

VARIOUS MEASURES

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**H. Res. 54, H. Res. 92, H. Res. 137, H. Res. 145,
H. Res. 187, H.R. 390, H.R. 479, H.R. 672, H.R. 1644**

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VARIOUS MEASURES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 2017

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:45 a.m., in room 2172 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Edward Royce (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ROYCE. This committee will come to order. We will ask everyone to take their seats at this time.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up nine bipartisan measures and, without objection, all members will have 5 days to submit statements or extraneous materials on today's business.

As members were notified yesterday, we intend to consider today's measures en bloc. And so, without objection, the following items previously provided to members and in your packets will be considered en bloc and are considered as read: House Resolution 54, reaffirming the United States-Argentina partnership and the Sires amendment 10 in the nature of a substitute; House Resolution 92, condemning North Korea's missile development with the Wilson amendment in the nature of a substitute to House Resolution 92; House Resolution 137, honoring the life of Shimon Peres; House Resolution 145, regarding the fight against corruption in Central America and the Torres amendment in the nature of a substitute to House Resolution 145; House Resolution 187, relating to the famine in South Sudan and the Bass amendment 27 in the nature of a substitute to House Resolution 187; H.R. 390, the Iraq and Syria Genocide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act and Smith amendment 23 in the nature of a substitute and Smith amendment 29 to that substitute; then we have H.R. 479, the North Korea State Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act and Poe amendment 25 in the nature of a substitute; H.R. 672, the Combating European Anti-Semitism Act and Ros-Lehtinen amendment to H.R. 672; and we have H.R. 1644, lastly, the Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act with Royce amendment 2 in the nature of a substitute, Yoho amendment 8 to that substitute and Connolly amendment 9 to that substitute.

[The information referred to follows:]

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 54

Reaffirming the United States-Argentina partnership and recognizing
Argentina's economic reforms.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 23, 2017

Mr. SIRES (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Reaffirming the United States-Argentina partnership and
recognizing Argentina's economic reforms.

Whereas, on November 22, 2015, the citizens of the Argentine Republic elected Mauricio Macri as their President;

Whereas President Macri has pledged to promote greater national unity, rebuild the economy, combat domestic corruption, strengthen freedom of the press, defend human rights abroad, attract foreign direct investment, return to international credit markets, and reassert Argentina's leadership globally;

Whereas President Macri has emphasized his intention to seek closer ties with the United States and restore the bilateral partnership previously enjoyed by both countries;

Whereas the Argentine Republic is a major non-NATO ally of the United States;

Whereas United States-Argentina relations are historically characterized by comprehensive commercial ties and strong bilateral cooperation on human rights, peacekeeping, science and technology, non-proliferation, and education, as well as on regional and global issues;

Whereas President Barack Obama traveled to Argentina in March 2016 to strengthen engagement on trade and investment, renewable energy, climate change, security, and peacekeeping issues;

Whereas, in an appearance with President Macri at the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires, President Obama said that “our countries share profound values in common—respect for human rights, for individual freedoms, for democracy, for justice, and for peace”;

Whereas the United States Department of the Treasury no longer opposes multilateral development banks lending to Argentina because of the Government of Argentina’s “progress on key issues and positive economic policy trajectory”;

Whereas President Macri prioritized Argentina resolving its 15-year standoff with private creditors stemming from the 2001–2002 economic crisis;

Whereas the Macri Administration lifted controls on trade, currency, and poultry, enhanced the quality and transparency of government data, and eliminated subsidies on electricity, water, and gas;

Whereas, in April 2016, the Government of Argentina issued \$16,500,000,000 in new government bonds and paid \$9,300,000,000 to holdout creditors to resolve its default

settlements, which facilitated Argentina’s return to international financial markets;

Whereas Argentina is Latin America’s third largest economy and the International Monetary Fund, in April 2016, claimed the Macri Administration “embarked on an ambitious, much needed transition to remove domestic imbalances and distortions and correct relative prices”;

Whereas Secretary of State John Kerry visited Argentina in August 2016 to launch a High-Level Dialogue to develop and sustain cooperation on bilateral, regional, and global challenges, including democratic development and protection of human rights in Latin America; and

Whereas Secretary Kerry, during his visit, stated that “the United States strongly supports President Macri’s effort to deepen Argentina’s integration with the global economy” and that “our governments will be supporting policies that are aimed at strong, sustainable, and balanced economic growth”: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) upholds its commitment to the partnership
3 between the United States and Argentina and reaffirms that the Argentine Republic is a major non-
4 NATO ally of the United States;

6 (2) encourages the Department of State to coordinate an interagency strategy to increase cooperation with the Government of Argentina on areas of
7 bilateral, regional, and global concern;

10 (3) commends President Mauricio Macri and
11 his Administration for making far-reaching economic

1 reforms that will benefit the people of Argentina,
2 stimulate economic growth, and deepen Argentina's
3 integration with the global economy;

4 (4) praises the Government of Argentina for re-
5 solving its dispute with international creditors; and

6 (5) encourages the Government of Argentina to
7 continue to investigate and prosecute those respon-
8 sible for the 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli
9 Mutual Association (AMIA) in Buenos Aires, as well
10 as the January 2015 death of AMIA special pros-
11 ecutor Alberto Nisman.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 54
OFFERED BY MR. SIRES OF NEW JERSEY**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, on November 22, 2015, the citizens of the Argentine Republic elected Mauricio Macri as their President;

Whereas President Macri has pledged to promote greater national unity, rebuild the economy, combat domestic corruption, strengthen freedom of the press, defend human rights abroad, attract foreign direct investment, return to international credit markets, and reassert Argentina's leadership globally;

Whereas President Macri has emphasized his intention to seek closer ties with the United States and restore the bilateral partnership previously enjoyed by both countries;

Whereas the Argentine Republic has been a major non-NATO ally of the United States since 1998 and is the only country designated as such in Latin America;

Whereas United States-Argentina relations are historically characterized by comprehensive commercial ties and strong bilateral cooperation on human rights, peacekeeping, science and technology, non-proliferation, and education, as well as on regional and global issues;

Whereas, in an appearance with President Macri at the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires in March 2016, President Barack Obama said that "our countries share profound values in common—respect for human rights, for indi-

vidual freedoms, for democracy, for justice, and for peace”;

Whereas Secretary of State John Kerry visited Argentina in August 2016 to launch a High-Level Dialogue to develop and sustain cooperation on bilateral, regional, and global challenges, including democratic development and protection of human rights in Latin America;

Whereas Secretary Kerry, during his visit, stated that “the United States strongly supports President Macri’s effort to deepen Argentina’s integration with the global economy” and that “our governments will be supporting policies that are aimed at strong, sustainable, and balanced economic growth”;

Whereas the United States Department of the Treasury no longer opposes multilateral development banks lending to Argentina because of the Government of Argentina’s “progress on key issues and positive economic policy trajectory”;

Whereas President Macri prioritized Argentina resolving its 15-year standoff with private creditors stemming from the 2001-2002 economic crisis, which facilitated Argentina’s return to international financial markets;

Whereas the Macri Administration lifted controls on trade, currency, and poultry, enhanced the quality and transparency of government data, and eliminated subsidies on electricity, water, and gas;

Whereas Argentina is Latin America’s third largest economy and the International Monetary Fund, in April 2016, claimed the Macri Administration “embarked on an ambitious, much needed transition to remove domestic imbalances and distortions and correct relative prices”; and

Whereas the Government of Argentina has expressed a renewed commitment to bring the perpetrators of the 1994 bombing of the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA) building, that occurred in Buenos Aires on July 18, 1994, killing 85 people and injuring hundreds, to justice: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

- 1 That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) upholds its commitment to the partnership
- 3 between the United States and Argentina and reaffirms that the Argentine Republic is a major non-
- 4 NATO ally of the United States;
- 5
- 6 (2) encourages the Department of State to co-
- 7 ordinate a new interagency strategy to increase co-
- 8 operation with the Government of Argentina on
- 9 areas of bilateral, regional, and global concern;
- 10
- 11 (3) commends the Government of Argentina for
- 12 making far-reaching economic reforms that will benefit the people of Argentina, stimulate economic
- 13 growth, and deepen Argentina's integration with the
- 14 global economy;
- 15
- 16 (4) praises the Government of Argentina for resolving most of its business disputes at the World
- 17 Bank's International Centre for the Settlement of
- 18 Investment Disputes (ICSID) thereby hastening

1 their re-entry into world financial markets to the
2 benefit of the Argentine people; and

3 (5) encourages the Government of Argentina to
4 continue to investigate and prosecute those respon-
5 sible for the 1994 bombing of the Asociación Mutual
6 Israelita Argentina (AMIA) building in Buenos
7 Aires, as well as the January 2015 death of AMIA
8 special prosecutor Alberto Nisman.

☒

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 92

Condemning North Korea's development of multiple intercontinental ballistic missiles, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 2017

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. SHERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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

RESOLUTION

Condemning North Korea's development of multiple intercontinental ballistic missiles, and for other purposes.

Whereas the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), also known as North Korea, possesses a ballistic missile and nuclear weapons development program that poses grave threats to the United States, South Korea, United States allies, and global security;

Whereas North Korea's ballistic missile program has demonstrated an increasing ability to reach the United States, and constitutes a credible threat to the security of the American people;

Whereas North Korea has demonstrated a willingness and ability to proliferate its ballistic missile and nuclear weapons technology to a variety of countries, including the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic, which the United States designated as state sponsors of terrorism;

Whereas, on January 6, 2016, North Korea detonated a nuclear device, marking its fourth nuclear test to date;

Whereas, on February 7, 2016, North Korea, utilizing a modified version of the Taepodong-2 ballistic missile, launched a satellite into space;

Whereas, on April 14, 2016, Admiral William Gortney, Commander of U.S. Northern Command, in a hearing before the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, stated “they [North Korea] have the ability on the KN-08 to I assess that he has the ability to miniaturize a nuclear weapon and range the homeland with that warhead”;

Whereas, on April 28, 2016, Deputy Secretary of State Antony Blinken, in a hearing before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, testified “the benefits of [the trilateral] relationship are crystal clear in the face of the region’s most acute challenge—the challenge from North Korea and its provocative acts in the nuclear missile domain”;

Whereas, on August 24, 2016, North Korea successfully tested a submarine-launched ballistic missile, firing the missile over 300 miles from a submerged submarine;

Whereas, on September 9, 2016, North Korea conducted its fifth nuclear test, which it said was a warhead that could be standardized for its ballistic missiles;

Whereas, on September 15, 2016, Admiral Harry Harris, Commander of U.S. Pacific Command, stated “Combining nuclear warheads with ballistic missile technology in the hands of a volatile leader like Kim Jong-un, is a recipe for disaster.”;

Whereas, on September 16, 2016, Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter stated “Everyone can see that North Korea is determined to try to expand its missile threat to the peninsula, to the region, and to the United States.”;

Whereas in 2016 North Korea willfully violated multiple United Nations Security Council Resolutions over 20 times, through its nuclear tests, missile tests, and satellite launch;

Whereas, on January 6, 2017, Deputy Secretary of State Antony Blinken stated that North Korea had conducted 24 missile tests in the past year, as well as two nuclear tests and “in our assessment, we have a qualitative improvement in their capabilities in the past year as a result of this unprecedented level of activity”;

Whereas, on January 8, 2017, North Korea declared that it is ready to test-launch an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM); and

Whereas the threat of a nuclear North Korea with a functional and operational intercontinental ballistic missile program with nuclear warheads poses a direct threat to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) condemns North Korea’s development of
- 3 multiple intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs);

1 (2) urges the prompt deployment of the Ter-
2 minal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system
3 in South Korea to counter North Korea's nuclear
4 missile threat, which supports an alliance security
5 decision;

6 (3) reaffirms the United States support of a
7 layered, interoperable, multi-tier missile defense sys-
8 tem to protect Americans and allies on the Korean
9 Peninsula;

10 (4) supports continued bilateral security co-
11 operation between the United States and South
12 Korea and the consideration of additional measures
13 to strengthen the alliance, including expanded for-
14 eign military sales, technology development, and
15 joint exercises, and other actions as appropriate;

16 (5) reaffirms, in view of the ICBM threat by
17 North Korea, the commitment of the United States
18 to its alliances and trilateral missile defense coopera-
19 tion agreements with South Korea and Japan, which
20 are critical for the preservation of peace and sta-
21 bility in Northeast Asia and throughout the world;

22 (6) supports the intelligence sharing agreement
23 between Japan and South Korea signed on Novem-
24 ber 23, 2016, concerning the direct exchange of in-
25 telligence on North Korea threats;

1 (7) calls upon the People's Republic of China to
2 pressure North Korean leaders to cease their provoc-
3 ative behavior, abandon and dismantle their nuclear
4 and missile programs through the curtailing of vital
5 economic support and trade that support the Gov-
6 ernment of North Korea, and comply with all rel-
7 evant United Nations Security Council Resolutions;
8 and

9 (8) calls on the United States to apply all avail-
10 able economic sanctions on North Korea and cooper-
11 ate with allies and other countries to impose addi-
12 tional sanctions on North Korea.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 92
OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), also known as North Korea, possesses a ballistic missile and nuclear weapons development program that poses a grave threat to the United States, United States allies South Korea and Japan, and to regional and global security;

Whereas North Korea's ballistic missile program has demonstrated an increasing ability to reach the United States, which constitutes a credible and growing threat to the security of the American people;

Whereas North Korea has demonstrated a willingness and ability to proliferate its ballistic missile and nuclear weapons technology to a variety of countries, including the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic, which the United States has designated as state sponsors of terrorism;

Whereas, on January 6, 2016, North Korea detonated a nuclear device, marking its fourth nuclear test to date;

Whereas, on February 7, 2016, North Korea, utilizing a modified version of the Taepodong-2 ballistic missile, launched a "satellite" into space;

Whereas according to the U.S. Intelligence Community's 2016 Worldwide Threat Assessment, North Korea is

“committed to developing a long-range, nuclear-armed missile that is capable of posing a direct threat to the United States; it has publicly displayed its KN08 road-mobile ICBM on multiple occasions”;

Whereas, on April 28, 2016, Deputy Secretary of State Antony Blinken, in a hearing before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, testified “the benefits of [the trilateral] relationship are crystal clear in the face of the region’s most acute challenge—the challenge from North Korea and its provocative acts in the nuclear missile domain”;

Whereas, on August 24, 2016, North Korea successfully tested a submarine-launched ballistic missile, firing the missile over 300 miles from a submerged submarine;

Whereas, on September 9, 2016, North Korea conducted its fifth nuclear test, which it claimed was a warhead that could be miniaturized for its ballistic missiles;

Whereas, on September 15, 2016, Admiral Harry Harris, Commander of U.S. Pacific Command, stated “Combining nuclear warheads with ballistic missile technology in the hands of a volatile leader like Kim Jong-un, is a recipe for disaster.”;

Whereas, on September 16, 2016, Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter stated “Everyone can see that North Korea is determined to try to expand its missile threat to the peninsula, to the region, and to the United States.”;

Whereas in 2016 North Korea willfully and repeatedly violated multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions, through its nuclear tests, missile tests, and satellite launch;

Whereas, on January 6, 2017, Deputy Secretary of State Antony Blinken stated that North Korea had conducted 24 missile tests in the past year, as well as two nuclear tests and “in our assessment, we have a qualitative improvement in their capabilities in the past year as a result of this unprecedented level of activity”;

Whereas, on January 8, 2017, North Korea declared that it is ready to test-launch an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM);

Whereas, on February 11, 2017, North Korea launched an intermediate-range ballistic missile off its eastern coast while President Donald Trump hosted Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on an official visit to the United States;

Whereas, on February 18, 2017, the People’s Republic of China announced that it would suspend all coal imports from North Korea, a significant source of revenue to the North Korean regime;

Whereas, on February 27, 2017, the United Nations Panel of Experts on North Korea determined that “The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is flouting sanctions through trade in prohibited goods, with evasion techniques that are increasing in scale, scope and sophistication.”;

Whereas, on March 6, 2017, North Korea launched four intermediate range missiles, three of which landed approximately 200 miles off the coast of Japan;

Whereas South Korea and the United States have made an alliance decision to deploy the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system as a self-defensive measure to ensure the security of South Korea and its people,

and to protect alliance military forces from the growing threat of North Korea's nuclear weapons and ballistic missile program; and

Whereas a nuclear North Korea with a functional and operational intercontinental ballistic missile program would pose a direct threat to the United States and United States interests: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert the following:

- 1 That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) condemns North Korea's development of
- 3 multiple intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs);
- 4 (2) welcomes the deployment of the Terminal
- 5 High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system in
- 6 South Korea to counter North Korea's missile
- 7 threat, which supports an alliance security decision;
- 8 (3) urges the Government of the People's Re-
- 9 public of China to immediately cease its diplomatic
- 10 intimidation and economic coercion against South
- 11 Korea in an attempt to block the THAAD deploy-
- 12 ment;
- 13 (4) reaffirms the United States support for a
- 14 layered, integrated, multi-tier missile defense system
- 15 to protect Americans and allies in Northeast Asia;
- 16 (5) supports continued bilateral security co-
- 17 operation between the United States and South

1 Korea and the consideration of additional measures
2 to strengthen the alliance, including expanded for-
3 eign military sales, joint exercises, and other actions
4 as appropriate;

5 (6) reaffirms, in view of the ICBM threat by
6 North Korea, the commitment of the United States
7 to its alliances and to trilateral cooperation with
8 South Korea and Japan, which is critical for the
9 preservation of peace and stability in Northeast Asia
10 and throughout the world;

11 (7) supports and urges the full implementation
12 of the intelligence sharing agreement between Japan
13 and South Korea signed on November 23, 2016,
14 concerning the direct exchange of intelligence on
15 North Korean threats;

16 (8) calls upon the People's Republic of China to
17 use its considerable leverage to pressure North Ko-
18 rean leaders to cease their provocative behavior and
19 abandon and dismantle their nuclear and missile
20 programs, and comply with all relevant United Na-
21 tions Security Council resolutions;

22 (9) calls on the United States to fully enforce
23 all existing economic sanctions on North Korea and
24 to seek to continuously adapt the sanctions regime

1 to address evasive techniques employed by the North
2 Korean regime; and

3 (10) calls on the Secretary of State to under-
4 take a comprehensive and rigorous diplomatic effort
5 to urge allies and other countries to fully enforce,
6 and build upon, existing international sanctions on
7 North Korea.



115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 137

Honoring the life of Shimon Peres.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 16, 2017

Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DONOVAN, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILIANNA, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Mr. MOULTON, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. ROKITA, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCHLAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. TORRES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. ZELDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Honoring the life of Shimon Peres.

Whereas Shimon Peres was born as Szymon Perski on August 21, 1923, in Vishnev, Poland, today part of Belarus;

Whereas in 1934, he and his family emigrated to Israel, then the British-controlled Palestinian Mandate;

Whereas Peres joined the pre-cursor to the Israeli army, the Haganah, helped found Kibbutz Geva, and became involved in the Hanoar Haoved youth movement;

- Whereas in 1945, Peres joined the Young Guard of Mapai, the political party that later became the Labor Party, and was elected to the steering committee;
- Whereas in 1945, Peres married Sonia Gelman, to whom he was married for more than 60 years until her passing in 2011;
- Whereas in 1952, Peres was appointed deputy director general of the Defense Ministry of the State of Israel;
- Whereas Peres was elected as a Mapai member to the Knesset in 1959, where he would go on to serve for 50 years;
- Whereas Peres, with David Ben-Gurion, worked to establish the labor party in 1968;
- Whereas Peres served in the Golda Meir government in various positions;
- Whereas Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin appointed Peres as defense minister in 1974;
- Whereas Peres led the labor party to victory in 1984, upon which he became Prime Minister, and then foreign minister in the unity government created with the Likud party;
- Whereas Peres worked to achieve a peace agreement with the PLO and successfully negotiated the Oslo Accords, which were signed in 1993;
- Whereas for his work on the Oslo Accords Peres, along with Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1994;
- Whereas upon the murder of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1995, Peres assumed the role of Prime Minister and

led the country through a difficult period of mourning and unrest;

Whereas in 1996, Peres founded the Peres Center for Peace, dedicated to promoting peace-building and cooperation between Israelis and Palestinians;

Whereas in 2007, now a member of the Kadima party, Peres was elected as Israel's ninth President;

Whereas in July 2012, Peres was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas in May 2014, Peres was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal;

Whereas Peres passed away on September 28, 2016, in Israel, leaving a legacy of strong leadership and dedication to achieving peace; and

Whereas Peres is survived by his three children and multiple grandchildren and great-grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) extends its deepest sympathies to the people
3 of Israel and to the family of Shimon Peres in their
4 bereavement; and

5 (2) honors the dedication Peres showed to serv-
6 ing his country and preserving the security, pros-
7 perity, and peace of the State of Israel.

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 145

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the fight
against corruption in Central America.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 16, 2017

Mrs. TORRES (for herself, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SIRES, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives
regarding the fight against corruption in Central America.

