an unacceptable and unnecessary escalation of tensions with the potential to cause a severe humanitarian crisis and undo the collective gains made in the fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) by the United States and the 81 countries and organizations of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, including NATO and the European Union (EU);

(4) Turkey should immediately cease attacks against the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and recall its forces back to Turkey;

(5) targeted sanctions against Turkey are an appropriate response in order for Turkey to be held accountable for its military offensive in Northeast Syria;

(6) Turkey’s military invasion into Northeast Syria is the latest example of the weakening and problematic United States-Turkey bilateral relation-
ship and undermines the security of the United States and its NATO allies, including that of Turkey;

(7) the SDF have been critical partners to United States and allied counter-ISIS and broader counterterrorism efforts in Syria, and the United States should continue this partnership with the SDF;

(8) the United States Government should utilize diplomatic and military tools to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS;

(9) the United States should stand by critical allies and partners;

(10) Russian and Iranian political and military influence in Syria present a threat to United States national security interests; and

(11) the United States Government, in concert with the international community, should hold accountable members of the Syrian regime and the Governments of the Russian Federation and Iran for atrocities against the Syrian people.
SEC. 104. STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE RESURGENCE OF
THE ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND AL-SHAM

(ISIS) AND ITS AFFILIATES.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days
after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense,
and the Administrator of the United States Agency for
International Development, in consultation with the heads
of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall jointly develop
and submit to the appropriate congressional committees
a strategy to prevent the resurgence of ISIS in Iraq and
Syria.

(b) ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY.—The strategy re-
quired under subsection (a) shall include the following ele-
ments:

(1) A summary of the United States national
security interests in Iraq and Syria and the impact
a resurgence of ISIS would have on those interests.

(2) A comprehensive assessment of current
training and support programs by agency or depart-
ment, specifically focused on countering ISIS and
other terrorist organizations, including non-lethal as-
sistance, training, and organizational capacity for
the SDF, the Iraqi Security Forces, the Kurdish
Peshmerga, and others to counter gains by ISIS and
its affiliates.
(3) A detailed description of United States Government efforts to support, develop, and expand local governance structures in areas in Syria previously liberated from ISIS control.

(4) An estimate of the number of current, active ISIS members in Iraq and Syria, including an assessment of those being held in detainee camps or prisons.

(5) A comprehensive plan to address ISIS detainees currently being held in Syria and Iraq, including—

(A) the designation of an existing official within the Department of State to serve as a senior-level coordinator to coordinate, in conjunction with the lead and other relevant agencies, all matters for the United States Government relating to the long-term disposition of ISIS fighter detainees, including all matters in connection with—

(i) repatriation, transfer, prosecution, and intelligence gathering;

(ii) coordinating a whole-of-government approach with other countries and international organizations, including INTERPOL, to ensure secure chains of
custody and locations of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees;

(iii) coordinating technical and evidentiary assistance to foreign countries to aid in the successful prosecution of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees; and

(iv) all multilateral and international engagements led by the Department of State and other agencies that are related to the current and future handling, detention, and prosecution of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees; and

(B) engagement with international partners on legal, tenable mechanisms for repatriating foreign fighters.

(6) A description, which may be in classified form, of ISIS senior leadership and infrastructure and efforts to target leadership figures.

(7) A comprehensive description of United States activities utilizing social media and other communication technologies strategy to counter ISIS’s propaganda, influence, and ability to recruit fighters domestically and internationally, including with private technology companies, and how such ac-
tivities are being coordinated across the United States Government.

(8) A description of the efforts of the United States Government, including economic sanctions, to deny financial resources, including revenues from natural resources extraction, sale of antiquities, kidnapping, extortion, taxation, smuggling, access to cash storage sites, and access to international financial networks, to ISIS and its affiliates, in conjunction with international partners and financial institutions.

(9) A description of United States Government efforts to support credible war crimes prosecutions against ISIS fighters.

(10) A plan to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

SEC. 105. BRIEFINGS ON TURKISH INCURSION INTO NORTHEAST SYRIA.

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

(1) the Russian Federation and Iran continue to exploit a security vacuum in Syria and continue to pose a threat to vital United States national security interests; and
(2) continued Turkish military activity inside Syria will negatively impact the national security interest and regional stability of the United States.

