

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 691

To impose sanctions with respect to Kata'ib Sayyid al-Shuhada.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 31, 2023

Mr. STEUBE 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 impose sanctions with respect to Kata'ib Sayyid al-Shuhada.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Sanctioning Iranian-
5 Backed Militia Terrorists Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Kata'ib Sayyid al-Shuhada (KSS) is an Ira-
9 nian-backed Iraqi militia founded in 2003 by Abu

1 Mustafa al-Sheibani, who was sanctioned on January
2 9, 2008, by the Department of the Treasury
3 “for threatening the peace and stability of Iraq and
4 the Government of Iraq”. Sheibani led a network
5 which according to the Department of the Treasury
6 conducted improvised explosive device attacks
7 against United States soldiers in Baghdad.

(2) KSS openly recognizes the Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamanei as its spiritual leader.

1 (5) Since its founding KSS has deployed forces
2 to Syria to engage in military operations supporting
3 the Government of Syria, including offensives in
4 Daraa, Quneitera, the Damascus suburbs, and the
5 Aleppo countryside.

6 (6) In 2015, KSS threatened to “strike and de-
7 stroy” Saudi Arabia, saying in a statement: “We in
8 the Sayyid al Shuhada Battalion consider Saudi in-
9 terests a legitimate and permissible target on all lev-
10 els, and we will strike and destroy them whenever it
11 pleases us.”.

12 (7) In August 2019, Abu Alaa al-Wala’i, a lead-
13 er of KSS, said that “All Americans will be held
14 hostage by the resistance factions in the event of a
15 war.”.

16 (8) On February 14, 2020, the Department of
17 State announced that sanctions were imposed on
18 KSS pursuant to section 3 of the Iran, North Korea,
19 and Syria Nonproliferation Act (50 U.S.C. 1701
20 note) for engaging in illicit arms transfers to or ac-
21 quisition from Iran.

22 (9) On February 25, 2021, President Biden or-
23 dered airstrikes against infrastructure utilized by
24 Iranian-backed militias in eastern Syria in response
25 to attacks against United States personnel in Iraq.

1 According to the Department of Defense's statement
2 on February 25, 2021, "the strikes destroyed mul-
3 tiple facilities located at a border control point used
4 by a number of Iranian-backed militant groups, in-
5 cluding Kata'ib Hezbollah (KH) and Kata'ib Sayyid
6 al-Shuhada (KSS).".

7 **SEC. 3. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the
9 sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to—

10 (1) Kata'ib Sayyid al-Shuhada; and
11 (2) any foreign person that is a member, agent,
12 or affiliate of, or owned or controlled by, Kata'ib
13 Sayyid al-Shuhada.

14 (b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions de-
15 scribed in this subsection are—

16 (1) sanctions applicable with respect to a for-
17 eign person pursuant to section 7412(b) of the Cae-
18 sar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C.
19 8791 note); and

20 (2) sanctions applicable with respect to a for-
21 eign person pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50
22 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and
23 prohibiting transactions with persons who commit,
24 threaten to commit, or support terrorism).