Whereas according to Transparency International's 2016 Corruption Perception Index, the citizens of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama perceive high levels of government corruption;

Whereas widespread corruption in Central America weakens citizens' faith in public institutions, limits government capacity to advance development goals, and allows drug traffickers and other criminals to thrive;

Whereas the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) was created at the request of the Guatemalan Government in 2007, and has strengthened

the capacity of Guatemalan institutions, especially the Office of the Attorney General, to combat corruption;

Whereas the Office of the Attorney General of Guatemala, under the leadership of Thelma Aldana, and CICIG, under the leadership of Iván Velásquez, have recently collaborated to investigate and prosecute a series of corruption cases involving high-level government officials, demonstrating that it is possible for governments in Central America to confront entrenched corruption, and that no one is above the law;

Whereas the Attorney General of El Salvador, Douglas Meléndez, has made significant progress in tackling corruption at the highest levels;

Whereas after thousands of Hondurans joined street protests against corruption and in favor of an International Commission against Impunity in Honduras, the Honduran Government reached an agreement with the Organization of American States to create the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH);

Whereas MACCIH, under the leadership of Juan Jiménez, has begun to assist the Office of the Attorney General of Honduras, under the leadership of Oscar Chinchilla, with the investigation into the more than \$300,000,000 that was embezzled from the Institute of Social Security; and

Whereas the leadership of CICIG and MACCIH and the attorneys general of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador have faced significant challenges, including credible threats against their lives, attempts to publicly discredit their work, or efforts to remove them from their posts: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives, that—

2 (1) combating corruption in the Northern Tri-
3 angle must remain a top policy priority for the
4 United States in Central America;

5 (2) the International Commission against Impu-
6 nity in Guatemala (CICIG) and the Mission to Sup-
7 port the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in
8 Honduras (MACCIH) are important contributions to
9 this effort;

10 (3) the Government of Guatemala is urged to
11 continue to cooperate with CICIG and the Govern-
12 ment of Honduras is urged to continue to cooperate
13 with MACCIH; and

14 (4) the Governments of Honduras, Guatemala,
15 and El Salvador are urged to—

16 (A) publicly support efforts to fight cor-
17 ruption;

18 (B) respect the independence of the judi-
19 cial branch and the Office of the Attorney Gen-
20 eral; and

21 (C) ensure that the Office of the Attorney
22 General in each Northern Triangle country re-
23 ceives sufficient domestic budget allocations to
24 carry out their core responsibilities and that

1 budgeted funds are delivered in a timely man-
2 ner.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 145
OFFERED BY M .**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas according to Transparency International's 2016 Corruption Perception Index, the citizens of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua perceive high levels of government corruption;

Whereas widespread corruption in Central America weakens citizens' faith in public institutions, limits government capacity to advance development goals, and allows drug traffickers and other criminals to thrive;

Whereas the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) was created at the request of the Guatemalan Government in 2007, and has strengthened the capacity of Guatemalan institutions, especially the Office of the Attorney General, to combat corruption;

Whereas the Office of the Attorney General of Guatemala and CICIG have recently collaborated to investigate and prosecute a series of corruption cases involving high-level government officials, demonstrating that it is possible for governments in Central America to confront entrenched corruption, and that no one is above the law;

Whereas the Attorney General of El Salvador has made significant progress in tackling corruption at the highest levels;

Whereas after thousands of Hondurans joined street protests against corruption and in favor of an International Commission against Impunity in Honduras, the Honduran Government reached an agreement with the Organization of American States to create the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIIH);

Whereas MACCIII has begun to assist the Office of the Attorney General of Honduras with the investigation into the more than \$300,000,000 that was embezzled from the Institute of Social Security; and

Whereas the leadership of CICIG and MACCIIH and the attorneys general of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador have faced significant challenges, including credible threats against their lives, attempts to publicly discredit their work, or efforts to remove them from their posts: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert the following:

- 1 That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) reaffirms that combating corruption in the
- 3 Northern Triangle is an important policy interest for
- 4 the United States;
- 5 (2) acknowledges that the International Com-
- 6 mission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG)
- 7 and the Mission to Support the Fight against Cor-
- 8 ruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIII) are

1 currently making important contributions to this ef-
2 fort;

3 (3) urges the Government of Guatemala to con-
4 tinue to cooperate with CICIG and the Government
5 of Honduras to continue to cooperate with
6 MACCIH; and

7 (4) encourages the Governments of Honduras,
8 Guatemala, and El Salvador to—

9 (A) publicly support efforts to fight cor-
10 ruption;

11 (B) respect the independence of the judi-
12 cial branch and the Office of the Attorney Gen-
13 eral; and

14 (C) ensure that the Office of the Attorney
15 General in each Northern Triangle country re-
16 ceives sufficient domestic budget allocations to
17 carry out its core responsibilities and that
18 budgeted funds are delivered in a timely man-
19 ner.

⊗

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 187

Relating to efforts to respond to the famine in South Sudan.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 9, 2017

Ms. BASS (for herself, Ms. LEE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. TORRES, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. HASTINGS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Relating to efforts to respond to the famine in South Sudan.

Whereas, on February 20, 2017, famine was formally declared in parts of South Sudan;

Whereas South Sudan is the world's newest nation and for the past three years has experienced an ongoing armed conflict and the deliberate hindrance by the Government of South Sudan of humanitarian access to opposition communities in need;

Whereas due to this deliberate action South Sudan is experiencing a “man-made” famine currently affecting 100,000 people;

Whereas according to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) food insecurity is already prevalent in South Sudan and the ongoing conflict is exacerbating the situation;

Whereas the United Nations has reported that 4,900,000 people, over 40 percent of the population, are in urgent need of food, agriculture, and nutritional assistance;

Whereas there are 1,900,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in South Sudan and according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) an average of approximately 2,400 South Sudanese refugees arrive in Uganda every day;

Whereas 1,000,000 children in South Sudan are suffering from malnutrition in part due to the deliberate actions of the Government of South Sudan, at the same time according to United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) there are more than 17,000 child soldiers forced into combat;

Whereas an anticipated 5,500,000 people are at risk for starvation by mid-year and without urgent humanitarian intervention civilians will continue to die from acute malnutrition and millions more will remain at risk;

Whereas failure to act prior to the upcoming rainy season May to August, will further impede humanitarian efforts; and

Whereas the areas where famine has been declared have seen some of the most intense fighting; Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That—

1 (1) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
2 tives that—

3 (A) the Administrator of the United States
4 Agency for International Development should
5 increase emergency funding by \$100,000,000
6 (or such funds as may be necessary) in March
7 2017 to respond to the famine in South Sudan
8 by providing food and other essential resources
9 and to collaborate with international relief orga-
10 nizations, such as the World Food Program and
11 others in an effort to reach vulnerable popu-
12 lations; and

13 (B) the Administrator of the United States
14 Agency for International Development should
15 provide emergency food assistance under the
16 Food for Peace Act, including wheat, rice, corn,
17 and sorghum; and

18 (2) the House of Representatives—

19 (A) calls upon the Government of South
20 Sudan to declare and observe a cessation of
21 hostilities to allow food and essential supplies to
22 reach affected civilians;

23 (B) urges specifically that the Government
24 of South Sudan allow immediate and unre-

1 stricted humanitarian access to southern Unity,
2 where the famine is currently underway;

3 (C) condemns all threats and violence
4 against civilian populations and aid workers;
5 and

6 (D) supports efforts of the United States
7 Government, working with partners in the
8 international community, including the United
9 Nations, the African Union, and the European
10 Union to facilitate humanitarian access to af-
11 fected areas, and encourages greater diplomatic
12 pressure on the parties to return to the negotia-
13 tion table to stop the violence, and to allow full
14 humanitarian access.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 187
OFFERED BY MS. BASS OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas on February 20, 2017, famine was formally declared in parts of South Sudan;

Whereas South Sudan is the world's newest nation and for the past three years has experienced an ongoing armed conflict and the deliberate hindrance by the Government of South Sudan of humanitarian access to opposition communities in need;

Whereas due to this deliberate action on the part of the Government of South Sudan and the armed opposition to prolong the conflict South Sudan is experiencing a "man-made" famine currently affecting 100,000 people;

Whereas according to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) food insecurity is already prevalent in South Sudan and the ongoing conflict is exacerbating the situation;

Whereas the United Nations has reported that 4,900,000 people, over 40 percent of the population, are in urgent need of food, agriculture, and nutritional assistance;

Whereas there are 1,900,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in South Sudan and according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) an average of approximately 2,400 South Sudanese refugees arrive in Uganda every day;

Whereas 1,000,000 children in South Sudan are suffering from malnutrition in part due to the deliberate actions of the Government of South Sudan, at the same time according to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) there are more than 17,000 child soldiers forced into combat;

Whereas an anticipated 5,500,000 people are at risk for starvation by mid-year and without urgent humanitarian intervention civilians will continue to die from acute malnutrition and millions more will remain at risk;

Whereas failure to act prior to the upcoming rainy season May to August, will further impede humanitarian efforts;

Whereas the areas where famine has been declared have seen some of the most intense fighting;

Whereas USAID has been a leading provider of humanitarian support to South Sudan, including more than 620,000 tons of life-saving food assistance since the conflict broke out in 2013; and

Whereas support provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, and the World Food Program have been critical in reducing the number of civilians at risk of severe malnutrition: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert the following:

- 1 That—
- 2 (1) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
- 3 tives that—

1 (A) the Administrator of the United States
2 Agency for International Development should
3 continue to provide immediate and robust as-
4 sistance to respond to the famine in South
5 Sudan by providing food and other essential re-
6 sources and to collaborate with international re-
7 lief organizations, such as World Food Program
8 and others in an effort to reach vulnerable pop-
9 ulations; and

10 (B) the Administrator of the United States
11 Agency for International Development should
12 be encouraged to continue to provide des-
13 perately needed and locally appropriate food aid
14 through the Food for Peace and Emergency
15 Food Security Programs; and

16 (2) the House of Representatives—

17 (A) calls upon the Government of South
18 Sudan to declare and observe a cessation of
19 hostilities to allow food and essential supplies to
20 reach affected civilians;

21 (B) urges specifically that the Government
22 of South Sudan allow immediate and unre-
23 stricted humanitarian access to southern Unity,
24 where the famine is currently underway;

1 (C) condemns all threats and violence
2 against civilian populations and aid workers, in-
3 cluding the over 70 humanitarian aid workers
4 killed since the conflict began and the brutal at-
5 tack by the South Sudanese military on human-
6 itarian aid workers, including Americans, at the
7 Terrain Camp in July 2016;

8 (D) condemns the multiple instances in
9 which security forces have looted humanitarian
10 assistance destined for civilians in need; and

11 (E) supports effort of the United States
12 Government, working with partners in the
13 international community, including the United
14 Nations, the African Union, and the European
15 Union, to facilitate humanitarian access to af-
16 fected areas, and encourages greater diplomatic
17 pressure on the parties to return to the negotia-
18 tion table to stop the violence, and to allow full
19 humanitarian access.



115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 390

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. PITTSINGER, Mr. BILLIRAKIS, 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 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 “Iraq and Syria Geno-
5 cide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act of 2017”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

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

11 (2) Secretary of State Kerry stated in the
12 “Atrocities Prevention Report”, transmitted to Con-
13 gress on March 17, 2016, “The Department of State
14 has a longstanding commitment to providing support
15 for the urgent humanitarian needs of conflict-af-
16 fected populations in Iraq, Syria, and across the
17 world, including but not limited to members of eth-
18 nic and religious minorities.”.

19 (3) The Independent International Commission
20 of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic stated in its
21 February 3, 2016, report, “The Government has
22 committed the crimes against humanity of extermi-
23 nation, murder, rape or other forms of sexual vio-
24 lence, torture, imprisonment, enforced disappearance
25 and other inhuman acts. Based on the same con-
26 duct, war crimes have also been committed. Both

1 Jabhat Al-Nusra and some anti-Government armed
2 groups have committed the war crimes of murder,
3 cruel treatment, and torture.”.

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

11 (5) There were an estimated 800,000 to
12 1,400,000 Christians in Iraq in 2002, 500,000 in
13 2013, and less than 250,000 in 2015, according to
14 the annual International Religious Freedom Reports
15 of the Department of State.

16 (6) Although Christians were an estimated
17 eight to 10 percent of the 21,000,000 person popu-
18 lation of Syria in 2010, “media and other reports of
19 Christians fleeing the country as a result of the civil
20 war suggest the Christian population is now consid-
21 erably lower” as of 2015, according to the annual
22 International Religious Freedom Reports of the De-
23 partment of State.

24 (7) The Chaldean Catholic Archdiocese of Erbil
25 (Iraq) is an example of an entity that has not re-

1 ceived funding from any government and has been
2 providing assistance to internally displaced families
3 of Yezidis, Muslims, and Christians, including food,
4 resettlement from tents to permanent housing, and
5 rent for Yezidis, medical care and education for
6 Yezidis and Muslims through clinics, schools, and a
7 university that are open to all, and some form of
8 these types of assistance to all of the estimated
9 10,500 internally displaced Christian families, more
10 than 70,000 people, in the greater Erbil region.

11 (8) In fiscal year 2015, the United States Gov-
12 ernment admitted to the United States through the
13 United States Refugee Admissions Program persons
14 from Priority 2 groups of special humanitarian con-
15 cern, as designated by Congress, including—

16 (A) Jews, Evangelical Christians, Ukrain-
17 ian Catholics, and Ukrainian Orthodox, from
18 the former Soviet Union;

19 (B) Iraqis at risk because they were, or
20 are, employed in Iraq by the United States
21 Government, a media or nongovernmental orga-
22 nization headquartered in the United States, or
23 an organization or entity that received funding
24 from the United States Government, or are re-
25 lated to someone who is, or was, so employed;

- 1 (C) religious minorities in Iran; and
- 2 (D) members of other groups designated
- 3 by the United States Government, including—
- 4 (i) former political prisoners, active
- 5 members of persecuted religious minorities,
- 6 human rights activists, and forced labor
- 7 conscripts in Cuba;
- 8 (ii) minors in Honduras, El Salvador,
- 9 and Guatemala;
- 10 (iii) ethnic minorities from Burma in
- 11 Malaysia;
- 12 (iv) Bhutanese in Nepal; and
- 13 (v) Congolese in Rwanda.
- 14 (9) Through the United States Refugee Admis-
- 15 sions Program, the United States Government—
- 16 (A) admitted 12,676 Iraqi refugees in fis-
- 17 cal year 2015, including at least 2,113 Chris-
- 18 tians and 213 Yezidis;
- 19 (B) admitted 9,880 Iraqi refugees in fiscal
- 20 year 2016, including at least 1,524 Christians
- 21 and 393 Yezidis;
- 22 (C) admitted 1,682 Syrian refugees in fis-
- 23 cal year 2015, including at least 30 Christians;
- 24 and

1 (D) admitted 12,587 Syrian refugees in
2 fiscal year 2016, including at least 64 Chris-
3 tians and 24 Yezidis.

4 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

5 In this Act:

6 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
7 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
8 mittees” means—

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

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

17 (2) **CAPACITY-BUILDING.**—The term “capacity-
18 building”, with respect to cases of genocide, crimes
19 against humanity, war crimes, and terrorism in Iraq
20 or Syria, means developing domestic skills to effi-
21 ciently adjudicate such cases, consistent with due
22 process and respect for the rule of law, through the
23 use of experts in international criminal investiga-
24 tions and experts in international criminal law to
25 partner with, mentor, provide technical advice for,

1 formally train, and provide equipment and infra-
2 structure where necessary and appropriate to, inves-
3 tigators and judicial personnel in Iraq, including the
4 Kurdistan region of Iraq, and domestic investigators
5 and lawyers in Syria.

6 (3) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The
7 term “foreign terrorist organization” mean an orga-
8 nization designated by the Secretary of State as a
9 foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section
10 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
11 U.S.C. 1189(a)).

12 (4) HUMANITARIAN, STABILIZATION, AND RE-
13 COVERY NEEDS.—The term “humanitarian, sta-
14 bilization, and recovery needs”, with respect to an
15 individual, includes water, sanitation, hygiene, food
16 security and nutrition, shelter and housing, medical,
17 education, and psychosocial needs.

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

21 (6) INTERNATIONALIZED DOMESTIC COURT.—
22 The term “internationalized domestic court” means
23 a domestic court with the support of international
24 advisers.

1 **SEC. 4. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY IN IRAQ**
2 **AND SYRIA.**

3 (a) ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT CERTAIN ENTITIES.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, act-
5 ing through the Assistant Secretary for Democracy,
6 Human Rights, and Labor, the Assistant Secretary
7 for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
8 Affairs, and Administrator of the United States
9 Agency for International Development, shall provide
10 assistance, including financial assistance, to support
11 entities that are taking the actions described in
12 paragraph (2) with respect to individuals who are
13 suspected to have committed genocide, crimes
14 against humanity, or war crimes in Iraq since Janu-
15 ary 2014 or Syria since March 2011.

16 (2) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—The actions de-
17 scribed in this paragraph are the following:

18 (A) Conducting criminal investigations.

19 (B) Developing investigative and judicial
20 capacities.

21 (C) Collecting evidence.

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

25 (E) Capacity-building.

1 (3) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts au-
2 thorized to be appropriated or otherwise made avail-
3 able for programs, projects, and activities carried
4 out by the Assistant Secretary for Democracy,
5 Human Rights, and Labor and the Assistant Sec-
6 retary for International Narcotics and Law Enforce-
7 ment Affairs are authorized to be made available to
8 carry out this subsection.

9 (b) ACTIONS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The Sec-
10 retary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General,
11 the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of
12 the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall seek to encour-
13 age governments of foreign countries—

14 (1) to include in appropriate security databases
15 and security screening procedures of such countries
16 information to identify individuals who are suspected
17 to have committed genocide, crimes against human-
18 ity, or war crimes in Iraq since January 2014 or
19 Syria since March 2011, including individuals who
20 are suspected to be members of foreign terrorist or-
21 ganizations operating within Iraq or Syria; and

22 (2) to prosecute such individuals for genocide,
23 crimes against humanity, or war crimes, as appro-
24 priate.

1 (c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL STATUTES.—The
2 Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of
3 State, shall conduct a review of existing criminal statutes
4 concerning genocide, crimes against humanity, and war
5 crimes to determine the following:

6 (1) The extent to which United States courts
7 are currently authorized by statute to exercise juris-
8 diction over such crimes where the direct perpetra-
9 tors, accomplices, or victims are United States na-
10 tionals, United States residents, or persons phys-
11 ically present in the territory of the United States
12 either during the commission of the crime or subse-
13 quent to the commission of the crime.

14 (2) What statutes are currently in effect that
15 would apply to conduct constituting war crimes or
16 crimes against humanity, and whether those statutes
17 provide for extraterritorial jurisdiction, what the
18 statute of limitations for offenses under such stat-
19 utes are, what penalties apply under such statutes,
20 and whether offenders would be subject to extra-
21 dition or mutual legal assistance treaties.

22 (3) The extent to which the absence of criminal
23 statutes defining the crimes, or granting jurisdiction,
24 would impede the prosecution of genocide, crimes
25 against humanity, and war crimes in United States

1 courts, including when United States military forces
2 capture persons outside the United States known to
3 have committed such crimes in a third country that
4 is either unable or unwilling to prosecute the crimes.

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

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

14 (e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
15 gress that an appropriate amount of the additional
16 amount made available under the heading “Economic
17 Support Fund” in title II of division B of the Further
18 Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act,
19 2017 (Public Law 114–254) should be made available to
20 carry out subsection (a).

1 **SEC. 5. IDENTIFICATION OF AND ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS**
2 **HUMANITARIAN, STABILIZATION, AND RE-**
3 **COVERY NEEDS OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN**
4 **IRAQ AND SYRIA.**

5 (a) IDENTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State, in
6 consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Amba-
7 sador at Large for International Religious Freedom, the
8 Special Advisor for Religious Minorities in the Near East
9 and South/Central Asia, the Assistant Secretary for Popu-
10 lation, Refugees, and Migration, the Administrator of the
11 United States Agency for International Development, and
12 Director of National Intelligence, shall identify the fol-
13 lowing:

14 (1) The threats of persecution and other warn-
15 ing signs of genocide, crimes against humanity, and
16 war crimes against individuals—

17 (A) who are or were nationals and resi-
18 dents of Iraq or Syria, and are members of the
19 religious or ethnic groups that are minorities in
20 Iraq, or minorities in Syria, and with respect to
21 which the Secretary of State has determined
22 the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has
23 committed genocide, crimes against humanity,
24 or war crimes in Iraq or Syria since January
25 2014; or

1 (B) who are members of other religious or
2 ethnic groups that are minorities in Iraq, or mi-
3 norities in Syria and are identified by the Sec-
4 retary of State (or the Secretary's designee) as
5 persecuted groups.

6 (2) The humanitarian, stabilization, and recov-
7 ery needs of individuals described in paragraph (1).

8 (3) The religious and ethnic groups that are mi-
9 norities in Iraq, or are minorities in Syria, with re-
10 spect to which the Secretary of State has determined
11 ISIS has committed genocide, crimes against hu-
12 manity, or war crimes in Iraq or Syria since Janu-
13 ary 2014, or are other religious or ethnic groups
14 that are minorities in Iraq, or are minorities in
15 Syria, identified by the Secretary of State (or the
16 Secretary's designee) as a persecuted group, and are
17 at risk of forced migration, within or across the bor-
18 ders of Iraq, or Syria, or a country of first asylum,
19 and the primary reasons for such risk.

20 (4) The assistance provided by the United
21 States to address humanitarian, stabilization, and
22 recovery needs of individuals described in paragraph
23 (1) and groups described in paragraph (3), including
24 assistance to mitigate the risks of forced migration
25 of such persons and groups from Iraq or Syria.

1 (5) The mechanisms of the United States Gov-
2 ernment to identify, assess, and respond to humani-
3 tarian, stabilization, and recovery needs, and risks of
4 forced migration, of individuals described in para-
5 graph (1) and groups described in paragraph (3).

6 (6) The assistance provided by or through the
7 United Nations, including the Funding Facility for
8 Immediate Stabilization and Funding Facility for
9 Expanded Stabilization, to address humanitarian,
10 stabilization, and recovery needs of individuals de-
11 scribed in paragraph (1) and groups described in
12 paragraph (3), including assistance to mitigate the
13 risks of forced migration of such individuals and
14 groups within or across the borders of Iraq, or
15 Syria, or a country of first asylum from Iraq or
16 Syria.

17 (7) The entities, including faith-based entities,
18 that are providing assistance to address humani-
19 tarian, stabilization, and recovery needs of individ-
20 uals described in paragraph (1) and groups de-
21 scribed in paragraph (3).