(b) BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 15 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall jointly brief the appropriate congressional committees on the October 2019 Turkish incursion into Syria, including the impact of the withdrawal of United States troops from Northeast Syria.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE BRIEFING.—The briefing required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of the impact of the incursion on the ability of ISIS to reconstitute a physical caliphate.

(B) A description of the impact of the incursion on the Russian Federation’s military and political influence in Syria.
(C) A description of the impact of the incursion on Iran’s ability to increase its military and political influence in Syria.

(D) A comprehensive assessment of the United States Government’s activities to counter Iranian and Russian influence in Syria.

(E) An outline of planned joint actions by the Department of State and the Department of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, regarding any and all stabilization funds or activities for Syria and an explanation of how such funds and activities can contribute to stabilization in the current environment and without the limited United States troop presence in Northeast Syria.

(F) The creation and use by the Government of Turkey of “safe zones” to justify the involuntary or uninformed return of Syrian refugees from Turkey to Syrian territory or to justify the forced displacement of Syrians inside Syria or to prevent Syrians from seeking international protections.

(G) The role of the Government of Turkey and Turkish-backed forces in facilitating hu-
manitarian actors, including international non-
governmental organizations (INGOs) for cross-
border work from Turkey and in ensuring effi-
cient open supply lines for humanitarian assist-
ance and personnel through border crossing
points on the Turkey-Syria and Iraq-Syria bor-
ders and facilitating safe passage of humani-
tarian assistance to Syrians inside Syria based
on need.

(H) The actions of the Government of
Turkey and Turkish-backed forces in the oper-
ation of all camps for families displaced by con-
flict as civilian facilities and ensuring that camp
residents, in particular women and children, are
treated as civilian victims of conflict in accord-
ance with international law and standards.

(I) The actions of the Government of Tur-
key and Turkish-backed forces in taking effec-
tive measures to protect civilians and civilian
infrastructure, including health facilities, water-
pumping stations, and restricting use of explo-
sive weapons in populated areas.
SEC. 106. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF SYRIA.

The President is authorized to provide humanitarian assistance pursuant to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6) to support the people of Syria, both in Syria and displaced in surrounding countries, in accordance with established international humanitarian principles.

SEC. 107. REPORT ON ACCOUNTABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, INCLUDING WAR CRIMES, AND OTHER HARM TO CIVILIANS IN SYRIA DURING THE TURKISH INCURSION.

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

(1) Turkish and pro-Turkish forces should end all practices involving arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, torture, arbitrary executions, and other unlawful treatment; and

(2) all stakeholders in the Turkish incursion should reveal the fate or the location of all persons who have been subjected to enforced disappearance by such stakeholders.

(b) Report.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the causes and consequences of civilian harm occurring during the Turkish incursion into Northeast Syria, including violations of the law of armed conflict, and gross violations of human rights as a result of the actions of all parties to the conflict.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of civilian harm occurring in the context of the Turkish incursion, including—

(i) mass casualty incidents; and

(ii) damage to, and destruction of, civilian infrastructure and services, including—

(I) hospitals and other medical facilities;

(II) electrical grids;

(III) water systems; and

(IV) other critical infrastructure.

(B) A description of violations of the law of armed conflict committed during the Turkish incursion into Northeast Syria by all forces involved in the Turkish-led coalition and all forces
fighting on its behalf and by any other combats-
ants in the conflict, including—

(i) alleged war crimes;

(ii) specific instances of failure by the
parties to the conflict to exercise distinc-
tion, proportionality, and precaution in the
use force in accordance with the law of
armed conflict;

(iii) arbitrary denials of humanitarian
access and the resulting impact on the allev-
iation of human suffering;

(iv) extra-judicial executions and de-
tention-related abuses; and

(v) other acts that may constitute vio-
lations of the law of armed conflict.

(C) Recommendations for establishing ac-
countability mechanisms for the civilian harm,
war crimes, other violations of the law of armed
conflict, and gross violations of human rights
perpetrated by Turkish and pro-Turkish forces
Syria, including the potential for prosecuting
individuals perpetrating, organizing, directing,
or ordering such violations.
SEC. 108. RESTRICTION ON ARMS SALES TO TURKEY.