22 (8) If the United States Government—

23 (A) is funding entities described in para-
24 graph (7) for purposes of providing assistance

1 described in such paragraph, the sources of
2 such funding; and

3 (B) is not funding entities described in
4 paragraph (7) for purposes of providing assist-
5 ance described in such paragraph, a justifica-
6 tion for not funding such entities, including
7 whether funding such entities is prohibited
8 under United States law.

9 (b) ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION.—In carrying out
10 subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult with,
11 and consider credible information from, individuals de-
12 scribed in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) and entities de-
13 scribed in paragraph (7) of such subsection.

14 (c) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State and Ad-
15 ministrator of the United States Agency for International
16 Development shall provide assistance, including cash as-
17 sistance, to support entities described in paragraph (7) of
18 subsection (a) that the Secretary and Administrator deter-
19 mine are effectively providing assistance described in such
20 paragraph, including entities that have received funding
21 from the United States Government for such purposes be-
22 fore the date of the enactment of this Act.

23 (d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
24 gress that an appropriate amount of the additional
25 amount made available under the heading “Economic

1 Support Fund” in title II of division B of the Further
2 Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act,
3 2017 (Public Law 114–254) should be made available to
4 carry out subsection (c).

5 **SEC. 6. REFUGEE ADMISSIONS OF NATIONALS AND RESI-**
6 **DENTS OF IRAQ OR SYRIA.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Aliens who are, or were, a na-
8 tional and a resident of Iraq or Syria, and who share com-
9 mon characteristics that identify them as targets of perse-
10 cution on account of membership in a religious or ethnic
11 minority in that country, in particular being survivors of
12 genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes, or
13 being the surviving spouse or child of an individual who
14 was killed by a perpetrator of such a crime—

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

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

19 (b) IN-COUNTRY AND OUT-OF-COUNTRY PROC-
20 ESSING.—Aliens described in subsection (a) shall be al-
21 lowed to apply, and interview, for admission to the United
22 States through refugee processing mechanisms in coun-
23 tries where aliens may apply, and interview, for admission
24 to the United States as refugees.

1 (c) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—
2 Aliens who qualify under this section for Priority 2 proc-
3 essing under the refugee resettlement priority system may
4 only be admitted to the United States after satisfying the
5 requirements of section 207 of the Immigration and Na-
6 tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) and having cleared a back-
7 ground check and appropriate screening, as determined by
8 the Secretary of Homeland Security.

9 (d) WAIVER OF CERTAIN GROUNDS OF INADMIS-
10 SIBILITY.—In the case of an alien described in subsection
11 (a), the Secretary of State, after consultation with the At-
12 torney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security,
13 or the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation
14 with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, may
15 waive, in such Secretary's sole and unreviewable discre-
16 tion, paragraph (3)(B) (other than clause (i)(II)) of sec-
17 tion 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
18 U.S.C. 1182(a)) with respect to activities undertaken by
19 such an alien in the course of avoiding or evading persecu-
20 tion by an organization described in section
21 212(a)(3)(B)(vi) of such Act (8 U.S.C.
22 1182(a)(3)(B)(vi)).

23 (e) CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY.—The Foreign Oper-
24 ations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appro-
25 priations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-167) is amended—

1 (1) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

2 (A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and
3 2016” and inserting “2016, 2017, and 2018”;
4 and

5 (B) in subsection (c), by striking “2016.”
6 each place it appears and inserting “2018.”;
7 and

8 (2) in section 599E(b)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1255 note),
9 by striking “2016,” and inserting “2018.”.

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

14 **SEC. 7. REPORTS.**

15 (a) **SECTION 4(a) AND (b) REPORT.**—Not later than
16 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
17 Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congres-
18 sional committees a report on the following:

19 (1) A detailed description of the efforts taken,
20 and efforts proposed to be taken, by the Secretary
21 of State to implement section 4(a) and section 4(b).

22 (2) An assessment of the feasibility and advis-
23 ability of prosecuting individuals who are suspected
24 to have committed genocide, crimes against human-
25 ity, or war crimes in Iraq since January 2014 or

1 Syria since March 2011 in domestic courts in Iraq,
2 hybrid courts, and internationalized domestic courts,
3 and of the capacity-building, and other measures,
4 needed to ensure effective criminal investigations of
5 such individuals.

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

10 (1) The results of the review conducted under
11 section 4(c).

12 (2) Such recommendations for legislative and
13 administrative actions to implement the results of
14 the review as the Attorney General determines ap-
15 propriate.

16 (c) SECTIONS 5 AND 6 REPORT.—Not later than 30
17 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
18 retary of State shall submit to the appropriate congres-
19 sional committees a report on the following:

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

23 (2) A detailed description of the identifications
24 under section 5(a).

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

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



**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 390
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Iraq and Syria Geno-
3 cide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act of 2017”.

4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) Religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq and
7 Syria are persecuted groups, and the Secretary of
8 State of State declared on March 17, 2016, that
9 Daesh, also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and
10 Syria (ISIS), was responsible for genocide, crimes
11 against humanity, and other atrocity crimes against
12 several of these groups, including Christians and
13 Yezidis.

14 (2) According to the Department of State’s an-
15 nual reports on international religious freedom, the
16 number of Christians living in Iraq has dropped
17 from an estimated 800,000 to 1,400,000 in 2002 to
18 fewer than 250,000 in 2015.

1 (3) The annual reports on international reli-
2 gious freedom further suggest that Christian com-
3 munities living in Syria, which had accounted for be-
4 tween eight and ten percent of Syria’s total popu-
5 lation in 2010, are now “considerably” smaller as a
6 result of the civil war.

7 (4) Local communities and entities have sought
8 to mitigate the impact of violence directed against
9 religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq and Syria, in-
10 cluding the Chaldean Catholic Archdiocese of Erbil
11 (Kurdistan Region of Iraq), which has used private
12 funds to provide assistance to internally displaced
13 Christians, Yezidis, and Muslims throughout the
14 greater Erbil region, while growing needs and dimin-
15 ishing resources have made it increasingly difficult
16 to continue these efforts.

17 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

18 In this Act:

19 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
20 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
21 mittees” means—

22 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
23 Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on
24 Homeland Security, and the Permanent Select

1 Committee on Intelligence of the House of Rep-
2 resentatives; and

3 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
4 the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee
5 on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-
6 fairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence
7 of the Senate.

8 (2) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The
9 term “foreign terrorist organization” mean an orga-
10 nization designated by the Secretary of State as a
11 foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section
12 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
13 U.S.C. 1189(a)).

14 (3) HUMANITARIAN, STABILIZATION, AND RE-
15 COVERY NEEDS.—The term “humanitarian, sta-
16 bilization, and recovery needs”, with respect to an
17 individual, includes water, sanitation, hygiene, food
18 security and nutrition, shelter and housing, recon-
19 struction, medical, education, and psychosocial
20 needs.

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

24 (5) INTERNATIONALIZED DOMESTIC COURT.—
25 The term “internationalized domestic court” means

1 a domestic court with the support of international
2 advisers.

3 **SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

4 It is the policy of the United States to ensure that
5 assistance for humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery
6 needs is directed toward those individuals and commu-
7 nities with the greatest need, including those individuals
8 from communities of religious and ethnic minorities, and
9 communities of religious and ethnic minorities, that have
10 been identified as being at risk of persecution, forced mi-
11 gration, acts of genocide, crimes against humanity, or war
12 crimes.

13 **SEC. 5. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY IN IRAQ
14 AND SYRIA FOR ACTS OF GENOCIDE, CRIMES
15 AGAINST HUMANITY, AND WAR CRIMES.**

16 (a) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State and the
17 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
18 national Development are authorized to provide assist-
19 ance, including financial and technical assistance, as nec-
20 essary and appropriate to support the efforts of entities,
21 including nongovernmental organizations with expertise in
22 international criminal investigations and law, to undertake
23 the following activities to address crimes of genocide,
24 crimes against humanity, or war crimes, and their con-
25 stituent crimes, in Iraq since January 2014:

1 (1) The conduct of criminal investigations.

2 (2) The development of indigenous investigative
3 and judicial skills, including by partnering, directly
4 mentoring, and providing equipment and infrastruc-
5 ture where necessary, for the purpose of effectively
6 adjudicating cases consistent with due process and
7 respect for the rule of law.

8 (3) The collection and preservation of evidence
9 and the chain of evidence, including for use in pros-
10 ecutions in domestic courts, hybrid courts, and inter-
11 nationalized domestic courts, consistent with the ac-
12 tivities described in subsection (b).

13 (b) ACTIONS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The Sec-
14 retary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General,
15 the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of Na-
16 tional Intelligence, and the Director of the Federal Bureau
17 of Investigation, shall encourage governments of foreign
18 countries—

19 (1) to include in appropriate security databases
20 and security screening procedures of such countries
21 information to identify individuals who are suspected
22 to have committed crimes of genocide, crimes
23 against humanity, or war crimes, and their con-
24 stituent crimes, in Iraq or Syria, including individ-

1 uals who are suspected to be members of foreign ter-
2 rorist organizations operating in Iraq or Syria; and

3 (2) to prosecute such individuals for acts of
4 genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes, as
5 appropriate.

6 (c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL STATUTES.—The
7 Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of
8 State, shall conduct a review of existing criminal statutes
9 concerning genocide, crimes against humanity, and war
10 crimes to determine the following:

11 (1) The extent to which United States courts
12 are currently authorized by statute to exercise juris-
13 diction over such crimes where the direct perpetra-
14 tors, accomplices, or victims are United States na-
15 tionals, United States residents, or persons phys-
16 ically present in territory of the United States either
17 during the commission of the crime or subsequent to
18 the commission of the crime.

19 (2) The statutes that are currently in effect
20 that would apply to conduct constituting war crimes
21 or crimes against humanity, whether those statutes
22 provide for extraterritorial jurisdiction, the statute
23 of limitations and the penalties that apply under
24 such statutes, and whether offenders would be sub-

1 ject to extradition or mutual legal assistance trea-
2 ties.

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

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

16 (d) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out subsection (a),
17 the Secretary of State shall consult with and consider
18 credible information from entities described in such sub-
19 section.

20 **SEC. 6. IDENTIFICATION OF AND ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS**
21 **HUMANITARIAN, STABILIZATION, AND RE-**
22 **COVERY NEEDS OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN**
23 **IRAQ AND SYRIA.**

24 (a) IDENTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State, in
25 consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Adminis-

1 trator of the United States Agency for International De-
2 velopment, and Director of National Intelligence, shall
3 seek to identify the following:

4 (1) The threats of persecution and other early-
5 warning indicators of genocide, crimes against hu-
6 manity, and war crimes against individuals—

7 (A) who are or were nationals and resi-
8 dents of Iraq or Syria, are members of religious
9 or ethnic minority groups in such countries,
10 and with respect to which the Secretary of
11 State has determined ISIS has committed acts
12 of genocide, crimes against humanity, or war
13 crimes since January 2014; or

14 (B) who are members of other religious or
15 ethnic minority groups in Iraq or Syria and are
16 identified by the Secretary of State as per-
17 secuted groups.

18 (2) The religious and ethnic minority groups in
19 Iraq or Syria identified pursuant to paragraph (1)
20 that are at risk of forced migration, within or across
21 the borders of Iraq, Syria, or a country of first asy-
22 lum, and the primary reasons for such risk.

23 (3) The humanitarian, stabilization, and recov-
24 ery needs of individuals described in paragraphs (1)
25 and (2), including the assistance provided by the

1 United States and by the United Nations, respec-
2 tively, to address the humanitarian, stabilization,
3 and recovery needs, and mitigate the risks of forced
4 migration, of individuals described in paragraphs (1)
5 and (2) and assistance provided through the Fund-
6 ing Facility for Immediate Stabilization and Fund-
7 ing Facility for Expanded Stabilization.

8 (4) To the extent practicable and appropriate,
9 the entities, including faith-based entities, that are
10 providing assistance to address the humanitarian,
11 stabilization, and recovery needs of individuals de-
12 scribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) and the extent to
13 which the United States is providing assistance to or
14 through such entities.

15 (b) ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION.—In carrying out
16 subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult with,
17 and consider credible information from, individuals de-
18 scribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such subsection and
19 entities described in paragraph (4) of such subsection.

20 (c) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State and the
21 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
22 national Development are authorized to provide assist-
23 ance, including financial and technical assistance as nec-
24 essary and appropriate, to support entities described in
25 subsection (a)(4) that the Secretary and Administrator de-

1 termine have access, and are capable of effectively man-
2 aging and delivering such assistance, to the individuals de-
3 scribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such subsection.

4 **SEC. 7. REPORTS.**

5 (a) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—Not later than 90
6 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
7 retary of State shall submit to the appropriate congres-
8 sional committees a report on the following:

9 (1) A detailed description of the efforts taken,
10 and efforts proposed to be taken, to implement the
11 provisions of this Act.

12 (2) An assessment of the feasibility and advis-
13 ability of prosecuting individuals for whom credible
14 evidence exists of having committed acts of genocide,
15 crimes against humanity, or war crimes in Iraq since
16 January 2014 or Syria since March 2011 in domes-
17 tic courts in Iraq, hybrid courts, and international-
18 ized domestic courts, and of the measures needed to
19 ensure effective criminal investigations of such indi-
20 viduals, and to effectively collect and preserve evi-
21 dence, and preserve the chain of evidence, for pros-
22 ecution.

23 (3) The results of the review conducted under
24 section 5(e).

1 (4) Recommendations for legislative remedies
2 and administrative actions to facilitate implementa-
3 tion of this Act.

4 (b) FORM.—The report required under this section
5 shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain
6 a classified annex if necessary.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to provide emergency relief for victims of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in Iraq and Syria, for accountability for perpetrators of these crimes, and for other purposes.”.



**AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE
NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 390
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY**

Page 1, line 18, insert before the period at the end the following: “, and the number of Yezidis living in Iraq has dropped from 500,000 in 2013 to 350,000 to 400,000 in 2015”.

Page 2, line 6, insert before the period at the end the following: “, and that the population of approximately 80,000 Yezidis in 2010 may now be larger because of refugees from Iraq”.

Page 4, line 6, after “needs” insert “of individuals who are or were nationals and residents of Iraq or Syria, and of communities from those countries,”.



115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 479

To require a report on the designation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 12, 2017

Mr. POE of Texas (for himself and Mr. SHERMAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To require a report on the designation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism, and for other purposes.

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 "North Korea State
5 Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act of 2017".

6 **SEC. 2. REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT OF**

7 **NORTH KOREA AS A STATE SPONSOR OF TER-**

8 **RORISM.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1 (1) The Government of North Korea was des-
2 ignated a state sponsor of terrorism on January 20,
3 1988, for repeatedly providing support of acts of
4 international terrorism.

5 (2) However, on October 11, 2008, North Ko-
6 rea's designation as a state sponsor of terrorism was
7 rescinded, following commitments by the Govern-
8 ment of North Korea to completely, verifiably, and
9 irreversibly dismantle its nuclear weapons program,
10 yet North Korea has failed to live up to these com-
11 mitments and is continuing to produce ever greater
12 quantities of fissile material for nuclear weapons and
13 periodically conduct testing of nuclear explosive de-
14 vices.

15 (3) Consequences of a state sponsors of ter-
16 rorism designation include a ban on arms-related ex-
17 ports and sales; restrictions on exports of dual-use
18 items; restrictions on foreign assistance; financial
19 sanctions against transactions with the designated
20 government; imposition of miscellaneous trade and
21 other restrictions; and potential liability in United
22 States courts for acts that fall within the terrorism
23 exception of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.
24 The criminal code also prohibits financial trans-
25 actions by United States persons with any govern-

1 ment designated as a state sponsor of terrorism.
2 Issuers of securities must disclose in their public fil-
3 ings any investments in states whose governments
4 sponsor terrorism. Finally, a designation requires
5 United States representatives to oppose any benefits
6 or extensions of credit to any designated government
7 by international financial institutions.

8 (4) On October 22, 2015, Ambassador Sung
9 Kim, Special Representative for North Korea Policy
10 with the U.S. Department of State, testified before
11 the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Ter-
12 rorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade that North Ko-
13 rea’s “conduct poses a growing threat to the United
14 States, our friends in the region, and the global non-
15 proliferation regime” and Ms. Hilary Batjer John-
16 son, Deputy Coordinator for Homeland Security,
17 Screening, and Designations with the U.S. Depart-
18 ment of State noted that “weapon transfers that
19 violate nonproliferation or missile control regimes
20 could be a relevant factor for consideration, depend-
21 ing on the circumstances, consistent with the statu-
22 tory criteria for designation as a state sponsor of
23 terrorism”.

24 (5) The Government of North Korea has har-
25 bored members of the Japanese Red Army since a

1 1970 hijacking and continues to harbor the sur-
2 viving hijackers to this day.

3 (6) On July 16, 2010, in the case of Calderon-
4 Cardona v. Democratic People's Republic of Korea
5 (case number 08-01367), the United States District
6 Court for the District of Puerto Rico found that the
7 Government of North Korea provided material sup-
8 port to the Japanese Red Army, designated as a for-
9 eign terrorist organization between 1997 and 2001,
10 in furtherance of a 1972 terrorist attack at Lod Air-
11 port, Israel that killed 26 people, including 17
12 Americans.

13 (7) On April 18, 2013, Michael Flynn, the Di-
14 rector of the Defense Intelligence Agency testified
15 that Syria's liquid-propellant missile program de-
16 pends on essential foreign equipment and assistance,
17 primarily from North Korean entities. Further state-
18 ments by United States Government officials report
19 that North Korea helped Syria build the Al Kibar
20 nuclear reactor, which Israel reportedly destroyed in
21 2007, and could have been used to produce pluto-
22 nium for nuclear weapons.

23 (8) Of the three foreign governments currently
24 designated as state sponsors of terrorism, the gov-
25 ernments of Iran and Syria are designated as state

1 sponsors of terrorism for their support of Hamas
2 and Hezbollah. The Department of State's 2005,
3 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2013 "Country Reports" all
4 cited Iran and Syria for supplying weapons to
5 Hezbollah through Syrian territory, and most of
6 them also cited Iran's training of Hezbollah.

7 (9) In the case of Chaim Kaplan v. Hezbollah
8 (case number 09-646), a United States district
9 court found in 2014 that North Korea materially
10 supported terrorist attacks by Hezbollah, a des-
11 ignated foreign terrorist organization, against Israel
12 in 2006.

13 (10) In December 2009, a North Korean arms
14 shipment aboard an Ilyushin Il-76 cargo plane was
15 discovered and seized by authorities of the Govern-
16 ment of Thailand. The cargo, which was marked as
17 consisting of oil-drilling equipment, contained 35
18 tons of rockets, surface-to-air missiles (MANPADS),
19 explosives, rocket-propelled grenades, and other
20 weaponry. A similar shipment was impounded in the
21 United Arab Emirates a few months earlier in July
22 2009. A third shipment was intercepted by the
23 Israeli government in the Eastern Mediterranean in
24 November 2009. According to published media re-
25 ports, United States and Israeli intelligence agencies

1 concluded that the shipments were destined for Ira-
2 nian-backed terrorists, including Hezbollah, Hamas,
3 and the Quds Force. Another large quantity of ship-
4 ments to both Hamas and Hezbollah, is believed to
5 have been transferred unnoticed.

6 (11) In June 2010, Major Kim Myong-ho and
7 Major Dong Myong-gwan of North Korea's Recon-
8 naissance General Bureau pled guilty in a South Ko-
9 rean court to attempting to assassinate Hwang
10 Jang-yop, a North Korean dissident in exile, on the
11 orders of Lieutenant General Kim Yong-chol, the
12 head of North Korea's Reconnaissance General Bu-
13 reau. The court sentenced each defendant to 10
14 years in prison.

15 (12) In July 2014, press reports indicated that
16 militants from Hamas, a designated foreign terrorist
17 organization, attempted to negotiate a new arms
18 deal with North Korea for missiles and communica-
19 tions equipment that would have allowed the mili-
20 tants to maintain their armed terrorist attacks
21 against Israel. Security officials announced that the
22 deal between Hamas and North Korea was worth
23 hundreds of thousands of dollars and was handled
24 by a Lebanese-based trading company.

1 (13) On November 24, 2014, a hacker group
2 that identified itself as the “Guardians of Peace”
3 leaked confidential data from the film studio Sony
4 Pictures Entertainment. The data included personal
5 information about Sony Pictures employees, e-mails
6 between employees, information about executive sala-
7 ries at the company, copies of then-unreleased Sony
8 films, and other information.

9 (14) On December 16, 2015, the “Guardians of
10 Peace” sent a message to Sony Pictures, to “clearly
11 show it to you at the very time and places ‘The
12 Interview’ be shown . . . how bitter fate those who
13 seek fun in terror should be doomed to”. The mes-
14 sage further stated, “The world will be full of fear”,
15 “[. . .] Remember the 11th of September 2001”,
16 and “We recommend you to keep yourself distant
17 from the places at that time.”. The threat caused
18 theaters across the United States to cancel showings
19 of “The Interview” and caused Sony Pictures to
20 cancel the release of the film in theaters.

21 (15) On December 19, 2015, the Federal Bu-
22 reau of Investigation concluded that North Korea
23 was responsible for the cyber attack on Sony Pic-
24 tures Entertainment and the threat against the
25 movie theaters, and that the “Guardians of Peace”

1 was a unit of North Korea’s Reconnaissance General
2 Bureau, its foreign intelligence service.

3 (16) In March 2015, the South Korean govern-
4 ment publicly accused North Korea of responsibility
5 for a December 2014 cyber attack against multiple
6 nuclear power plants in South Korea, stated that the
7 attacks were intended to cause a malfunction at the
8 plants’ reactors, and described the attacks as acts of
9 “cyber-terror targeting our country”.

10 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
11 Congress that the Government of North Korea likely
12 meets the criteria for designation as a state sponsor of
13 terrorism and, if so, should be so designated. North Korea
14 has failed to live up to its 2008 commitments to verifiably
15 dismantle its nuclear weapons program and appears to
16 have continued to support acts of international terrorism
17 after its removal from the list of state sponsors of ter-
18 rorism in October 2008.

19 (c) REPORT; DETERMINATION OR JUSTIFICATION.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
21 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
22 of State shall submit to the appropriate congress-
23 sional committees a report that finds whether—

24 (A)(i) with respect to each of the acts de-
25 scribed in paragraphs (5) through (16) of sub-

1 section (a), the Government of North Korea, in-
2 cluding any agents or instrumentalities of the
3 Government of North Korea, directly or indi-
4 rectly, committed, conspired to commit, at-
5 tempted, aided, or abetted such act; and

6 (ii) since October 2008, the Government of
7 North Korea, including any agents or instru-
8 mentalities of the Government of North Korea,
9 directly or indirectly, committed, conspired to
10 commit, attempted, aided, or abetted any other
11 act of international terrorism, including
12 through—

13 (I) support for any organization des-
14 ignated as a foreign terrorist organization,
15 any entity designated pursuant to Execu-
16 tive Order 13224, or any entity that other-
17 wise supports acts of international ter-
18 rorism;

19 (II) direct sponsorship of acts of
20 international terrorism; or

21 (III) the provision of armaments or
22 other controlled goods, services, or tech-
23 nology to any country the government of
24 which is designated as a state sponsor of
25 terrorism; and

1 (B) such act constitutes support for inter-
2 national terrorism.

3 (2) DETERMINATION OR JUSTIFICATION.—If
4 the Secretary of State finds that the Government of
5 North Korea, including any agents or instrumental-
6 ities of the Government of North Korea, directly or
7 indirectly, committed, conspired to commit, at-
8 tempted, aided, or abetted any act described in
9 clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (1)(A) and such act
10 constitutes support for international terrorism under
11 paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall make a deter-
12 mination of whether, based on the information in the
13 report and all other relevant sources, the Govern-
14 ment of North Korea meets the criteria for designa-
15 tion as a state sponsor of terrorism, and in the
16 event the Secretary does not decide to designate the
17 Government of North Korea a state sponsor of ter-
18 rorism, the Secretary shall provide a detailed jus-
19 tification for why the Government of North Korea
20 should not be designated a state sponsor of ter-
21 rorism.

22 (d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (c)(1)
23 shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include
24 a classified annex, if appropriate.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

6 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
7 the Senate; and

8 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
9 the House of Representatives.

10 (2) **FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.**—The
11 term “foreign terrorist organization” means an or-
12 ganization designated by the Secretary of State as a
13 foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of
14 the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
15 1189).

16 (3) **NORTH KOREA.**—The term “North Korea”
17 means the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

18 (4) **STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.**—The term
19 “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the
20 government of which the Secretary of State has de-
21 termined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export
22 Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4605(j)) (as
23 in effect pursuant to the International Emergency
24 Economic Powers Act), section 620A of the Foreign
25 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 40
26 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780),

1 or any other provision of law, is a government that
2 has repeatedly provided support for acts of inter-
3 national terrorism.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 479
OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “North Korea State
3 Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act of 2017”.

4 **SEC. 2. REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT OF**
5 **NORTH KOREA AS A STATE SPONSOR OF TER-**
6 **RORISM.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

8 (1) The United States Government designated
9 the Government of North Korea a state sponsor of
10 terrorism on January 20, 1988.

11 (2) On October 11, 2008, North Korea’s des-
12 ignation as a state sponsor of terrorism was re-
13 scinded, following commitments by the Government
14 of North Korea to dismantle its nuclear weapons
15 program. However, North Korea has failed to live up
16 to these commitments.

17 (3) On October 22, 2015, the United States
18 Special Representative for North Korea Policy with

1 the Department of State, testified before the House
2 Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Terrorism, Non-
3 proliferation, and Trade that North Korea’s “con-
4 duct poses a growing threat to the United States,
5 our friends in the region, and the global non-
6 proliferation regime” and the Deputy Coordinator
7 for Homeland Security, Screening, and Designations
8 with the U.S. Department of State noted that
9 “weapons transfers that violate nonproliferation or
10 missile control regimes could be a relevant factor for
11 consideration, depending on the circumstances, con-
12 sistent with the statutory criteria for designation as
13 a state sponsor of terrorism”.

14 (4) The Government of North Korea has har-
15 bored members of the Japanese Red Army since a
16 1970 hijacking and continues to harbor the sur-
17 viving hijackers to this day.

18 (5) On July 16, 2010, in the case of Calderon-
19 Cardona v. Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
20 (case number 08–01367), the United States District
21 Court for the District of Puerto Rico found that the
22 Government of North Korea provided material sup-
23 port to the Japanese Red Army, designated as a for-
24 eign terrorist organization between 1997 and 2001,
25 in furtherance of a 1972 terrorist attack at Lod Air-

1 port, Israel that killed 26 people, including 17
2 Americans.

3 (6) In the case of Chaim Kaplan v. Hezbollah
4 (case number 09-646), a United States district
5 court found in 2014 that North Korea materially
6 supported terrorist attacks by Hezbollah, a des-
7 ignated foreign terrorist organization, against Israel
8 in 2006.

9 (7) In June 2010, Major Kim Myong-ho and
10 Major Dong Myong-gwan of North Korea's Recon-
11 naissance General Bureau pled guilty in a South Ko-
12 rean court to attempting to assassinate Hwang
13 Jang-yop, a North Korean dissident in exile, on the
14 orders of Lieutenant General Kim Yong-chol, the
15 head of North Korea's Reconnaissance General Bu-
16 reau. The court sentenced each defendant to 10
17 years in prison.

18 (8) In March 2015, the Government of South
19 Korea concluded that North Korea was responsible
20 for a December 2014 cyber attack against multiple
21 nuclear power plants in South Korea. The South
22 Korean Government stated that the attacks were in-
23 tended to cause a malfunction at the plants' reac-
24 tors, and described the attacks as acts of "cyber-ter-
25 ror targeting our country".

1 (9) On December 19, 2015, the Federal Bureau
2 of Investigation (FBI) concluded that North Korea
3 was responsible for a cyber attack on Sony Pictures
4 Entertainment and a subsequent threat of violence
5 against theaters that showed the film “The Inter-
6 view”. The FBI concluded that the “Guardians of
7 Peace”, which sent the threat to Sony Pictures En-
8 tertainment, was a unit of North Korea’s Reconnaissance
9 General Bureau, its foreign intelligence service.
10

11 (10) Malaysian authorities have alleged that of-
12 ficials from North Korea’s secret police and Foreign
13 Ministry were involved in the poisoning and killing
14 of the estranged half-brother of the country’s leader,
15 Kim Jong-nam, using the chemical weapon VX
16 nerve agent, a substance banned for use as a weapon
17 by the United Nations Chemical Weapons Conven-
18 tion, on February 13, 2017, in Kuala Lumpur.

19 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
20 Congress that the Government of North Korea likely
21 meets the criteria for designation as a state sponsor of
22 terrorism and, if so should be so designated.

23 (c) DETERMINATION.—Not later than 90 days after
24 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
25 State shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-

1 mittees a determination as to whether the Government of
2 North Korea meets the criteria for designation as a state
3 sponsor of terrorism.

4 (d) FORM.—The determination required by sub-
5 section (e) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but
6 may include a classified annex, if appropriate.

7 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

8 In this Act:

9 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
10 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
11 mittees” means—

12 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
13 the Senate; and

14 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
15 the House of Representatives.

16 (2) NORTH KOREA.—The term “North Korea”
17 means the Government of the Democratic People’s
18 Republic of Korea.

19 (3) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—The term
20 “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the
21 government of which the Secretary of State has de-
22 termined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export
23 Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4605(j)) (as
24 in effect pursuant to the International Emergency
25 Economic Powers Act), section 620A of the Foreign

1 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 40
2 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780),
3 or any other provision of law, is a government that
4 has repeatedly provided support for acts of inter-
5 national terrorism.



115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 672

To require continued and enhanced annual reporting to Congress in the Annual Report on International Religious Freedom on anti-Semitic incidents in Europe, the safety and security of European Jewish communities, and the efforts of the United States to partner with European governments, the European Union, and civil society groups, to combat anti-Semitism, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 24, 2017

Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. GRANGER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To require continued and enhanced annual reporting to Congress in the Annual Report on International Religious Freedom on anti-Semitic incidents in Europe, the safety and security of European Jewish communities, and the efforts of the United States to partner with European governments, the European Union, and civil society groups, to combat anti-Semitism, and for other purposes.

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

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Combating European
3 Anti-Semitism Act of 2017”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) During the past decade, there has been a
7 steady increase in anti-Semitic incidents in Europe,
8 resulting in European Jews being the targets of
9 physical and verbal harassment and even lethal ter-
10 rorist attacks, all of which has eroded personal and
11 communal security and the quality of daily Jewish
12 life.

13 (2) According to reporting by the European
14 Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), be-
15 tween 2005 and 2014, anti-Semitic incidents in-
16 creased in France from 508 to 851; in Germany
17 from 60 to 173; in Belgium from 58 to 130; in Italy
18 from 49 to 86; and in the United Kingdom from 459
19 to 1,168.

20 (3) Anti-Zionism has at times devolved into
21 anti-Semitic attacks, prompting condemnation from
22 many European leaders, including French Prime
23 Minister Manuel Valls, British Prime Minister David
24 Cameron, and German Chancellor Angela Merkel.

25 (4) Since 2010, the Department of State has
26 adhered to the working definition of Anti-Semitism

1 by the European Monitoring Center on Racism and
2 Xenophobia (EUMC). Some contemporary examples
3 of anti-Semitism include the following:

4 (A) Calling for, aiding, or justifying the
5 killing or harming of Jews (often in the name
6 of a radical ideology or an extremist view of re-
7 ligious).

8 (B) Making mendacious, dehumanizing,
9 demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about
10 Jews as such, or the power of Jews as a collec-
11 tive, especially, but not exclusively, the myth
12 about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews
13 controlling the media, economy, government, or
14 other societal institutions.

15 (C) Accusing Jews as a people of being re-
16 sponsible for real or imagined wrongdoing com-
17 mitted by a single Jewish person or group, the
18 State of Israel, or even for acts committed by
19 non-Jews.

20 (D) Accusing the Jews as a people, or
21 Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating
22 the Holocaust.

23 (E) Accusing Jewish citizens of being more
24 loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of

1 Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their
2 own countries.

3 (5) On October 16, 2004, the President signed
4 into law the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act of
5 2004. This law provides the legal foundation for a
6 reporting requirement provided by the Department
7 of State annually on anti-Semitism around the
8 world.

9 (6) In November 2015, the House of Rep-
10 resentatives passed H. Res. 354 by a vote of 418-
11 0, urging the Secretary of State to continue robust
12 United States reporting on anti-Semitism by the De-
13 partment of State and the Special Envoy to Combat
14 and Monitor Anti-Semitism.

15 (7) In 2016, the International Holocaust Re-
16 membrance Alliance (IHRA), comprised of 31 mem-
17 ber countries, adopted a working definition of anti-
18 Semitism which stated: “Anti-Semitism is a certain
19 perception of Jews, which may be expressed as ha-
20 tred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical mani-
21 festations of anti-Semitism are directed toward Jew-
22 ish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property,
23 toward Jewish community institutions and religious
24 facilities.”.

1 (8) The IHRA further clarified that manifesta-
2 tions of anti-Semitism might also target the State of
3 Israel, conceived of as a Jewish collectivity. Anti-
4 Semitism frequently charges Jews with conspiring to
5 harm humanity, and it is often used to blame Jews
6 for “why things go wrong”. It is expressed in
7 speech, writing, visual forms, and action, and em-
8 ploys sinister stereotypes and negative character
9 traits.

10 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

11 It is the sense of Congress that—

12 (1) it is in the national interest of the United
13 States to combat anti-Semitism at home and abroad;

14 (2) anti-Semitism is a challenge to the basic
15 principles of tolerance, pluralism, and democracy,
16 and the shared values that bind Americans and Eu-
17 ropeans together;

18 (3) there is an urgent need to ensure the safety
19 and security of European Jewish communities, in-
20 cluding synagogues, schools, cemeteries, and other
21 institutions;

22 (4) the United States should continue to em-
23 phasize the importance of combating anti-Semitism
24 in multilateral bodies, including the United Nations,

1 European Union institutions, and the Organization
2 for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

3 (5) the Department of State should continue to
4 thoroughly document acts of anti-Semitism and anti-
5 Semitic incitement that occur around the world, and
6 should continue to encourage other countries to do
7 the same, and share their findings; and

8 (6) the Department of State should continue to
9 work to encourage adoption by national government
10 institutions and multilateral institutions of a work-
11 ing definition of anti-Semitism similar to the one
12 adopted in the International Holocaust Remem-
13 brance Alliance context.

14 **SEC. 4. ANNUAL REPORTING ON THE STATE OF ANTI-SEMI-**
15 **TISM IN EUROPE.**

16 Paragraph (1) of section 102(b) of the International
17 Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6412) is
18 amended by adding at the end the following new subpara-
19 graph:

20 “(G) ANTI-SEMITISM IN EUROPE.—In ad-
21 dition to the information required under clause
22 (iv) of subparagraph (A), with respect to each
23 European country in which verbal or physical
24 threats or attacks are particularly significant
25 against Jewish persons, places of worship,

1 schools, cemeteries, and other religious institu-
2 tions, a description of—

3 “(i) the security challenges and needs
4 of European Jewish communities and Eu-
5 ropean law enforcement agencies in such
6 countries to better protect such commu-
7 nities;

8 “(ii) to the extent practicable, the ef-
9 forts of the United States Government
10 over the reporting period to partner with
11 European law enforcement agencies and
12 civil society groups regarding the sharing
13 of information and best practices to com-
14 bat anti-Semitic incidents in Europe;

15 “(iii) European educational program-
16 ming and public awareness initiatives that
17 aim to collaborate on educational curricula
18 and campaigns that impart shared values
19 of pluralism and tolerance, and showcase
20 the positive contributions of Jews in cul-
21 ture, scholarship, science, and art, with
22 special attention to those segments of the
23 population that exhibit a high degree of
24 anti-Semitic animus; and

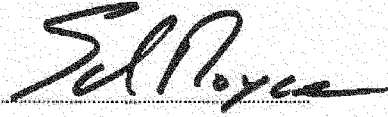
- 1 “(iv) efforts by European govern-
- 2 ments to adopt and apply a working defini-
- 3 tion of anti-Semitism.”.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 672

OFFERED BY MS. ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA

Page 6, beginning on line 21, strike “clause (iv) of subparagraph (A)” and insert “clause (vii) of subparagraph (A)”.





(Original Signature of Member)

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. _____

To enhance sanctions with respect to transactions relating to North Korea,
and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ROYCE of California (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. YOHIO, and Mr. SHER-
MAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on _____

A BILL

To enhance sanctions with respect to transactions relating
to North Korea, and for other purposes.

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 "Korean Interdiction
5 and Modernization of Sanctions Act".

6 **SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

7 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—SANCTIONS TO ENFORCE AND IMPLEMENT UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS AGAINST NORTH KOREA

- Sec. 101. Modification and expansion of requirements for the designation of persons.
- Sec. 102. Briefing on measures to deny specialized financial messaging services to designated North Korean financial institutions.
- Sec. 103. Prohibition on indirect correspondent accounts.
- Sec. 104. Limitations on foreign assistance to noncompliant governments.
- Sec. 105. Amendments to enhance inspection authorities.
- Sec. 106. Enforcing compliance with United Nations shipping sanctions against North Korea.
- Sec. 107. Report on cooperation between North Korea and Iran.
- Sec. 108. Report on implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions by other governments.

TITLE II—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA

- Sec. 201. Sanctions for forced labor and slavery overseas of North Koreans.
- Sec. 202. Modifications to sanctions suspension and waiver authorities.
- Sec. 203. Reward for informants.
- Sec. 204. Report on designation of North Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism.

TITLE III—GENERAL AUTHORITIES

- Sec. 301. Authority to consolidate reports.
- Sec. 302. Rule of construction.
- Sec. 303. Regulatory authority.
- Sec. 304. Limitation on funds.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 (a) AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS IN THE NORTH
3 KOREA SANCTIONS AND POLICY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF
4 2016.—

5 (1) APPLICABLE EXECUTIVE ORDER.—Section
6 3(1)(A) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
7 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202(1)(A))
8 is amended—

9 (A) by striking “or Executive Order
10 13694” and inserting “Executive Order
11 13694”; and

1 (B) by inserting “or Executive Order
2 13722 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to block-
3 ing the property of the Government of North
4 Korea and the Workers’ Party of Korea, and
5 Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect
6 to North Korea),” before “to the extent”.

7 (2) APPLICABLE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY
8 COUNCIL RESOLUTION.—Section 3(2)(A) of the
9 North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act
10 of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202(2)(A)) is amended by
11 striking “or 2094 (2013)” and inserting “, 2094
12 (2013), 2270 (2016), or 2321 (2016)”.

13 (3) FOREIGN PERSON.—Section 3 of the North
14 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
15 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202) is amended—

16 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (5)
17 through (14) as paragraphs (6) through (15),
18 respectively; and

19 (B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the
20 following new paragraph:

21 “(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ‘foreign per-
22 son’ means—

23 “(A) an individual who is not a United
24 States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for
25 permanent residence to the United States; or

1 “(B) an entity that is not a United States
2 person.”.

3 (4) LUXURY GOODS.—Paragraph (9) of section
4 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy En-
5 hancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202), as reded-
6 signed by paragraph (3), is amended—

7 (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking
8 “and” at the end;

9 (B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the
10 period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

11 (C) by adding at the end the following new
12 subparagraph:

13 “(C) also includes any items so designated
14 under an applicable United Nations Security
15 Council resolution.”.

16 (5) NORTH KOREAN PERSON.—Section 3 of the
17 North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act
18 of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202), as amended by para-
19 graph (3), is further amended—

20 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (13)
21 through (15) as paragraphs (14) through (16),
22 respectively; and

23 (B) by inserting after paragraph (12) the
24 following new paragraph:

1 “(13) NORTH KOREAN PERSON.—The term
2 ‘North Korean person’ means—

3 “(A) a North Korean citizen or national;

4 or

5 “(B) an entity owned or controlled by the
6 Government of North Korea or by a North Ko-
7 rean citizen or national.”.

8 (b) DEFINITIONS FOR PURPOSES OF THIS ACT.—In
9 this Act:

10 (1) APPLICABLE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY
11 COUNCIL RESOLUTION; LUXURY GOODS.—The terms
12 “applicable United Nations Security Council resolu-
13 tion” and “luxury goods” have the meanings given
14 those terms, respectively, in section 3 of the North
15 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
16 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202), as amended by subsection
17 (a).

18 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
19 TEES; GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA; UNITED
20 STATES PERSON.—The terms “appropriate congress-
21 sional committees”, “Government of North Korea”,
22 and “United States person” have the meanings
23 given those terms, respectively, in section 3 of the
24 North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act
25 of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202).

1 (3) FOREIGN PERSON; NORTH KOREAN PER-
2 SON.—The terms “foreign person” and “North Ko-
3 rean person” have the meanings given those terms,
4 respectively, in paragraph (5) and paragraph (13) of
5 section 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
6 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202(5) and
7 9202(13)), as added by subsection (a).

8 (4) PROHIBITED WEAPONS PROGRAM.—The
9 term “prohibited weapons program” means—

10 (A) any program related to the develop-
11 ment of nuclear, chemical, or biological weap-
12 ons, and their means of delivery, including bal-
13 listic missiles; and

14 (B) any program to develop any related
15 materials with respect to a program described
16 in subparagraph (A).

17 **TITLE I—SANCTIONS TO EN-**
18 **FORCE AND IMPLEMENT**
19 **UNITED NATIONS SECURITY**
20 **COUNCIL SANCTIONS**
21 **AGAINST NORTH KOREA**

22 **SEC. 101. MODIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF REQUIRE-**
23 **MENTS FOR THE DESIGNATION OF PERSONS.**

24 (a) EXPANSION OF MANDATORY DESIGNATIONS.—

25 Section 104(a) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy

1 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214(a)) is amend-
2 ed—

3 (1) in paragraph (9), by striking “or” at the
4 end;

5 (2) by redesignating paragraph (10) as para-
6 graph (15);

7 (3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the fol-
8 lowing new paragraphs:

9 “(10) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pur-
10 chases or otherwise acquires from North Korea any
11 significant amounts of gold, titanium ore, vanadium
12 ore, copper, silver, nickel, zinc, or rare earth min-
13 erals;

14 “(11) knowingly, directly or indirectly, sells or
15 transfers to North Korea any significant amounts of
16 rocket, aviation, or jet fuel (except for use by a civil-
17 ian passenger aircraft outside North Korea, exclu-
18 sively for consumption during its flight to North
19 Korea or its return flight);

20 “(12) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides
21 fuel, supplies, or bunkering services to, or facilitates
22 any significant transactions involving, a vessel or
23 aircraft that is designated under an applicable Exce-
24 cutive order or an applicable United Nations Security
25 Council resolution, or that is owned or controlled by

1 a person designated under an applicable Executive
2 order or applicable United Nations Security Council
3 resolution;

4 “(13) knowingly, directly or indirectly, insures,
5 registers, facilitates the registration of, or maintains
6 insurance or a registration for, a vessel owned or
7 controlled by the Government of North Korea, ex-
8 cept as specifically approved by the United Nations
9 Security Council;

10 “(14) knowingly, directly or indirectly, main-
11 tains a correspondent account (as defined in section
12 201A(d)(1)) with any North Korean financial insti-
13 tution, except as specifically approved by the United
14 Nations Security Council; or”; and

15 (4) in paragraph (15), as so redesignated, by
16 striking “(9)” and inserting “(14)”.