(a) Prohibition on Arms Transfers to Turkish Military Units.—No United States defense articles, services, or technology may be transferred under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) to Turkey if such articles, services, or technology could be used in operations by the Turkish Armed Forces in Syria.

(b) Exception.—The prohibition under subsection (a) does not apply to transfers for ultimate end use by the United States Armed Forces or in military operations approved by NATO.

(c) No Use of Emergency Authority.—The authority of the President to waive statutory congressional review periods under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) in cases in which an emergency exists shall not apply to the transfer of defense articles or services to Turkey.

SEC. 109. OPPOSITION TO LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT BENEFIT THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY.

(a) In General.—The President shall direct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan from the international financial institution that would benefit the Government of Turkey.
(b) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “international financial institution” has the meaning given that term in section 1701(c) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)).

SEC. 110. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON DENOUNCING TARGETING OF KURDISH MINORITY AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

It is the policy of the United States to use the voice and vote of the United States at the United Nations—

(1) to denounce the targeting of the Kurdish minority in Northeast Syria; and

(2) to in no way support activities of the Government of Turkey targeting the Kurdish community in Syria.

SEC. 111. PARTICIPATION OF TURKEY IN NATO.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Article 1 of the North Atlantic Treaty, signed at Washington April 4, 1949, states, “The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in
their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.”

(2) Turkey has invaded Northeast Syria with the intention of targeting the Kurdish minority in the country, in a manner inconsistent with article 1 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

(b) Department of State Report on Participation of Turkey in NATO.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the historical contributions made by Turkey to the NATO alliance since it became a member in 1952.

(2) An assessment of the impact of Turkey’s October 2019 incursion into Northeast Syria for the national security of its NATO allies.

(3) An assessment of Turkey’s role in the alliance and the future prospects for Turkey to fully embrace and implement all 14 articles of the North Atlantic Treaty.
SEC. 112. REPORT ON NET WORTH OF PRESIDENT RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĞAN.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the estimated net worth and known sources of income of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and his family members (including spouse, children, parents, and siblings), including assets, investments, other business interests, and relevant beneficial ownership information.

TITLE II—KURDISH REFUGEE CRISIS IN SYRIA

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, more than 160,000 Syrian Kurdish civilians are internally displaced and more than 400,000 civilians in the Syrian conflict zone will have significant humanitarian needs in Kurdish-controlled areas of northeastern Syria as a result of ongoing Turkish operations against Syrian Democratic Forces.

(2) Members of the Syrian Democratic Forces have fought on the front lines against the Islamic
State, in partnership and with the close support of
the United States and its allies.

SEC. 202. UNITED STATES REFUGEE PROGRAM PRIORITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in con-
sultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall
designate, as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian
concern—

(1) Syrian Kurds, stateless persons who habit-
ually resided in Syria, and other Syrians who
partnered with, or worked for or directly with, the
United States Government in Syria;

(2) Syrian Kurds, stateless persons who habit-
ually resided in Syria, and other Syrians who were
employed in Syria by—

(A) a media or nongovernmental organiza-
tion based in the United States;

(B) an organization or entity that has re-
ceived a grant from, or entered into a coopera-
tive agreement or contract with, the United
States Government; or

(C) an organization that—

(i) was continuously physically present

in Northeast Syria between 2011 and the
date of the enactment of this Act; and
(ii) has partnered with an organization described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

(3) the spouses, children, sons, daughters, siblings, and parents of aliens described in paragraph (1) or section 204(b);

(4) Syrian Kurds, stateless persons who habitually resided in Syria, and other Syrians who have an immediate relative (as defined in section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(2)(A)(i))) or a family member described in section 203(a) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 203(a)) who is physically present in the United States;

(5) Syrian Kurds, stateless persons who habitually resided in Syria, and other Syrians who were or are employed by the United States Government in Syria, for an aggregate period of at least 1 year; and

(6) citizens or nationals of Syria or Iraq, or stateless persons who habitually resided in Syria or Iraq, who provided service to United States counter-ISIS efforts for an aggregate period of at least 1 year.