17 (b) EXPANSION OF ADDITIONAL DISCRETIONARY
18 DESIGNATIONS.—Section 104(b)(1) of the North Korea
19 Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22
20 U.S.C. 9214(b)(1)) is amended—

21 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “pursuant
22 to an applicable United Nations Security Council
23 resolution;” and inserting the following: “pursuant
24 to—

1 “(i) an applicable United Nations Se-
2 curity Council resolution;

3 “(ii) any regulation promulgated
4 under section 404; or

5 “(iii) any applicable Executive
6 order;”;

7 (2) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by striking “or” at
8 the end;

9 (3) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period
10 at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

11 (4) by adding at the end the following new sub-
12 paragraphs:

13 “(D) knowingly, directly or indirectly, purch-
14 ased or otherwise acquired from the Govern-
15 ment of North Korea any coal, iron, or iron ore,
16 in excess of the limitations provided in applica-
17 ble United Nations Security Council resolutions;

18 “(E) knowingly, directly or indirectly, purch-
19 ased or otherwise acquired significant types
20 or amounts of textiles from the Government of
21 North Korea;

22 “(F) knowingly facilitated any transfer of
23 funds or property of the Government of North
24 Korea that significantly contributes to any vio-

1 lation of an applicable United National Security
2 Council resolution;

3 “(G) knowingly, directly or indirectly, fa-
4 cilitated a significant transfer to or from the
5 Government of North Korea of bulk cash, pre-
6 cious metals, gemstones, or other stores of
7 value not described under subsection (a)(10);

8 “(H) knowingly, directly or indirectly, sold,
9 transferred, or otherwise provided significant
10 amounts of crude oil, condensates, refined pe-
11 troleum, or other types of petroleum or petro-
12 leum byproducts to the Government of North
13 Korea (except for heavy fuel oil for humani-
14 tarian use or as excepted under subsection
15 (a)(11));

16 “(I) knowingly, directly or indirectly, en-
17 gaged in, facilitated, or was responsible for the
18 online commercial activities of the Government
19 of North Korea, including online gambling;

20 “(J) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pur-
21 chased or otherwise acquired fishing rights
22 from the Government of North Korea;

23 “(K) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pro-
24 vided significant telephonic, telegraphic, tele-
25 communications or other data services, in whole

1 or in part, into or out of North Korea, in excess
2 of services needed for humanitarian or diplo-
3 matic purposes (other than services that are ex-
4 cepted under section 203(b)(1) of the Inter-
5 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
6 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1)));

7 “(L) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pur-
8 chased or otherwise acquired significant types
9 or amounts of food or agricultural products
10 from the Government of North Korea;

11 “(M) knowingly, directly or indirectly, en-
12 gaged in, facilitated, or was responsible for the
13 exportation of workers from North Korea in a
14 manner intended to generate revenue, directly
15 or indirectly, for use by the Government of
16 North Korea or by the Workers’ Party of
17 Korea;

18 “(N) knowingly operated in North Korea’s
19 transportation, mining, energy, or financial
20 services industries; or

21 “(O) except as specifically approved by the
22 United Nations Security Council, and other
23 than through a correspondent account as de-
24 scribed in subsection (a)(14), knowingly facili-
25 tated the operation of any branch, subsidiary,

1 or office of a North Korean financial institu-
2 tion.”.

3 (c) MANDATORY AND DISCRETIONARY ASSET
4 BLOCKING.—Section 104(e) of the North Korea Sanctions
5 and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214(e))
6 is amended—

7 (1) by striking “of a designated person” and in-
8 serting “of a person designated under subsection
9 (a)”;

10 (2) by striking “The President” and inserting
11 the following:

12 “(1) MANDATORY ASSET BLOCKING.—The
13 President”; and

14 (3) by adding at the end the following new
15 paragraph:

16 “(2) DISCRETIONARY ASSET BLOCKING.—The
17 President may also exercise such powers, in the
18 same manner and to the same extent described in
19 paragraph (1), with respect to a person designated
20 under subsection (b).”.

21 (d) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL PERSONS.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
23 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
24 President shall submit to the appropriate congres-
25 sional committees a report including a determination

1 as to whether reasonable grounds exist, and an ex-
2 planation of the reasons for any determination that
3 such grounds do not exist, to designate, pursuant to
4 section 104 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
5 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214), as
6 amended by this section, each of the following:

7 (A) The Korea Shipowners' Protection and
8 Indemnity Association, a North Korean insur-
9 ance company, with respect to facilitating im-
10 ports, exports, and reexports of arms and re-
11 lated materiel to and from North Korea, or for
12 other activities prohibited by such section 104.

13 (B) Chinpo Shipping Company (Private)
14 Limited, a Singapore corporation, with respect
15 to facilitating imports, exports, and reexports of
16 arms and related materiel to and from North
17 Korea.

18 (C) The Central Bank of the Democratic
19 People's Republic of Korea, with respect to the
20 sale of gold to, the receipt of gold from, or the
21 import or export of gold by the Government of
22 North Korea.

23 (D) Kungang Economic Development Cor-
24 poration (KKG), with respect to being an entity

1 controlled by Bureau 39 of the Workers' Party
2 of the Government of North Korea.

3 (E) Sam Pa, also known as Xu Jinghua,
4 and any entities owned or controlled by Sam
5 Pa, with respect to transactions with KKG.

6 (F) The Chamber of Commerce of the
7 Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with re-
8 spect to the exportation of workers in violation
9 of section 104(a)(5) or of section 104(b)(1)(M)
10 of such Act, as amended by subsection (b) of
11 this section.

12 (2) FORM.—The report submitted under para-
13 graph (1) may contain a classified annex.

14 **SEC. 102. BRIEFING ON MEASURES TO DENY SPECIALIZED**
15 **FINANCIAL MESSAGING SERVICES TO DES-**
16 **IGNATED NORTH KOREAN FINANCIAL INSTI-**
17 **TUTIONS.**

18 Section 201 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
19 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9221) is amended
20 by adding at the end the following new subsection:

21 “(d) BRIEFING.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
23 after the date of the enactment of this subsection,
24 and every 180 days thereafter for 5 years, the Presi-
25 dent shall provide to the appropriate congressional

1 committees a briefing that includes the following in-
2 formation:

3 “(A) A list of each person or foreign gov-
4 ernment the President has identified that di-
5 rectly provides specialized financial messaging
6 services to, or enables or facilitates direct or in-
7 direct access to such messaging services for,
8 any North Korean financial institution des-
9 ignated under an applicable United Nations Se-
10 curity Council resolution.

11 “(B) A detailed assessment of the status of
12 efforts by the Secretary of the Treasury to work
13 with the relevant authorities in the home juris-
14 dictions of such specialized financial messaging
15 providers to end such provision or access.

16 “(2) FORM.—The briefing required under this
17 subsection may be classified.”.

18 **SEC. 103. PROHIBITION ON INDIRECT CORRESPONDENT**
19 **ACCOUNTS.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the North Korea Sanc-
21 tions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C.
22 9221 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 201
23 (as amended by section 102 of this Act) the following new
24 section:

1 **“SEC. 201A. PROHIBITION ON INDIRECT CORRESPONDENT**
2 **ACCOUNTS.**

3 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
4 (b), if a United States financial institution has or obtains
5 knowledge that a correspondent account established,
6 maintained, administered, or managed by that institution
7 for a foreign financial institution is being used by the for-
8 eign financial institution to provide financial services indi-
9 rectly to any person, foreign government, or financial in-
10 stitution designated under section 104, the United States
11 financial institution shall ensure that such correspondent
12 account is no longer used to provide such services.

13 “(b) EXCEPTION.—A United States financial institu-
14 tion is authorized to process transfers of funds to or from
15 North Korea, or for the direct or indirect benefit of any
16 person, foreign government, or financial institution that
17 is designated under section 104, only if the transfer—

18 “(1) arises from, and is ordinarily incident and
19 necessary to give effect to, an underlying transaction
20 that has been authorized by a specific or general li-
21 cense issued by the Secretary of the Treasury; and

22 “(2) does not involve debiting or crediting a
23 North Korean account.

24 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

25 “(1) CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT.—The term
26 ‘correspondent account’ has the meaning given that

1 term in section 5318A of title 31, United States
2 Code.

3 “(2) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITU-
4 TION.—The term ‘United States financial institu-
5 tion’ means has the meaning given that term in sec-
6 tion 510.310 of title 31, Code of Federal Regula-
7 tions, as in effect on the date of the enactment of
8 this section.

9 “(3) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The
10 term ‘foreign financial institution’ has the meaning
11 given that term in section 1010.605 of title 31, Code
12 of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of
13 the enactment of this section.”.

14 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents
15 for the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement
16 Act of 2016 is amended by inserting after the item relat-
17 ing to section 201 the following new item:

“Sec. 201A. Prohibition on indirect correspondent accounts.”.

18 **SEC. 104. LIMITATIONS ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO NON-**
19 **COMPLIANT GOVERNMENTS.**

20 Section 203 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
21 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9223) is amended—

22 (1) in subsection (b)—

23 (A) in the heading, by striking “TRANS-
24 ACTIONS IN LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT”

1 and inserting “TRANSACTIONS IN DEFENSE
2 ARTICLES OR DEFENSE SERVICES”;

3 (B) in paragraph (1), by striking “that
4 provides lethal military equipment to the Gov-
5 ernment of North Korea” and inserting “that
6 provides to or receives from the Government of
7 North Korea any defense article or defense
8 service, as such terms are defined in section 47
9 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C.
10 2794)”;

11 (C) in paragraph (2), by striking “1 year”
12 and inserting “2 years”;

13 (2) by adding at the end the following new sub-
14 section:

15 “(e) REPORT ON ARMS TRAFFICKING INVOLVING
16 NORTH KOREA.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
18 after the date of the enactment of this subsection,
19 and every 180 days thereafter for 5 years, the Sec-
20 retary of State shall submit to the appropriate con-
21 gressional committees a report that specifically de-
22 scribes the compliance of foreign countries and other
23 foreign jurisdictions with curtailing the trade de-
24 scribed in subsection (b)(1).

1 “(2) FORM.—The report required under para-
2 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but
3 may contain a classified annex.”.

4 **SEC. 105. AMENDMENTS TO ENHANCE INSPECTION AU-**
5 **THORITIES.**

6 Title II of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy En-
7 hancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9221 et seq.), as
8 amended by section 103 of this Act, is further amended
9 by striking section 205 and inserting the following:

10 **“SEC. 205. ENHANCED INSPECTION AUTHORITIES.**

11 “(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
13 after the date of the enactment of this section, and
14 annually thereafter for 5 years, the President shall
15 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
16 a report—

17 “(A) identifying the operators of foreign
18 sea ports and airports that have—

19 “(i) failed to implement or enforce
20 regulations to inspect any ships, aircraft,
21 cargo, or conveyances in transit to or from
22 North Korea, as required by applicable
23 United Nations Security Council resolu-
24 tions;

1 “(ii) facilitated the transfer, trans-
2 shipment, or conveyance of any cargo, ves-
3 sels, or aircraft owned or controlled by per-
4 sons designated under applicable United
5 Nations Security Council resolutions; or

6 “(iii) facilitated any of the activities
7 described in section 104(a);

8 “(B) describing the extent to which the re-
9 quirements of applicable United Nations Secu-
10 rity Council resolutions to de-register any vessel
11 owned, controlled, or operated by the Govern-
12 ment of North Korea have been implemented by
13 other foreign countries;

14 “(C) describing the compliance of the Is-
15 lamic Republic of Iran with the sanctions man-
16 dated in applicable United Nations Security
17 Council resolutions;

18 “(D) identifying each vessel, aircraft, and
19 conveyance that is owned or controlled by the
20 Reconnaissance General Bureau of the Work-
21 ers’ Party of Korea; and

22 “(E) describing the diplomatic and en-
23 forcement efforts by the President to secure the
24 full implementation of the applicable United

1 Nations Security Council resolutions, as de-
2 scribed in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

3 “(2) FORM.—The report required under para-
4 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but
5 may contain a classified annex.

6 “(b) SPECIFIC FINDINGS.—Each report required
7 under subsection (a) shall include specific findings with
8 respect to the following ports and airports:

9 “(1) The ports of Dandong, Dalian, and any
10 other port in the People’s Republic of China that the
11 President deems appropriate.

12 “(2) The ports of Abadan, Bandar-e-Abbas,
13 Chabahar, Bandar-e-Khomeini, Bushehr Port,
14 Asaluyeh Port, Kish, Kharg Island, Bandar-e-Lenge,
15 and Khorramshahr, and Tehran Imam Khomeini
16 International Airport, in the Islamic Republic of
17 Iran.

18 “(3) The ports of Nakhodka, Vanino, and Vlad-
19 ivostok, in the Russian Federation.

20 “(4) The ports of Latakia, Baniyas, and
21 Tartous, and Damascus International Airport, in the
22 Syrian Arab Republic.

23 “(c) ENHANCED SECURITY TARGETING REQUIRE-
24 MENTS.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
2 graph (2), the Secretary of Homeland Security may,
3 using the Automated Targeting System operated by
4 the National Targeting Center of U.S. Customs and
5 Border Protection, require enhanced screening pro-
6 cedures to determine whether physical inspections
7 are warranted of any cargo bound for or landed in
8 the United States that—

9 “(A) has been transported through a sea
10 port or airport the operator of which has been
11 identified by the President in accordance with
12 subsection (a)(1) as having repeatedly failed to
13 comply with applicable United Nations Security
14 Council resolutions;

15 “(B) is aboard a vessel or aircraft, or with-
16 in a conveyance that has, within the last 365
17 days, entered the territory, waters, or airspace
18 of North Korea, or landed in any of the sea
19 ports or airports of North Korea; or

20 “(C) is registered by a country or jurisdic-
21 tion whose compliance has been identified by
22 the President as deficient pursuant to sub-
23 section (a)(2).

24 “(2) EXCEPTION FOR FOOD, MEDICINE, AND
25 HUMANITARIAN SHIPMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall

1 not apply to any vessel, aircraft, or conveyance that
 2 has entered the territory, waters, or airspace of
 3 North Korea, or landed in any of the sea ports or
 4 airports of North Korea, exclusively for the purposes
 5 described in section 208(b)(3)(B), or to import food,
 6 medicine, or supplies into North Korea to meet the
 7 humanitarian needs of the North Korean people.

8 “(d) SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE.—A vessel, aircraft,
 9 or conveyance used to facilitate any of the activities de-
 10 scribed in section 104(a) under the jurisdiction of the
 11 United States may be seized and forfeited under—

12 “(1) chapter 46 of title 18, United States Code;

13 or

14 “(2) part V of title IV of the Tariff Act of 1930
 15 (19 U.S.C. 1581 et seq.).”.

16 **SEC. 106. ENFORCING COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS**
 17 **SHIPPING SANCTIONS AGAINST NORTH**
 18 **KOREA.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Ports and Waterways Safety
 20 Act (33 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.) is amended by adding at
 21 the end the following new section:

22 **“SEC. 16. PROHIBITION ON ENTRY AND OPERATION.**

23 “(a) PROHIBITION.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise pro-
 25 vided in this section, no vessel described in sub-

1 section (b) may enter or operate in the navigable wa-
2 ters of the United States or transfer cargo in any
3 port or place under the jurisdiction of the United
4 States.

5 “(2) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.—

6 “(A) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY OF
7 STATE.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with re-
8 spect to a vessel described in subsection (b)(2)
9 if the Secretary of State determines that the
10 vessel is no longer registered as described in
11 that subsection.

12 “(B) NOTICE.—The Secretary of State
13 shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of
14 each determination made under subparagraph
15 (A).

16 “(b) VESSELS DESCRIBED.—A vessel referred to in
17 subsection (a) is a foreign vessel for which a notice of ar-
18 rival is required to be filed under section 4(a)(5), and
19 that—

20 “(1) is on the most recent list of vessels pub-
21 lished in Federal Register under subsection (c)(2);
22 or

23 “(2) more than 180 days after the publication
24 of such list, is knowingly registered, pursuant to the
25 1958 Convention on the High Seas entered into

1 force on September 30, 1962, by a government the
2 agents or instrumentalities of which are maintaining
3 a registration of a vessel that is included on such
4 list.

5 “(c) INFORMATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Sec-
6 retary of the department in which the Coast Guard is op-
7 erating, in consultation with the Secretary of State,
8 shall—

9 “(1) maintain timely information on the reg-
10 istrations of all foreign vessels over 300 gross tons
11 that are—

12 “(A) owned or operated by or on behalf of
13 the Government of North Korea or a North Ko-
14 rean person;

15 “(B) owned or operated by or on behalf of
16 any country in which a sea port or airport is lo-
17 cated, the operator of which the President has
18 identified in the most recent report submitted
19 under section 205(a)(1) of the North Korea
20 Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
21 2016; or

22 “(C) owned or operated by or on behalf of
23 any country identified by the President as a
24 country that has not complied with the applica-
25 ble United Nations Security Council resolutions

1 (as such term is defined in section 3 of such
2 Act); and

3 “(2) not later than 180 days after the date of
4 the enactment of this section, and periodically there-
5 after, publish in the Federal Register a list of the
6 vessels described in paragraph (1).

7 “(d) NOTIFICATION OF GOVERNMENTS.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State
9 shall notify each government, the agents or instru-
10 mentalities of which are maintaining a registration
11 of a foreign vessel that is included on a list pub-
12 lished under subsection (c)(2), not later than 30
13 days after such publication, that all vessels reg-
14 istered under such government’s authority are sub-
15 ject to the prohibition under subsection (a).

16 “(2) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION.—In the case
17 of a government that continues to maintain a reg-
18 istration for a vessel that is included on such list
19 after receiving an initial notification under para-
20 graph (1), the Secretary shall issue an additional no-
21 tification to such government not later than 120
22 days after the publication of a list under subsection
23 (c)(2).

24 “(e) NOTIFICATION OF VESSELS.—Upon receiving a
25 notice of arrival under section 4(a)(5) from a vessel de-

1 scribed in subsection (b), the Secretary of the department
2 in which the Coast Guard is operating shall notify the
3 master of such vessel that the vessel may not enter or op-
4 erate in the navigable waters of the United States or
5 transfer cargo in any port or place under the jurisdiction
6 of the United States, unless—

7 “(1) the Secretary of State has made a deter-
8 mination under subsection (a)(2); or

9 “(2) the Secretary of the department in which
10 the Coast Guard is operating allows provisional
11 entry of the vessel, or transfer of cargo from the ves-
12 sel, under subsection (f).

13 “(f) PROVISIONAL ENTRY OR CARGO TRANSFER.—
14 Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the
15 Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is
16 operating may allow provisional entry of, or transfer of
17 cargo from, a vessel, if such entry or transfer is necessary
18 for the safety of the vessel or persons aboard.

19 “(g) RIGHT OF INNOCENT PASSAGE.—This section
20 shall not be construed as authority to restrict the right
21 of innocent passage as recognized under international law.

22 “(h) FOREIGN VESSEL DEFINED.—In this section,
23 the term ‘foreign vessel’ has the meaning given that term
24 in section 110 of title 46, United States Code.”.

25 “(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

1 (1) SPECIAL POWERS.—Section 4(b)(2) of the
2 Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C.
3 1223(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “or 16” after
4 “section 9”.

5 (2) DENIAL OF ENTRY.—Section 13(e) of the
6 Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C.
7 1232(e)) is amended by striking “section 9” and in-
8 serting “section 9 or 16”.

9 **SEC. 107. REPORT ON COOPERATION BETWEEN NORTH**
10 **KOREA AND IRAN.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
12 date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter
13 for 5 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate
14 congressional committees a report that includes—

15 (1) an assessment of the extent of cooperation
16 (including through the transfer of goods, services, or
17 technology) between North Korea and Iran relating
18 to their respective nuclear, ballistic missile develop-
19 ment, chemical or biological weapons development,
20 or conventional weapons programs;

21 (2) the names of any Iranian or North Korean
22 persons that have knowingly engaged in or di-
23 rected—

24 (A) the provision of material support to
25 such programs; or

1 (B) the exchange of information between
2 North Korea and Iran with respect to such pro-
3 grams; and

4 (3) a determination whether any of the activi-
5 ties described in paragraphs (1) and (2) violate
6 United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231
7 (2015).

8 (b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a)
9 shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain
10 a classified annex.

11 **SEC. 108. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NA-**
12 **TIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS BY**
13 **OTHER GOVERNMENTS.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
15 date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days
16 thereafter for 5 years, the President shall submit to the
17 appropriate congressional committees a report that evalu-
18 ates the degree to which the governments of other coun-
19 tries have knowingly failed to—

20 (1) close the representative offices of persons
21 designated under applicable United Nations Security
22 Council resolutions;

23 (2) expel any North Korean nationals, including
24 diplomats, working on behalf of such persons;

1 (3) prohibit the opening of new branches, sub-
2 sidiaries, or representative offices of North Korean
3 financial institutions within the jurisdictions of such
4 governments; or

5 (4) expel any representatives of North Korean
6 financial institutions.

7 (b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a)
8 shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain
9 a classified annex.

10 **TITLE II—SANCTIONS WITH RE-**
11 **SPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS**
12 **ABUSES BY THE GOVERN-**
13 **MENT OF NORTH KOREA**

14 **SEC. 201. SANCTIONS FOR FORCED LABOR AND SLAVERY**
15 **OVERSEAS OF NORTH KOREANS.**

16 (a) SANCTIONS FOR TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 302(b) of the North
18 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
19 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9241(b)) is amended—

20 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at
21 the end;

22 (B) in paragraph (2), by striking the peri-
23 od at the end and inserting “; and”; and

24 (C) by adding at the end the following new
25 paragraph:

1 “(3) a list of foreign persons that employ North
2 Korean laborers.”.

3 (2) ADDITIONAL DETERMINATIONS; RE-
4 REPORTS.—With respect to any country identified in
5 section 302(b)(2) of the North Korea Sanctions and
6 Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C.
7 9241(b)(2)), as amended by paragraph (1), the re-
8 port required under section 302(a) of such Act
9 shall—

10 (A) include a determination whether each
11 person identified in section 302(b)(3) of such
12 Act (as amended by paragraph (1)) who is a
13 national or a citizen of such identified country
14 meets the criteria for sanctions under—

15 (i) section 111 of the Trafficking Vic-
16 tims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
17 7108) (relating to the prevention of traf-
18 ficking in persons); or

19 (ii) section 104(a) or 104(b)(1) of the
20 North Korea Sanctions and Policy En-
21 hancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C.
22 9214(a)), as amended by section 101 of
23 this Act;

24 (B) be included in the report required
25 under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims

1 Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b))
2 (relating to the annual report on trafficking in
3 persons); and

4 (C) be considered in any determination
5 that the government of such country has made
6 serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe
7 forms of trafficking in persons, as such term is
8 defined for purposes of the Trafficking Victims
9 Protection Act of 2000.

10 (b) SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN PERSONS THAT EM-
11 PLOY NORTH KOREAN LABOR.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the North Korea
13 Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22
14 U.S.C. 9241 et seq.) is amended by inserting after
15 section 302 the following new sections:

16 **“SEC. 302A. REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION APPLICABLE TO**
17 **GOODS MADE WITH NORTH KOREAN LABOR.**

18 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
19 (b), any goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined,
20 produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by the labor
21 of North Korean nationals or citizens shall be deemed to
22 be prohibited under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930
23 (19 U.S.C. 1307) and shall not be entitled to entry at any
24 of the ports of the United States.

1 “(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition described in sub-
2 section (a) shall not apply if the Commissioner of U.S.
3 Customs and Border Protection finds, by clear and con-
4 vincing evidence, that the goods, wares, articles, or mer-
5 chandise described in such paragraph were not produced
6 with convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under
7 penal sanctions.

8 **“SEC. 302B. SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN PERSONS EMPLOYING**
9 **NORTH KOREAN LABOR.**

10 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
11 (e), the President shall designate any person identified
12 under section 302(b)(3) for the imposition of sanctions
13 under subsection (b).

14 “(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose
16 the sanctions described in paragraph (2) with re-
17 spect to any person designated under subsection (a).

18 “(2) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions
19 described in this paragraph are sanctions pursuant
20 to the International Emergency Economic Powers
21 Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to block and prohibit
22 all transactions in property and interests in property
23 of a person designated under subsection (a), if such
24 property and interests in property are in the United
25 States, come within the United States, or are or

1 come within the possession or control of a United
2 States person.

3 “(c) EXCEPTION.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A person may not be des-
5 ignated under subsection (a) if the President cer-
6 tifies to the appropriate congressional committees
7 that the President has received reliable assurances
8 from such person that—

9 “(A) the employment of North Korean la-
10 borers does not result in the direct or indirect
11 transfer of convertible currency, luxury goods,
12 or other stores of value to the Government of
13 North Korea;

14 “(B) all wages and benefits are provided
15 directly to the laborers, and are held, as appli-
16 cable, in accounts within the jurisdiction in
17 which they reside in locally denominated cur-
18 rency; and

19 “(C) the laborers are subject to working
20 conditions consistent with international stand-
21 ards.

22 “(2) RECERTIFICATION.—Not later than 180
23 days after the date on which the President transmits
24 to the appropriate congressional committees an ini-

1 tial certification under paragraph (1), and every 180
2 days thereafter, the President shall—

3 “(A) transmit a recertification stating that
4 the conditions described in such paragraph con-
5 tinue to be met; or

6 “(B) if such recertification cannot be
7 transmitted, impose the sanctions described in
8 subsection (b) beginning on the date on which
9 the President determines that such recertifi-
10 cation cannot be transmitted.”.

11 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
12 tents for the North Korea Sanctions and Policy En-
13 hancement Act of 2016 is amended by inserting
14 after the item relating to section 302 the following
15 new items:

 “Sec. 302A. Rebuttable presumption applicable to goods made with North Ko-
 rean labor.

 “Sec. 302B. Sanctions on foreign persons employing North Korean labor.”.

16 **SEC. 202. MODIFICATIONS TO SANCTIONS SUSPENSION AND**

17 **WAIVER AUTHORITIES.**

18 (a) EXEMPTIONS, WAIVERS, AND REMOVALS OF
19 DESIGNATION.—

20 (1) EXEMPTIONS.—Section 208(a) of the North
21 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
22 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228(a)) is amended in the matter
23 preceding paragraph (1)—

1 (A) by inserting “201A,” after “104,”;

2 and

3 (B) by inserting “302A, 302B,” after

4 “209,”.

5 (2) HUMANITARIAN WAIVER.—Section 208(b)

6 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhance-

7 ment Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228(b)(1)) is amend-

8 ed—

9 (A) by inserting “201A,” after “104,” in

10 each place it appears; and

11 (B) by inserting “302A, 302B,” after

12 “209(b),” in each place it appears.

13 (3) WAIVER.—Section 208(c) of the North

14 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of

15 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228(c)) is amended in the matter

16 preceding paragraph (1)—

17 (A) by inserting “201A,” after “104,”;

18 and

19 (B) by inserting “302A, 302B,” after

20 “209(b),”.

21 (b) SUPPORT FOR FAMILY REUNIFICATION FOR KO-

22 REAN-AMERICANS.—Section 402(2) of the North Korea

23 Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22

24 U.S.C. 9252(2)) is amended—

1 (1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at
2 the end;

3 (2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period
4 at the end and inserting “; and”; and

5 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
6 paragraph:

7 “(F) planning for unrestricted family re-
8 unification meetings, including for those indi-
9 viduals in the Korean-American community who
10 maintain family ties with relatives in North
11 Korea.”.

12 **SEC. 203. REWARD FOR INFORMANTS.**

13 Section 36(b) of the State Department Basic Au-
14 thorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(b)), is amended—

15 (1) in paragraph (9), by striking “or” at the
16 end;

17 (2) in paragraph (10), by striking the period at
18 the end and inserting a semicolon; and

19 (3) by adding at the end the following new
20 paragraphs:

21 “(11) the identification or location of any per-
22 son who, while acting at the direction of or under
23 the control of a foreign government, aids or abets a
24 violation of section 1030 of title 18, United States
25 Code; or

1 “(12) the disruption of financial mechanisms of
2 any person who has engaged in the conduct de-
3 scribed in sections 104(a) or 104(b)(1) of the North
4 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
5 2016 (22 U.S.C. 2914(a) or (b)(1)).”.

6 **SEC. 204. REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF NORTH KOREA AS**
7 **A STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.**

8 (a) **REPORT; DETERMINATION OR JUSTIFICATION.**—

9 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after
10 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President
11 shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
12 mittees a report that includes a determination
13 whether North Korea is a state sponsor of terrorism.

14 (2) **INCLUSION.**—The report required by para-
15 graph (1) shall also be included in the first annual
16 report under section 140 of the Foreign Relations
17 Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22
18 U.S.C. 2656f) submitted on or after the date of the
19 enactment of this Act.

20 (3) **FORM.**—The report required by paragraph
21 (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may
22 include a classified annex.

23 (b) **STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM DEFINED.**—For
24 purposes of this section, the term “state sponsor of ter-
25 rorism” means a country the government of which the

1 Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section
2 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C.
3 4605(j)) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emer-
4 gency Economic Powers Act), section 620A of the Foreign
5 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 40 of
6 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), or any
7 other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly
8 provided support for acts of international terrorism.

9 **TITLE III—GENERAL**
10 **AUTHORITIES**

11 **SEC. 301. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS.**

12 Any reports required to be submitted to the appro-
13 priate congressional committees under this Act or any
14 amendment made by this Act that are subject to a dead-
15 line for submission consisting of the same unit of time may
16 be consolidated into a single report that is submitted to
17 appropriate congressional committees pursuant to such
18 deadline. The consolidated reports must contain all infor-
19 mation required under this Act or any amendment made
20 by this Act, in addition to all other elements mandated
21 by previous law.

22 **SEC. 302. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

23 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the
24 authority or obligation of the President to apply the sanc-
25 tions described in section 104 of the North Korea Sanc-

1 tions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C.
2 9214), as amended by section 101 of this Act, with regard
3 to persons who meet the criteria for designation under
4 such section.

5 **SEC. 303. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, not later
7 than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,
8 promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementa-
9 tion of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

10 (b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not fewer than
11 10 days before the promulgation of a regulation under
12 subsection (a), the President shall notify and provide to
13 the appropriate congressional committees the proposed
14 regulation, specifying the provisions of this Act or the
15 amendments made by this Act that the regulation is imple-
16 menting.

17 **SEC. 304. LIMITATION ON FUNDS.**

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

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 1644
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Korean Interdiction
3 and Modernization of Sanctions Act”.

4 SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

5 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—SANCTIONS TO ENFORCE AND IMPLEMENT UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS AGAINST NORTH KOREA

Sec. 101. Modification and expansion of requirements for the designation of persons.
Sec. 102. Prohibition on indirect correspondent accounts.
Sec. 103. Limitations on foreign assistance to noncompliant governments.
Sec. 104. Amendments to enhance inspection authorities.
Sec. 105. Enforcing compliance with United Nations shipping sanctions against North Korea.
Sec. 106. Report on cooperation between North Korea and Iran.
Sec. 107. Report on implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions by other governments.
Sec. 108. Briefing on measures to deny specialized financial messaging services to designated North Korean financial institutions.

TITLE II—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA

Sec. 201. Sanctions for forced labor and slavery overseas of North Koreans.
Sec. 202. Modifications to sanctions suspension and waiver authorities.
Sec. 203. Reward for informants.
Sec. 204. Determination on designation of North Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism.

TITLE III—GENERAL AUTHORITIES

Sec. 301. Authority to consolidate reports.
Sec. 302. Rule of construction.
Sec. 303. Regulatory authority.
Sec. 304. Limitation on funds.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 (a) AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS IN THE NORTH
3 KOREA SANCTIONS AND POLICY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF
4 2016.—

5 (1) APPLICABLE EXECUTIVE ORDER.—Section
6 3(1)(A) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
7 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202(1)(A))
8 is amended—

9 (A) by striking “or Executive Order
10 13694” and inserting “Executive Order
11 13694”; and

12 (B) by inserting “or Executive Order
13 13722 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to block-
14 ing the property of the Government of North
15 Korea and the Workers’ Party of Korea, and
16 Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect
17 to North Korea),” before “to the extent”.

18 (2) APPLICABLE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY
19 COUNCIL RESOLUTION.—Section 3(2)(A) of the
20 North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act
21 of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202(2)(A)) is amended by

1 striking “or 2094 (2013)” and inserting “, 2094
2 (2013), 2270 (2016), or 2321 (2016)”.

3 (3) FOREIGN PERSON.—Section 3 of the North
4 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
5 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202) is amended—

6 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (5)
7 through (14) as paragraphs (6) through (15),
8 respectively; and

9 (B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the
10 following new paragraph:

11 “(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ‘foreign per-
12 son’ means—

13 “(A) an individual who is not a United
14 States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for
15 permanent residence to the United States; or

16 “(B) an entity that is not a United States
17 person.”.

18 (4) LUXURY GOODS.—Paragraph (9) of section
19 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy En-
20 hancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202), as reded-
21 ignated by paragraph (3), is amended—

22 (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking
23 “and” at the end;

24 (B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the
25 period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

1 (C) by adding at the end the following new
2 subparagraph:

3 “(C) also includes any items so designated
4 under an applicable United Nations Security
5 Council resolution.”.

6 (5) NORTH KOREAN PERSON.—Section 3 of the
7 North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act
8 of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202), as amended by para-
9 graph (3), is further amended—

10 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (13)
11 through (15) as paragraphs (14) through (16),
12 respectively; and

13 (B) by inserting after paragraph (12) the
14 following new paragraph:

15 “(13) NORTH KOREAN PERSON.—The term
16 ‘North Korean person’ means—

17 “(A) a North Korean citizen or national;
18 or

19 “(B) an entity owned or controlled by the
20 Government of North Korea or by a North Ko-
21 rean citizen or national.”.

22 (b) DEFINITIONS FOR PURPOSES OF THIS ACT.—In
23 this Act:

24 (1) APPLICABLE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY
25 COUNCIL RESOLUTION; LUXURY GOODS.—The terms

1 “applicable United Nations Security Council resolu-
2 tion” and “luxury goods” have the meanings given
3 those terms, respectively, in section 3 of the North
4 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
5 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202), as amended by subsection
6 (a).

7 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
8 TEES; GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA; UNITED
9 STATES PERSON.—The terms “appropriate congress-
10 sional committees”, “Government of North Korea”,
11 and “United States person” have the meanings
12 given those terms, respectively, in section 3 of the
13 North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act
14 of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202).

15 (3) FOREIGN PERSON; NORTH KOREAN PER-
16 SON.—The terms “foreign person” and “North Ko-
17 rean person” have the meanings given those terms,
18 respectively, in paragraph (5) and paragraph (13) of
19 section 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
20 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202(5) and
21 9202(13)), as added by subsection (a).

22 (4) PROHIBITED WEAPONS PROGRAM.—The
23 term “prohibited weapons program” means—

24 (A) any program related to the develop-
25 ment of nuclear, chemical, or biological weap-

1 ons, and their means of delivery, including bal-
2 listic missiles; and

3 (B) any program to develop any related
4 materials with respect to a program described
5 in subparagraph (A).

6 **TITLE I—SANCTIONS TO EN-**
7 **FORCE AND IMPLEMENT**
8 **UNITED NATIONS SECURITY**
9 **COUNCIL SANCTIONS**
10 **AGAINST NORTH KOREA**

11 **SEC. 101. MODIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF REQUIRE-**
12 **MENTS FOR THE DESIGNATION OF PERSONS.**

13 (a) **EXPANSION OF MANDATORY DESIGNATIONS.—**

14 Section 104(a) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
15 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214(a)) is amend-
16 ed—

17 (1) in paragraph (9), by striking “or” at the
18 end;

19 (2) by redesignating paragraph (10) as para-
20 graph (15);

21 (3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the fol-
22 lowing new paragraphs:

23 “(10) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pur-
24 chases or otherwise acquires from North Korea any
25 significant amounts of gold, titanium ore, vanadium

1 ore, copper, silver, nickel, zinc, or rare earth min-
2 erals;

3 “(11) knowingly, directly or indirectly, sells or
4 transfers to North Korea any significant amounts of
5 rocket, aviation, or jet fuel (except for use by a civil-
6 ian passenger aircraft outside North Korea, exclu-
7 sively for consumption during its flight to North
8 Korea or its return flight);

9 “(12) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides
10 fuel, supplies, or bunkering services to, or facilitates
11 a significant transaction or transactions to operate
12 or maintain, a vessel or aircraft that is designated
13 under an applicable Executive order or an applicable
14 United Nations Security Council resolution, or that
15 is owned or controlled by a person designated under
16 an applicable Executive order or applicable United
17 Nations Security Council resolution;

18 “(13) knowingly, directly or indirectly, insures,
19 registers, facilitates the registration of, or maintains
20 insurance or a registration for, a vessel owned or
21 controlled by the Government of North Korea, ex-
22 cept as specifically approved by the United Nations
23 Security Council;

24 “(14) knowingly, directly or indirectly, main-
25 tains a correspondent account (as defined in section

1 201A(d)(1)) with any North Korean financial insti-
2 tution, except as specifically approved by the United
3 Nations Security Council; or”; and

4 (4) in paragraph (15), as so redesignated, by
5 striking “(9)” and inserting “(14)”.

6 (b) EXPANSION OF ADDITIONAL DISCRETIONARY
7 DESIGNATIONS.—Section 104(b)(1) of the North Korea
8 Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22
9 U.S.C. 9214(b)(1)) is amended—

10 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “pursuant
11 to an applicable United Nations Security Council
12 resolution;” and inserting the following: “pursuant
13 to—

14 “(i) an applicable United Nations Se-
15 curity Council resolution;

16 “(ii) any regulation promulgated
17 under section 404; or

18 “(iii) any applicable Executive
19 order;”;

20 (2) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by striking “or” at
21 the end;

22 (3) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period
23 at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

24 (4) by adding at the end the following new sub-
25 paragraphs:

1 “(D) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pur-
2 chased or otherwise acquired from the Govern-
3 ment of North Korea significant quantities of
4 coal, iron, or iron ore, in excess of the limita-
5 tions provided in applicable United Nations Se-
6 curity Council resolutions;

7 “(E) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pur-
8 chased or otherwise acquired significant types
9 or amounts of textiles from the Government of
10 North Korea;

11 “(F) knowingly facilitated any transfer of
12 funds or property of the Government of North
13 Korea that materially contributes to any viola-
14 tion of an applicable United National Security
15 Council resolution;

16 “(G) knowingly, directly or indirectly, fa-
17 cilitated a significant transfer to or from the
18 Government of North Korea of bulk cash, pre-
19 cious metals, gemstones, or other stores of
20 value not described under subsection (a)(10);

21 “(H) knowingly, directly or indirectly, sold,
22 transferred, or otherwise provided significant
23 amounts of crude oil, condensates, refined pe-
24 troleum, other types of petroleum or petroleum
25 byproducts, liquified natural gas, or other nat-

1 ural gas resources to the Government of North
2 Korea (except for heavy fuel oil, gasoline, or
3 diesel fuel for humanitarian use or as excepted
4 under subsection (a)(11));

5 “(I) knowingly, directly or indirectly, en-
6 gaged in, facilitated, or was responsible for the
7 online commercial activities of the Government
8 of North Korea, including online gambling;

9 “(J) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pur-
10 chased or otherwise acquired fishing rights
11 from the Government of North Korea;

12 “(K) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pro-
13 vided significant telephonic, telegraphic, tele-
14 communications or other data services, in whole
15 or in part, into or out of North Korea, in excess
16 of services needed for humanitarian or diplo-
17 matic purposes (other than services that are ex-
18 cepted under section 203(b)(1) of the Inter-
19 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
20 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1)));

21 “(L) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pur-
22 chased or otherwise acquired significant types
23 or amounts of food or agricultural products
24 from the Government of North Korea;

1 “(M) knowingly, directly or indirectly, en-
2 gaged in, facilitated, or was responsible for the
3 exportation of workers from North Korea in a
4 manner intended to generate significant rev-
5 enue, directly or indirectly, for use by the Gov-
6 ernment of North Korea or by the Workers’
7 Party of Korea;

8 “(N) knowingly conducted a significant
9 transaction or transactions in North Korea’s
10 transportation, mining, energy, or financial
11 services industries; or

12 “(O) except as specifically approved by the
13 United Nations Security Council, and other
14 than through a correspondent account as de-
15 scribed in subsection (a)(14), knowingly facili-
16 tated the operation of any branch, subsidiary,
17 or office of a North Korean financial institu-
18 tion.”.

19 (c) MANDATORY AND DISCRETIONARY ASSET
20 BLOCKING.—Section 104(e) of the North Korea Sanctions
21 and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214(e))
22 is amended—

23 (1) by striking “of a designated person” and in-
24 serting “of a person designated under subsection
25 (a)”;

1 (2) by striking “The President” and inserting
2 the following:

3 “(1) MANDATORY ASSET BLOCKING.—The
4 President”; and

5 (3) by adding at the end the following new
6 paragraph:

7 “(2) DISCRETIONARY ASSET BLOCKING.—The
8 President may also exercise such powers, in the
9 same manner and to the same extent described in
10 paragraph (1), with respect to a person designated
11 under subsection (b).”.

12 (d) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL PERSONS.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
14 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
15 President shall submit to the appropriate congress-
16 sional committees a report including a determination
17 as to whether reasonable grounds exist, and an ex-
18 planation of the reasons for any determination that
19 such grounds do not exist, to designate, pursuant to
20 section 104 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
21 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214), as
22 amended by this section, each of the following:

23 (A) The Korea Shipowners’ Protection and
24 Indemnity Association, a North Korean insur-
25 ance company, with respect to facilitating im-

1 ports, exports, and reexports of arms and re-
2 lated materiel to and from North Korea, or for
3 other activities prohibited by such section 104.

4 (B) Chinpo Shipping Company (Private)
5 Limited, a Singapore corporation, with respect
6 to facilitating imports, exports, and reexports of
7 arms and related materiel to and from North
8 Korea.

9 (C) The Central Bank of the Democratic
10 People's Republic of Korea, with respect to the
11 sale of gold to, the receipt of gold from, or the
12 import or export of gold by the Government of
13 North Korea.

14 (D) Kungang Economic Development Cor-
15 poration (KKG), with respect to being an entity
16 controlled by Bureau 39 of the Workers' Party
17 of the Government of North Korea.

18 (E) Sam Pa, also known as Xu Jinghua,
19 Xu Songhua, Sa Muxu, Samo, Sampa, or Sam
20 King, and any entities owned or controlled by
21 such individual, with respect to transactions
22 with KKG.

23 (F) The Chamber of Commerce of the
24 Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with re-
25 spect to the exportation of workers in violation

1 of section 104(a)(5) or of section 104(b)(1)(M)
2 of such Act, as amended by subsection (b) of
3 this section.

4 (2) FORM.—The report submitted under para-
5 graph (1) may contain a classified annex.

6 **SEC. 102. PROHIBITION ON INDIRECT CORRESPONDENT**
7 **ACCOUNTS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the North Korea Sanc-
9 tions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C.
10 9221 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 201
11 the following new section:

12 **“SEC. 201A. PROHIBITION ON INDIRECT CORRESPONDENT**
13 **ACCOUNTS.**

14 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
15 (b), if a United States financial institution has or obtains
16 knowledge that a correspondent account established,
17 maintained, administered, or managed by that institution
18 for a foreign financial institution is being used by the for-
19 eign financial institution to provide financial services indi-
20 rectly to any person, foreign government, or financial in-
21 stitution designated under section 104, the United States
22 financial institution shall ensure that such correspondent
23 account is no longer used to provide such services.