(b) Eligibility for Admission as a Refugee.—An alien may not be denied the opportunity to apply for admission as a refugee under this section solely because
such alien qualifies as an immediate relative of a national
of the United States or is eligible for admission to the
United States under any other immigrant classification.

(e) Membership in Certain Syrian Organizations.—An applicant for admission to the United States
may not be deemed inadmissible based on membership in,
or support provided to, the Syrian Democratic Forces.

(d) Exclusion from Numerical Limitations.—
Aliens provided refugee status under this section shall not
be counted against any numerical limitation under section
201, 202, 203, or 207 of the Immigration and Nationality
Act (8 U.S.C. 1151, 1152, 1153, and 1157).

(e) Identification of Other Persecuted Groups.—The Secretary of State, or the designee of the
Secretary, is authorized to classify other groups of Syr-
ians, including vulnerable populations, as Priority 2 refu-
gees of special humanitarian concern.

(f) Satisfaction of Other Requirements.—
Aliens granted status under this section as Priority 2 refu-
gees of special humanitarian concern under the refugee
resettlement priority system shall be deemed to satisfy the
requirements under section 207 of the Immigration and
Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) for admission to the
United States.
TITLE III—SANCTIONS

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms "admission", "admitted", and "alien" have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(3) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term "financial institution" means a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (M), or (Y) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

(4) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term "foreign financial institution" has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
(5) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(6) **KNOWINGLY.**—The term “knowingly” with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(7) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

**SEC. 302. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—On and after the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each of the following officials shall be subject to the same sanctions as a person included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the
Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury:

1. The Minister of National Defense of Turkey.
2. The Chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces.
3. The Commander of the 2nd Army of the Turkish Armed Forces.
4. The Minister of Treasury and Finance of Turkey.

(b) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO ADDITIONAL OFFICIALS.—

1. List.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of the following foreign persons:

   (A) Senior officials of the Ministry of National Defense of Turkey involved in the decision to invade Syria.

   (B) Senior officials of the Turkish Armed Forces leading attacks against the Syrian Democratic Forces.
(C) Officials of the Government of Turkey significantly facilitating Turkey’s military operations in Syria.

(D) Officials of the Government of Turkey and members of the Turkish Armed Forces who are responsible for, are complicit in, have directly or indirectly engaged in, or have attempted to engage in, any of the following relating to Turkey’s invasion of Northeast Syria:

(i) A violation of the law of armed conflict.

(ii) A gross violation of internationally recognized human rights.

(2) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—On and after the date that is 15 days after the submission of the most recent list required by paragraph (1), each foreign person identified on the list shall be subject to the same sanctions as a person included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.
SEC. 303. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS PROVIDING ARMS TO TURKISH FORCES IN SYRIA.

(a) Report Required.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter and as new information becomes available, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the President and the appropriate congressional committees a list of any foreign persons determined to have knowingly provided, on or after such date of enactment, defense articles, services, or technology to Turkey if such articles, services, or technology could be used in operations by the Turkish Armed Forces in Syria.

(b) Imposition of Sanctions.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in section 307 with respect to each foreign person identified on the list required by subsection (a).

(c) Exception.—The sanctions imposed pursuant to this section shall not apply to transfers defense articles, services, or technology for ultimate end use by the United States Armed Forces or in military operations approved by NATO.

(d) Waiver.—

(1) In General.—The President may waive, on a case-by-case basis and for a period of not more
than 90 days, the imposition of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President—

(A) determines the waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States; and

(B) not later than 30 days after making such a determination, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the determination.

(2) RENEWAL OF WAIVERS.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis, renew a waiver under paragraph (1) for an additional period of not more than 90 days if, not later than 15 days before the waiver expires, the President—

(A) determines the renewal of the waiver is important to the national security interests of the United; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the determination.
SEC. 304. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT FACILITATE TRANSACTIONS FOR TURKISH ARMED FORCES.

(a) HALK BANKASI OR HALKBANK.—Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the following entities shall be subject to the same sanctions as a person included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury:

(1) Halk Bankasi;
(2) Halkbank; or
(3) any successor entity to an entity specified in paragraph (1) or (2).