24 “(b) EXCEPTION.—A United States financial institu-
25 tion is authorized to process transfers of funds to or from

1 North Korea, or for the direct or indirect benefit of any
2 person, foreign government, or financial institution that
3 is designated under section 104, only if the transfer—

4 “(1) arises from, and is ordinarily incident and
5 necessary to give effect to, an underlying transaction
6 that has been authorized by a specific or general li-
7 cense issued by the Secretary of the Treasury; and

8 “(2) does not involve debiting or crediting a
9 North Korean account.

10 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

11 “(1) CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT.—The term
12 ‘correspondent account’ has the meaning given that
13 term in section 5318A of title 31, United States
14 Code.

15 “(2) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITU-
16 TION.—The term ‘United States financial institu-
17 tion’ means has the meaning given that term in sec-
18 tion 510.310 of title 31, Code of Federal Regula-
19 tions, as in effect on the date of the enactment of
20 this section.

21 “(3) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The
22 term ‘foreign financial institution’ has the meaning
23 given that term in section 1010.605 of title 31, Code
24 of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of
25 the enactment of this section.”.

1 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents
2 for the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement
3 Act of 2016 is amended by inserting after the item relat-
4 ing to section 201 the following new item:

“Sec. 201A. Prohibition on indirect correspondent accounts.”.

5 **SEC. 103. LIMITATIONS ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO NON-**
6 **COMPLIANT GOVERNMENTS.**

7 Section 203 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy
8 Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9223) is amended—

9 (1) in subsection (b)—

10 (A) in the heading, by striking “TRANS-
11 ACTIONS IN LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT”
12 and inserting “TRANSACTIONS IN DEFENSE
13 ARTICLES OR DEFENSE SERVICES”;

14 (B) in paragraph (1), by striking “that
15 provides lethal military equipment to the Gov-
16 ernment of North Korea” and inserting “that
17 provides to or receives from the Government of
18 North Korea a defense article or defense serv-
19 ice, as such terms are defined in section 47 of
20 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C.
21 2794)”;

22 (C) in paragraph (2), by striking “1 year”
23 and inserting “2 years”;

24 (2) in subsection (d), by striking “emergency”;

25 and

1 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
2 section:

3 “(e) REPORT ON ARMS TRAFFICKING INVOLVING
4 NORTH KOREA.—

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
6 after the date of the enactment of this subsection,
7 and every 180 days thereafter for 5 years, the Sec-
8 retary of State shall submit to the appropriate con-
9 gressional committees a report that specifically de-
10 scribes the compliance of foreign countries and other
11 foreign jurisdictions with the requirement to curtail
12 the trade described in subsection (b)(1).

13 “(2) FORM.—The report required under para-
14 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but
15 may contain a classified annex.”.

16 **SEC. 104. AMENDMENTS TO ENHANCE INSPECTION AU-**
17 **THORITIES.**

18 Title II of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy En-
19 hancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9221 et seq.), as
20 amended by section 102 of this Act, is further amended
21 by striking section 205 and inserting the following:

22 **“SEC. 205. ENHANCED INSPECTION AUTHORITIES.**

23 “(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
25 after the date of the enactment of this section, and

1 annually thereafter for 5 years, the President shall
2 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
3 a report—

4 “(A) identifying the operators of foreign
5 sea ports and airports that have knowingly—

6 “(i) failed to implement or enforce
7 regulations to inspect ships, aircraft,
8 cargo, or conveyances in transit to or from
9 North Korea, as required by applicable
10 United Nations Security Council resolu-
11 tions;

12 “(ii) facilitated the transfer, trans-
13 shipment, or conveyance of significant
14 types or quantities of cargo, vessels, or air-
15 craft owned or controlled by persons des-
16 ignated under applicable United Nations
17 Security Council resolutions; or

18 “(iii) facilitated any of the activities
19 described in section 104(a);

20 “(B) describing the extent to which the re-
21 quirements of applicable United Nations Secu-
22 rity Council resolutions to de-register any vessel
23 owned, controlled, or operated by the Govern-
24 ment of North Korea have been implemented by
25 other foreign countries;

1 “(C) describing the compliance of the Is-
2 lamic Republic of Iran with the sanctions man-
3 dated in applicable United Nations Security
4 Council resolutions;

5 “(D) identifying vessels, aircraft, and con-
6 veyances owned or controlled by the Reconnaissance General Bureau of the Workers’ Party of
7 Korea; and

8 “(E) describing the diplomatic and en-
9 forcement efforts by the President to secure the
10 full implementation of the applicable United
11 Nations Security Council resolutions, as de-
12 scribed in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

13 “(2) FORM.—The report required under para-
14 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but
15 may contain a classified annex.

16 “(b) SPECIFIC FINDINGS.—Each report required
17 under subsection (a) shall include specific findings with
18 respect to the following ports and airports:
19

20 “(1) The ports of Dandong, Dalian, and any
21 other port in the People’s Republic of China that the
22 President deems appropriate.

23 “(2) The ports of Abadan, Bandar-e-Abbas,
24 Chabahar, Bandar-e-Khomeini, Bushehr Port,
25 Asaluyeh Port, Kish, Kharg Island, Bandar-e-Lenge,

1 and Khorramshahr, and Tehran Imam Khomeini
2 International Airport, in the Islamic Republic of
3 Iran.

4 “(3) The ports of Nakhodka, Vanino, and Vlad-
5 ivostok, in the Russian Federation.

6 “(4) The ports of Latakia, Banias, and
7 Tartous, and Damascus International Airport, in the
8 Syrian Arab Republic.

9 “(c) ENHANCED SECURITY TARGETING REQUIRE-
10 MENTS.—

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
12 graph (2), the Secretary of Homeland Security may,
13 using the Automated Targeting System operated by
14 the National Targeting Center of U.S. Customs and
15 Border Protection, require enhanced screening pro-
16 cedures to determine whether physical inspections
17 are warranted of any cargo bound for or landed in
18 the United States that—

19 “(A) has been transported through a sea
20 port or airport the operator of which has been
21 identified by the President in accordance with
22 subsection (a)(1) as having repeatedly failed to
23 comply with applicable United Nations Security
24 Council resolutions;

1 “(B) is aboard a vessel or aircraft, or with-
2 in a conveyance that has, within the last 365
3 days, entered the territory, waters, or airspace
4 of North Korea, or landed in any of the sea
5 ports or airports of North Korea; or

6 “(C) is registered by a country or jurisdic-
7 tion whose compliance has been identified by
8 the President as deficient pursuant to sub-
9 section (a)(2).

10 “(2) EXCEPTION FOR FOOD, MEDICINE, AND
11 HUMANITARIAN SHIPMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall
12 not apply to any vessel, aircraft, or conveyance that
13 has entered the territory, waters, or airspace of
14 North Korea, or landed in any of the sea ports or
15 airports of North Korea, exclusively for the purposes
16 described in section 208(b)(3)(B), or to import food,
17 medicine, or supplies into North Korea to meet the
18 humanitarian needs of the North Korean people.

19 “(d) SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE.—A vessel, aircraft,
20 or conveyance used to facilitate any of the activities de-
21 scribed in section 104(a) under the jurisdiction of the
22 United States may be seized and forfeited under—

23 “(1) chapter 46 of title 18, United States Code;
24 or

1 “(2) part V of title IV of the Tariff Act of 1930
2 (19 U.S.C. 1581 et seq.)”.

3 **SEC. 105. ENFORCING COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS**
4 **SHIPPING SANCTIONS AGAINST NORTH**
5 **KOREA.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Ports and Waterways Safety
7 Act (33 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.) is amended by adding at
8 the end the following new section:

9 **“SEC. 16. PROHIBITION ON ENTRY AND OPERATION.**

10 “(a) PROHIBITION.—

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise pro-
12 vided in this section, no vessel described in sub-
13 section (b) may enter or operate in the navigable wa-
14 ters of the United States or transfer cargo in any
15 port or place under the jurisdiction of the United
16 States.

17 “(2) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.—

18 “(A) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY OF
19 STATE.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with re-
20 spect to a vessel described in subsection (b)(2)
21 if the Secretary of State determines that the
22 vessel is no longer registered as described in
23 that subsection.

24 “(B) NOTICE.—The Secretary of State
25 shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of

1 each determination made under subparagraph
2 (A).

3 “(b) VESSELS DESCRIBED.—A vessel referred to in
4 subsection (a) is a foreign vessel for which a notice of ar-
5 rival is required to be filed under section 4(a)(5), and
6 that—

7 “(1) is on the most recent list of vessels pub-
8 lished in Federal Register under subsection (e)(2);
9 or

10 “(2) more than 180 days after the publication
11 of such list, is knowingly registered, pursuant to the
12 1958 Convention on the High Seas entered into
13 force on September 30, 1962, by a government the
14 agents or instrumentalities of which are maintaining
15 a registration of a vessel that is included on such
16 list.

17 “(c) INFORMATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Sec-
18 retary of the department in which the Coast Guard is op-
19 erating, in consultation with the Secretary of State,
20 shall—

21 “(1) maintain timely information on the reg-
22 istrations of all foreign vessels over 300 gross tons
23 that are—

1 “(A) owned or operated by or on behalf of
2 the Government of North Korea or a North Ko-
3 rean person;

4 “(B) owned or operated by or on behalf of
5 any country in which a sea port or airport is lo-
6 cated, the operator of which the President has
7 identified in the most recent report submitted
8 under section 205(a)(1) of the North Korea
9 Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
10 2016; or

11 “(C) owned or operated by or on behalf of
12 any country identified by the President as a
13 country that has not complied with the applica-
14 ble United Nations Security Council resolutions
15 (as such term is defined in section 3 of such
16 Act); and

17 “(2) not later than 180 days after the date of
18 the enactment of this section, and periodically there-
19 after, publish in the Federal Register a list of the
20 vessels described in paragraph (1).

21 “(d) NOTIFICATION OF GOVERNMENTS.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State
23 shall notify each government, the agents or instru-
24 mentalities of which are maintaining a registration
25 of a foreign vessel that is included on a list pub-

1 lished under subsection (c)(2), not later than 30
2 days after such publication, that all vessels reg-
3 istered under such government's authority are sub-
4 ject to the prohibition under subsection (a).

5 “(2) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION.—In the case
6 of a government that continues to maintain a reg-
7 istration for a vessel that is included on such list
8 after receiving an initial notification under para-
9 graph (1), the Secretary shall issue an additional no-
10 tification to such government not later than 120
11 days after the publication of a list under subsection
12 (c)(2).

13 “(e) NOTIFICATION OF VESSELS.—Upon receiving a
14 notice of arrival under section 4(a)(5) from a vessel de-
15 scribed in subsection (b), the Secretary of the department
16 in which the Coast Guard is operating shall notify the
17 master of such vessel that the vessel may not enter or op-
18 erate in the navigable waters of the United States or
19 transfer cargo in any port or place under the jurisdiction
20 of the United States, unless—

21 “(1) the Secretary of State has made a deter-
22 mination under subsection (a)(2); or

23 “(2) the Secretary of the department in which
24 the Coast Guard is operating allows provisional

1 entry of the vessel, or transfer of cargo from the ves-
2 sel, under subsection (f).

3 “(f) PROVISIONAL ENTRY OR CARGO TRANSFER.—
4 Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the
5 Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is
6 operating may allow provisional entry of, or transfer of
7 cargo from, a vessel, if such entry or transfer is necessary
8 for the safety of the vessel or persons aboard.

9 “(g) RIGHT OF INNOCENT PASSAGE.—This section
10 shall not be construed as authority to restrict the right
11 of innocent passage as recognized under international law.

12 “(h) FOREIGN VESSEL DEFINED.—In this section,
13 the term ‘foreign vessel’ has the meaning given that term
14 in section 110 of title 46, United States Code.”.

15 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

16 (1) SPECIAL POWERS.—Section 4(b)(2) of the
17 Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C.
18 1223(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “or 16” after
19 “section 9”.

20 (2) DENIAL OF ENTRY.—Section 13(e) of the
21 Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C.
22 1232(e)) is amended by striking “section 9” and in-
23 serting “section 9 or 16”.

1 **SEC. 106. REPORT ON COOPERATION BETWEEN NORTH**
2 **KOREA AND IRAN.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
4 date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter
5 for 5 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate
6 congressional committees a report that includes—

7 (1) an assessment of the extent of cooperation
8 (including through the transfer of goods, services, or
9 technology) between North Korea and Iran relating
10 to their respective nuclear, ballistic missile develop-
11 ment, chemical or biological weapons development,
12 or conventional weapons programs;

13 (2) the names of any Iranian or North Korean
14 persons that have knowingly engaged in or di-
15 rected—

16 (A) the provision of material support to
17 such programs; or

18 (B) the exchange of information between
19 North Korea and Iran with respect to such pro-
20 grams; and

21 (3) a determination whether any of the activi-
22 ties described in paragraphs (1) and (2) violate
23 United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231
24 (2015).

1 (b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a)
2 shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain
3 a classified annex.

4 **SEC. 107. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NA-**
5 **TIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS BY**
6 **OTHER GOVERNMENTS.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
8 date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days
9 thereafter for 5 years, the President shall submit to the
10 appropriate congressional committees a report that evalu-
11 ates the degree to which the governments of other coun-
12 tries have knowingly failed to—

13 (1) close the representative offices of persons
14 designated under applicable United Nations Security
15 Council resolutions;

16 (2) expel any North Korean nationals, including
17 diplomats, working on behalf of such persons;

18 (3) prohibit the opening of new branches, sub-
19 sidiaries, or representative offices of North Korean
20 financial institutions within the jurisdictions of such
21 governments; or

22 (4) expel any representatives of North Korean
23 financial institutions.

1 (b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a)
2 shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain
3 a classified annex.

4 **SEC. 108. BRIEFING ON MEASURES TO DENY SPECIALIZED**
5 **FINANCIAL MESSAGING SERVICES TO DES-**
6 **IGNATED NORTH KOREAN FINANCIAL INSTI-**
7 **TUTIONS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
9 date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days
10 thereafter for 5 years, the President shall provide to the
11 appropriate congressional committees a briefing that in-
12 cludes the following information:

13 (1) A list of each person or foreign government
14 the President has identified that directly provides
15 specialized financial messaging services to, or en-
16 ables or facilitates direct or indirect access to such
17 messaging services for, any North Korean financial
18 institution (as such term is defined in section 3 of
19 the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement
20 Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202)) designated under an
21 applicable United Nations Security Council resolu-
22 tion.

23 (2) A detailed assessment of the status of ef-
24 forts by the Secretary of the Treasury to work with
25 the relevant authorities in the home jurisdictions of

1 such specialized financial messaging providers to end
2 such provision or access.

3 (b) FORM.—The briefing required under subsection
4 (a) may be classified.

5 **TITLE II—SANCTIONS WITH RE-**
6 **SPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS**
7 **ABUSES BY THE GOVERN-**
8 **MENT OF NORTH KOREA**

9 **SEC. 201. SANCTIONS FOR FORCED LABOR AND SLAVERY**
10 **OVERSEAS OF NORTH KOREANS.**

11 (a) SANCTIONS FOR TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 302(b) of the North
13 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
14 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9241(b)) is amended—

15 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at
16 the end;

17 (B) in paragraph (2), by striking the pe-
18 riod at the end and inserting “; and”; and

19 (C) by adding at the end the following new
20 paragraph:

21 “(3) a list of foreign persons that employ North
22 Korean laborers.”.

23 (2) ADDITIONAL DETERMINATIONS; RE-
24 PORTS.—With respect to any country identified in
25 section 302(b)(2) of the North Korea Sanctions and

1 Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C.
2 9241(b)(2)), as amended by paragraph (1), the re-
3 port required under section 302(a) of such Act
4 shall—

5 (A) include a determination whether each
6 person identified in section 302(b)(3) of such
7 Act (as amended by paragraph (1)) who is a
8 national or a citizen of such identified country
9 meets the criteria for sanctions under—

10 (i) section 111 of the Trafficking Vic-
11 tims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
12 7108) (relating to the prevention of traf-
13 ficking in persons); or

14 (ii) section 104(a) or 104(b)(1) of the
15 North Korea Sanctions and Policy En-
16 hancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C.
17 9214(a)), as amended by section 101 of
18 this Act;

19 (B) be included in the report required
20 under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims
21 Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b))
22 (relating to the annual report on trafficking in
23 persons); and

24 (C) be considered in any determination
25 that the government of such country has made

1 serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe
2 forms of trafficking in persons, as such term is
3 defined for purposes of the Trafficking Victims
4 Protection Act of 2000.

5 (b) SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN PERSONS THAT EM-
6 PLOY NORTH KOREAN LABOR.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the North Korea
8 Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22
9 U.S.C. 9241 et seq.) is amended by inserting after
10 section 302 the following new sections:

11 **“SEC. 302A. REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION APPLICABLE TO**
12 **GOODS MADE WITH NORTH KOREAN LABOR.**

13 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
14 (b), any goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined,
15 produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by the labor
16 of North Korean nationals or citizens shall be deemed to
17 be prohibited under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930
18 (19 U.S.C. 1307) and shall not be entitled to entry at any
19 of the ports of the United States.

20 “(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition described in sub-
21 section (a) shall not apply if the Commissioner of U.S.
22 Customs and Border Protection finds, by clear and con-
23 vincing evidence, that the goods, wares, articles, or mer-
24 chandise described in such paragraph were not produced

1 with convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under
2 penal sanctions.

3 **“SEC. 302B. SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN PERSONS EMPLOYING**
4 **NORTH KOREAN LABOR.**

5 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
6 (e), the President shall designate any person identified
7 under section 302(b)(3) for the imposition of sanctions
8 under subsection (b).

9 “(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose
11 the sanctions described in paragraph (2) with re-
12 spect to any person designated under subsection (a).

13 “(2) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions
14 described in this paragraph are sanctions pursuant
15 to the International Emergency Economic Powers
16 Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to block and prohibit
17 all transactions in property and interests in property
18 of a person designated under subsection (a), if such
19 property and interests in property are in the United
20 States, come within the United States, or are or
21 come within the possession or control of a United
22 States person.

23 “(c) EXCEPTION.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A person may not be des-
25 ignated under subsection (a) if the President cer-

1 tifies to the appropriate congressional committees
2 that the President has received reliable assurances
3 from such person that—

4 “(A) the employment of North Korean la-
5 borers does not result in the direct or indirect
6 transfer of convertible currency, luxury goods,
7 or other stores of value to the Government of
8 North Korea;

9 “(B) all wages and benefits are provided
10 directly to the laborers, and are held, as appli-
11 cable, in accounts within the jurisdiction in
12 which they reside in locally denominated cur-
13 rency; and

14 “(C) the laborers are subject to working
15 conditions consistent with international stand-
16 ards.

17 “(2) RECERTIFICATION.—Not later than 180
18 days after the date on which the President transmits
19 to the appropriate congressional committees an ini-
20 tial certification under paragraph (1), and every 180
21 days thereafter, the President shall—

22 “(A) transmit a recertification stating that
23 the conditions described in such paragraph con-
24 tinue to be met; or

1 “(B) if such recertification cannot be
2 transmitted, impose the sanctions described in
3 subsection (b) beginning on the date on which
4 the President determines that such recertifi-
5 cation cannot be transmitted.”.

6 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
7 tents for the North Korea Sanctions and Policy En-
8 hancement Act of 2016 is amended by inserting
9 after the item relating to section 302 the following
10 new items:

“Sec. 302A. Rebuttable presumption applicable to goods made with North Ko-
rean labor.

“Sec. 302B. Sanctions on foreign persons employing North Korean labor.”.

11 **SEC. 202. MODIFICATIONS TO SANCTIONS SUSPENSION AND**
12 **WAIVER AUTHORITIES.**

13 (a) EXEMPTIONS, WAIVERS, AND REMOVALS OF
14 DESIGNATION.—

15 (1) EXEMPTIONS.—Section 208(a) of the North
16 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
17 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228(a)) is amended in the matter
18 preceding paragraph (1)—

19 (A) by inserting “201A,” after “104,”;
20 and

21 (B) by inserting “302A, 302B,” after
22 “209,”.

23 (2) HUMANITARIAN WAIVER.—Section 208(b)
24 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhance-

1 ment Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228(b)(1)) is amend-
2 ed—

3 (A) by inserting “201A,” after “104,” in
4 each place it appears; and

5 (B) by inserting “302A, 302B,” after
6 “209(b),” in each place it appears.

7 (3) WAIVER.—Section 208(c) of the North
8 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
9 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228(c)) is amended in the matter
10 preceding paragraph (1)—

11 (A) by inserting “201A,” after “104,”;
12 and

13 (B) by inserting “302A, 302B,” after
14 “209(b),”.

15 (b) SUPPORT FOR FAMILY REUNIFICATION FOR KO-
16 REAN-AMERICANS.—Section 402(2) of the North Korea
17 Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22
18 U.S.C. 9252(2)) is amended—

19 (1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at
20 the end;

21 (2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period
22 at the end and inserting “; and”; and

23 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
24 paragraph:

1 “(F) planning for unrestricted family re-
2 unification meetings, including for those indi-
3 viduals in the Korean-American community who
4 maintain family ties with relatives in North
5 Korea.”.

6 **SEC. 203. REWARD FOR INFORMANTS.**

7 Section 36(b) of the State Department Basic Au-
8 thorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(b)), is amended—

9 (1) in paragraph (9), by striking “or” at the
10 end;

11 (2) in paragraph (10), by striking the period at
12 the end and inserting a semicolon; and

13 (3) by adding at the end the following new
14 paragraphs:

15 “(11) the identification or location of any per-
16 son who, while acting at the direction of or under
17 the control of a foreign government, aids or abets a
18 violation of section 1030 of title 18, United States
19 Code; or

20 “(12) the disruption of financial mechanisms of
21 any person who has engaged in the conduct de-
22 scribed in sections 104(a) or 104(b)(1) of the North
23 Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of
24 2016 (22 U.S.C. 2914(a) or (b)(1)).”.