(b) ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—If the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Treasury, and the Director of National Intelligence, determines that any foreign financial institution (other than a financial institution specified in subsection (a)), has knowingly facilitated transactions for the Turkish Armed Forces or the defense industry in Turkey relating to the military operations of Turkey in Syria, the President shall, not later than 60 days after that determination, impose the sanctions described in section 307 with respect to that financial institution.
SEC. 305. IMPOSITION OF CAATSA SECTION 231 SANCTIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

(a) Treatment of Purchase of S–400 Air and Missile Defense System as Sanctionable Transaction.—For the purposes of section 231 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525), Turkey’s acquisition of the S–400 air and missile defense system from the Russian Federation beginning July 12, 2019, shall be considered to be a significant transaction described in that section.

(b) Imposition of Sanctions.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose 5 or more of the sanctions described in section 235 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9529) with respect to the Government of Turkey.

SEC. 306. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SUPPORT BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR THE ASSAD REGIME.

(a) List Required.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to appropriate congressional committees a list of each Russian person that, on or after such date of enactment, knowingly exports, transfers, or other-
wise provides to Syria significant financial, material, or
technological support that contributes materially to the
ability of the Government of Syria to acquire defense arti-
cles, defense services, and related information.

(b) SANCTIONS.—A Russian person identified on the
list required by subsection (a) shall be subject to the same
sanctions as a person included on the list of specially des-
ignated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the
Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the
Treasury.

(c) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, on a
case-by-case basis and for renewable periods of not
to exceed 60 days, waive the application of this sec-
tion with respect to a Russian person if the Presi-
dent determines and certifies to the appropriate con-
gressional committees that such a waiver is in the
vital national security interests of the United States.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—The certification re-
ferredenced in paragraph (1) shall include a detailed ex-
planation of the specific factors upon which the de-
termination was made that a waiver is in the vital
national security interests of the United States.

(3) BRIEFING.—Not later than 10 days after
the issuance of a waiver under paragraph (1), and
every 90 days thereafter while the waiver remains in effect, the President shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the justification for the waiver.

(d) RUSSIAN PERSON DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Russian person” has the meaning given that term in section 256(e) of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9545(e)).

SEC. 307. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.

The sanctions described in this section are the following:

   (1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The President shall exercise all of the 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 block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a 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 INADMISSIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—
(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien 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.—An alien described in subparagraph (A) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.
   (ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—
      (I) take effect immediately; and
      (II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.

(C) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanct-
tions under this paragraph shall not apply to
the admission of an alien if such admission is
necessary to permit the United States to com-
ply with the Agreement regarding the Head-
quarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake
Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force
November 21, 1947, between the United Na-
tions and the United States, or other applicable
international obligations of the United States.

SEC. 308. IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATIONS; PENALTIES.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise
all authorities provided to the President under sections
203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic
Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this
title.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The President shall issue such
regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry
out this title.

(c) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to
violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this
title or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry
out this title 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.

**TITLE IV—TERMINATION PROVISIONS**

**SEC. 401. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**

In this title, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

**SEC. 402. TERMINATION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.**

(a) In General.—The restriction under section 108, the requirement under section 109, and the sanctions imposed under sections 302 and 303, shall terminate if the President determines and submits to the appropriate congressional committees a finding that—

(1) Turkey has halted attacks against the Syrian Democratic Forces, Kurdish and Arab civilians, and other religious and ethnic minority communities in Northeast Syria;
(2) Turkish forces not involved in coordinated operations with NATO allies or the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS have withdrawn from Northeast Syria; and

(3) Turkey is not hindering counterterrorism operations against ISIS.

(b) FINANCIAL SANCTIONS.—Financial sanctions imposed under section 304 shall terminate if the President determines and submits to the appropriate congressional committees the finding described in subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 403. HUMANITARIAN WAIVER.

The President may waive the application of section 302, 303, or 304 for the purpose of providing humanitarian assistance if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is important to address a humanitarian need and consistent with the national security interests of the United States and, not later than 15 days before issuing such a waiver, the President submits to such committees a justification relating to such determination.

SEC. 404. SUNSET.

This Act shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date on which sanctions imposed pursuant to this Act have terminated.