1 **SEC. 204. DETERMINATION ON DESIGNATION OF NORTH**
2 **KOREA AS A STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.**

3 (a) DETERMINATION.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
6 of State shall submit to the appropriate congress-
7 sional committees a determination whether North
8 Korea meets the criteria for designation as a state
9 sponsor of terrorism.

10 (2) FORM.—The determination required by
11 paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
12 form but may include a classified annex, if appro-
13 priate.

14 (b) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM DEFINED.—For
15 purposes of this section, the term “state sponsor of ter-
16 rorism” means a country the government of which the
17 Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section
18 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C.
19 4605(j)) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emer-
20 gency Economic Powers Act), section 620A of the Foreign
21 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 40 of
22 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), or any
23 other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly
24 provided support for acts of international terrorism.

1 **TITLE III—GENERAL**
2 **AUTHORITIES**

3 **SEC. 301. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS.**

4 Any reports required to be submitted to the appro-
5 priate congressional committees under this Act or any
6 amendment made by this Act that are subject to deadlines
7 for submission consisting of similar units of time may be
8 consolidated into a single report that is submitted to ap-
9 propriate congressional committees pursuant to the earlier
10 of such deadlines. The consolidated reports must contain
11 all information required under this Act or any amendment
12 made by this Act, in addition to all other elements man-
13 dated by previous law.

14 **SEC. 302. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

15 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the
16 authority or obligation of the President to apply the sanc-
17 tions described in section 104 of the North Korea Sanc-
18 tions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C.
19 9214), as amended by section 101 of this Act, with regard
20 to persons who meet the criteria for designation under
21 such section, or in any other provision of law.

22 **SEC. 303. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.**

23 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall, not later
24 than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

1 promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementa-
2 tion of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

3 (b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not fewer than
4 10 days before the promulgation of a regulation under
5 subsection (a), the President shall notify and provide to
6 the appropriate congressional committees the proposed
7 regulation, specifying the provisions of this Act or the
8 amendments made by this Act that the regulation is imple-
9 menting.

10 **SEC. 304. LIMITATION ON FUNDS.**

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



**AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE
NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 1644
OFFERED BY MR. YOHO OF FLORIDA**

Page 6, strike lines 17 and 18 and insert the following:

- 1 (1) in paragraph (9), by striking “; or” and in-
- 2 serting “or any defense article or defense service (as
- 3 such terms are defined in section 47 of the Arms
- 4 Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794));”;



**AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE
NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 1644
OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA**

Page 16, strike line 24 and insert the following:

- 1 (2) in subsection (d), by striking “or emer-
2 gency” and inserting “maternal and child health,
3 disease prevention and response, or”;



Chairman ROYCE. I now recognize myself to speak on today's business.

I want to begin by thanking Representative Wilson for his leadership on House Resolution 92, which describes the growing sophistication of North Korea's nuclear and missile program, and it reaffirms U.S. security commitments to our allies in Northeast Asia. I was pleased to see Secretary of State Tillerson say that the U.S. is rethinking our response to Kim Jong Un's dangerous provocations.

A good place to start would be through aggressive enforcement of existing sanctions, as Mr. Wilson's resolution recognizes, including the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act that we on this committee passed out last year.

A report last month made clear that Pyongyang is using increasingly sophisticated techniques to evade existing sanctions, including through dealings with middlemen and other countries that are willing to trade in money, in arms, and in slave labor and that, in turn, funds the North Korean regime.

That is why Ranking Member Engel and I introduced H.R. 1644, the Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act. This legislation, of course, will expand U.S. sanctions to target these front companies that fund the regime's nuclear and missile programs.

The bill includes a provision that has been championed by Judge Poe, and that is the focus on his H.R. 479, the North Korea State Sponsor of Terrorism Act, which passed the House last Congress and which we consider again today. This legislation takes on new urgency as the regime has reportedly carried out targeted assassinations of North Korean defectors, including the recently widely-reported assassination of Kim Jong Un's half-brother.

This legislation requires the State Department to determine whether North Korea should be relisted as a State Sponsor of Terrorism. And I want to thank the judge, along with Chairman Emer-

itus Ros-Lehtinen for pressing this issue, as well as Ranking Member Engel for working on the refined text the committee is taking up today.

Moving on, I want to also thank Representative Smith for H.R. 390, the Iraq and Syria Genocide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act. More than a year after the Obama administration—under pressure from this committee—declared that ISIS’ actions against religious minorities in Iraq and Syria constituted “genocide,” a year after that, these communities—which include Christians, Yazidis, Syrians and many others—are still in urgent need of assistance. This legislation here recognizes that these minority groups in Iraq and Syria are key to the social fabrics of the region and authorizes the State Department to support efforts to collect and preserve evidence of genocide and crimes against humanity carried out by ISIS so that, someday, justice may be served on the perpetrators.

Next, we consider H.R. 672, which reaffirms the U.S. commitment to combatting anti-Semitism, including collaboration between U.S. and European law enforcement on efforts to improve security for Jewish communities. It also urges European allies to adopt a working definition of anti-Semitism, which is key to ensuring that this evil is effectively and uniformly confronted.

And I also thank Representative Sires for his leadership in bringing forward House Resolution 54. This reaffirms the partnership between the United States and Argentina. After over a decade of economic mismanagement and corruption and alliances with the likes of Iran and Venezuela, Argentina took an important turn in electing a new President in 2015. Since then, Argentina has undertaken difficult economic reforms to undo the damage and return to global markets—and has committed to investigating the 1994 bombing of the AMIA Jewish cultural center.

I also want to recognize Representative Torres for her work to advance House Resolution 145. Corruption and impunity in Central America have fueled many problems across Central America and beyond. As this resolution highlights, the U.S. has an important interest in seeing Central American countries strengthen weak institutions to tackle corruption.

I next want to thank Representative Cicilline for introducing House Resolution 137. This honors the life of Shimon Peres. This resolution appropriately recognizes the many achievements of this great Israeli politician and peacemaker, and expresses this body’s condolences to the people of Israel and the family of Shimon Peres in their bereavement.

And lastly, I want to thank Representative Bass for House Resolution 187, highlighting the deadly famine underway in South Sudan and urging the U.S. Agency for International Development to continue providing emergency food assistance. The resolution emphasizes the need to respond with locally-sourced food, and I thank her for that, as appropriate, to ensure our efforts save as many lives as possible as quickly as possible.

And I now recognize the ranking member for his remarks.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, thank you for calling this markup. This markup today is indicative of what you and I have both tried to do, along with members of this committee on both sides of the

aisle, and that is working in a nonpartisan way to pass legislation that is important to the American people. So I thank you again for being a good partner in that effort.

The chairman sets the tone and you have certainly set the right one.

We have nine good measures before us today and I want to thank our members for all their hard work. I will start by voicing my support for three different measures addressing the ongoing challenge of North Korea. They send a clear message that we need a careful and comprehensive strategy aimed at building peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

I am glad to be an original cosponsor of the chairman's measure, the Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act. This bill updates the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act. It seeks to build on the U.N. Security Council's efforts to cut off sources of hard currency to the Kim regime and the North Korean nuclear program.

I have had occasion to travel to North Korea twice, including once with our colleague and friend, Joe Wilson, and if or when you go there, it is like stepping backwards into a time warp. It is just absolutely amazing and interesting.

I also welcome the bill offered by Chairman Poe and Ranking Member Sherman to ask the State Department to take another look at North Korea to determine whether or not they should be designated as a State Sponsor of Terrorism. And Mr. Wilson's resolution condemns North Korea's development of intercontinental ballistic missiles, reaffirms America's commitment to our allies, the Republic of Korea and Japan, calls upon China to use its influence to bring the North Korea regime back to credible negotiations, and encourages a comprehensive diplomatic effort to see that existing sanctions against North Korea are fully enforced.

Democratic and Republican administrations alike have struggled with this challenge but we cannot give up. In my view, we need sustained high-level attention and relentless diplomatic engagement, and these three measures support that approach.

I will turn now to the resolution reaffirming the partnership between the United States and Argentina offered by Mr. Sires and Mr. Duncan. I have long advocated exploring the untapped potential of the U.S.-Argentina relationship and, since the election of Mauricio Macri in late 2015, we have made good progress.

At the chairman's and my urging, President Obama quickly ramped up engagement with the Macri administration, including a visit to Buenos Aires last year.

President Macri will visit Washington next month. I look forward to welcoming him, and I am glad to support this measure, which signals our commitment to this relationship.

Next, I am glad to support Mr. Cicilline's resolution honoring the life of Shimon Peres. In a lifetime, you just don't meet that many people about whom you can say this person helped shape a country, helped build a new democracy from the ground up. That was true of Shimon Peres. He was a giant of Jewish history. He is a giant of history. He was a champion of Israel and the people of Israel and he was a visionary for peace in progress. I attended his

funeral in Israel several months ago. It is a vision we need to keep alive, and this measure will help to do so.

Moving on, I want to thank Congresswoman Torres for her work on Central America and for offering her resolution supporting the fight against corruption there. A big part of our work in recent years to get to the root cause of child migration from Central America has been supporting key figures across the region, particularly the Attorneys General in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras and the heads of the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala and the mission to support the fight against corruption and impunity in Honduras. This resolution underscores how important it is to maintain that support and signals that the United States stands with those who are committing to ending corrupting in those countries.

I am also glad to support Ranking Member Bass' resolution emphasizing the need for continued action to deal with the famine in South Sudan. For more than 3 years of conflict, the Government of South Sudan and the armed opposition have stood in the way of humanitarian assistance, leading to the man-made famine we see today.

Without the United States and our partners, this situation would, frankly, be a lot worse. Another reminder of what good a strong foreign affairs budget can do. Still, nearly 5 million people are in desperate need of food assistance and, without intervention, that number will rise by another ½ million.

This measure calls for continued strong support to help alleviate this crisis and I thank Representative Bass for her leadership.

Next, let me thank Chairman Smith for his bill aimed at providing support for minority groups victimized by ISIS. The United States cannot stand by while genocide is perpetrated against Christians, Yazidis, or any other minority group. Congress said as much last year, as did the Obama State Department and this bill follows up on those efforts.

And I was glad to join Chairman Royce to reintroduce the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act last week to press for an end to that conflict.

Lastly, I am proud to cosponsor a bill introduced by my friend from New York, Nita Lowey, the Combating European Anti-Semitism Act. We have seen an alarming resurgence of this ancient hatred, both overseas and here at home, and we need to respond forcefully. This measure calls for continued and enhanced reporting on anti-Semitic incidents in Europe. It also makes clear why it is so important for the United States, other countries, and multilateral bodies to confront this problem, including ensuring the safety of European Jewish communities.

Before I conclude, Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate my hope that this committee will soon take up two additional pieces of legislation dealing with Russia's criminal interference in last year's election. The Protecting Our Democracy Act would establish an independent commission to investigate this issue. Our country was attacked. Our democracy is under threat, and too many questions remain unanswered about contacts between the President's campaign and Russian officials. I believe the issue is too important to let it get swallowed up by partisan politics. So, let's get it out

of Congress completely and turn this issue over to a nonpartisan body just like we did after the 9/11 attacks. The bill to do that is in our committee's jurisdiction and I hope we can act on it in the not too distant future.

I would also encourage the committee in the future to mark up the SECURE Our Democracy Act, which I introduced with Mr. Connolly. This bill, nonpartisan on its face, would punish those responsible for interfering in our elections from overseas and send a strong warning to anyone thinking of doing so in the future.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back and I think we have good measures on this markup today.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Engel.

We go now to Ileana Ms. Ros-Lehtinen of Florida.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman and the ranking member.

Last September, I had the privilege and honor to be part of the delegation representing our great country at the funeral of Shimon Peres. Several of our colleagues, as you have heard, on our committee were also part of the delegation—Ranking Member Engel, Ted Deutch, Lee Zeldin, Alan Lowenthal, and, of course, David Cicilline, who is the author of one of the important resolutions that we have before us today honoring the life of this icon, Shimon Peres. Thank you, Mr. Cicilline, for your bill.

I also fully support H.R. 672, the Combating European Anti-Semitism Act. I am an original cosponsor of that bill authored by my good friend, Nita Lowey. Nita and I, along with Ranking Member Engel, Ted Deutch, and Chris Smith, are all founding members and co-chairs of the Bipartisan Task Force for Combating Anti-Semitism. We have seen a steady rise in anti-Semitic incidents across Europe, with the Jewish community increasingly targeted for physical and verbal abuse and, alarmingly, targeted in terrorist attacks as well. This bill will send a strong message that we and our European allies stand together in promoting the shared values that bind us together and that this form of hatred and intolerance has no place in today's world.

I also want to speak in support of my good friend, Albio Sires', resolution on reaffirming the U.S.-Argentina partnership and I am a cosponsor of his bill. President Macri has shown great leadership and a commitment to truth and justice by announcing his intention to continue to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the 1994 bombing of the Argentina-Israeli Mutual Association, AMIA, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Earlier this month, we sadly marked the 25th anniversary of the terrorist attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, which was followed by the 1994 AMIA attack. It is no secret that the Iranian-backed terrorist group Hezbollah was responsible for these attacks, yet to this day, Iran and Hezbollah have evaded justice. It is also commendable that President Macri vowed to investigate the suspicious circumstances involving the death of Special Prosecutor Alberto Nisman. We have to help President Macri and the Argentinian Government continue his work and legacy by bringing those responsible for his death and the terrorist attacks to justice.

I will submit the rest of my statement for the record, supporting the three North Korea measures before us today.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and ranking member for the time.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

I think Albio Sires was seeking time from New Jersey.

Mr. SIRES. I would like to start by thanking Chairman Royce, Ranking Member Engel, and their staffs for working with me to bring House Resolution 54 to our committee's first markup for the new Congress.

I would like to thank Chairman Duncan, who is in charge of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee and led a delegation to Argentina last March to help restart relations with the Macri administration.

House Resolution 54 reaffirms the strong U.S. partnership with Argentina. It acknowledges their President, Mauricio Macri, for his efforts to make the necessary changes and bring Argentina back into the international economy.

President Macri has worked hard to stimulate growth and bring Argentina back as a powerful player in the region after years of isolationist views from the Kirchners.

I was pleased to visit Argentina last year and see firsthand the changes the new government was making and it was refreshing to see the progress already being made. Most importantly, we received assurances from the Macri administration that they will restart investigations into the horrific 1994 bombing of the AMIA Jewish Center in Buenos Aires, which left 85 dead and hundreds more injured, and the untimely and suspicious death of prosecutor Alberto Nisman, who was found dead under suspicious circumstances on the eve of delivering his explosive report which outlined the connections between the bombing, Iran, and former Argentina President Cristina Kirchner's effort to cover up these links.

Unfortunately, the victims of these attacks and their families don't have the answers to what really occurred and troubling reports of Iran's role in the bombing deserve a thorough investigation that finally brings the perpetrators to justice.

Argentina is a great partner and friend and I believe we must continue to support our friends and continue to grow this critical relationship.

I would like to speak in support of Resolution 145 which expresses support for Central America's fight against corruption. The only way to make sure the money invested in Central America leads to long-lasting change is to root out corruption and improve the rule of law. The brave Attorney General and the leaders of the CICIG and MACCHIH Commissions in Guatemala and Honduras are leading the change.

Thelma Aldana, Oscar Chinchilla, Douglas Melendez, Ivan Velasquez, and Juan Jimenez are just a few of the brave leaders that, even after threats to their own lives, continue to fight to hold corrupt officials accountable and reduce the level of impunity. I have had the honor of meeting these individuals and have seen the great work that they are doing, the challenges they are up against, and their commitments to helping Central America.

I commend Congresswoman Torres, who introduced this timely and bipartisan piece of legislation. And I urge all my colleagues to

join in supporting our efforts to fight corruption in Central America.

Once again, I thank my colleagues for their support and I urge your support for H.R. 54 and H.R. 145.

Thank you.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Thank you.

Mr. SIRES. I would like to—

Mr. CONNOLLY. Yes, yield to me.

Mr. SIRES [continuing]. Yield.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I thank my friend, Mr. Sires and thank him for his passionate H. Res. 145.

I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for this thoughtful markup. I am pleased to support all of the bills. As co-chairman of the Korea Caucus, I am particularly supportive of the three bills dealing with the growing threat from North Korea. I think it is vital that this committee speak out and that the Congress be heard and that a clear message that is unified and bipartisan be sent to the Korean Peninsula, particularly to those in Pyongyang.

I also thank the chair and ranking member for accepting my amendment for a bit of a clarification on humanitarian aspects of the sanctions.

I also want to join in commending the resolution on Shimon Peres. I had the privilege of meeting with him for several hours on my last trip to Israel and he was a statesman of incomparable ability and, by the way, a stalwart supporter of a two-state solution. And I was pleased, recently, to be the coauthor of the letter reaffirming that as the basis for U.S.-Middle East negotiations with Mr. David Price of North Carolina, signed by 191 of our colleagues.

Finally, I want to reiterate what Mr. Engel indicated. It is great to start this fresh markup on a bipartisan basis and I hope we can continue that tradition but I also believe that Russia represents an insidious threat to the electoral process here in the United States. The sanctions legislation Mr. Elliott and I have coauthored I think is a bill that is properly to be scheduled for markup. I would urge the chairman of the majority to do that. I think that this committee needs to be heard from on this subject. We shouldn't just cede it to the Intelligence Committees and I hope to have a dialogue with the majority on that subject as we move forward.

And with that, I yield back to my friend, Mr. Sires.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Sires. Thank you, Mr. Connolly.

We now go to Mr. Joe Wilson—oh, Mr. Chris Smith was seeking time.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I want to say I support all the bills and I thank you and Eliot Engel for again bringing all of us together in a very bipartisan way for a markup for a number of important bills and resolutions.

H.R. 390, legislation that I have introduced, the Iraq and Syria Genocide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act, is long overdue. I have chaired nine hearings over the last 3 years on the fact that Christians and the Yazidis have been subjected to genocide and last December, right before Christmas, traveled to Erbil, visited

many of those who have or are now IDPs in Erbil, and frankly, they are not getting aid. They were not getting aid for the last several years. It was bewildering, aggravating, and angering that so many people would be bypassed.

This legislation directs the administration to really provide assistance to these suffering individuals. They are Christians; they are Yazidis. Seventy thousand Christians in Erbil, IDPs. I went to one of the refugee camps, 6,000 people, not a dime from the U.S. Government and that is a gross oversight, indifference, or worse. This legislation seeks to correct that.

Anna Eshoo is the prime cosponsor on the Democratic side and I am very, very grateful for her leadership. We have 35 cosponsors, including 12 members of this committee.

The legislation also focuses on accountability. I have had a series of hearings on the whole issue of hybrid courts, as opposed to the ICC, although if that works, do it, but I don't think it will. But the importance of collecting evidence that is actionable so that people who commit these atrocities can be held to account, this legislation does that as well and, hopefully, will make a difference in holding perpetrators of these crimes against humanity and these war crimes to account.

It is backed by 25 plus organizations. All of the U.S. Ambassadors-at-Large for War Crimes have endorsed it. The former prosecutor for Sierra Leone, who did an outstanding job and prosecuted a number of people, including the former President of Liberia. David Crane, the chief prosecutor, has testified twice at hearings that I have held, he is onboard and thinks this is a very important bill on accountability, so we do have a good cross-section of support for this legislation.

Let me also say I am a strong supporter of the Bass resolution. We had a hearing yesterday in my subcommittee on the famine in eastern Africa in South Sudan, where almost 5 million people are at risk and the number is growing, exacerbated by the conflict. I was there in Juba last August. It is a fight primarily between the Nuer and the Dinka tribes. It is outrageous that the ethnic conflict has resulted in thousands, tens of thousands, of lives being lost through gunfire and killings of various kinds, but it is made worse, a famine because of the conflicts. The same can be said for Somalia and other parts of east Africa, where this emerging famine, and that was the gist of our hearing yesterday, puts at least 24 million people at risk in eastern Africa. The response must be robust.

We emphasized yesterday the importance of protecting humanitarian aid workers. I pointed that out when I went to Juba. One of those workers was from my district who almost got raped in the Terrain complex in July of last year. Others were raped. Others were beaten and one journalist was killed at that compound. So we stressed with Salva Kiir, and I did it personally when I met with him, the importance of a zero tolerance policy on sexual assault. It has not happened. They have talked about it. They have talked about it. It still hasn't happened.

Again, this famine resolution I think is extremely important.

And finally on the issue of the escalating problem of anti-Semitism, I support the Nita Lowey bill. Last week I had another hearing. It was about the 20th hearing on combating anti-Semitism and

we heard from experts in the field just how bad it is in Europe. It is getting bad here as well but it has become so widespread that even in Sweden there are a number of cities where a man cannot even wear traditional garb, particularly the yarmulke and it is a very serious problem. We need to collaborate more closely with our European friends and really friends everywhere, including in Argentina, where that terrible devastation of 25 years ago remains unresolved. And there is great evidence to suggest that it was the Iranians who did it. And again, that has not been resolved.

But I think it is important that we work much closer with our European friends to combat anti-Semitism. Last week at the hearing, people like Rabbi Andy Baker, who is the Personal Representative for the OSCE Chair-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism, gave riveting testimony about how bad it is and getting worse. We need to do more. This resolution helps in that regard.

Thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Congresswoman Norma Torres from California.

Mrs. TORRES. Thank you, Chairman Royce, for putting this resolution forward. And thank you Ranking Member Engel, Chairman Duncan, and Ranking Member Sires for your support.

I would also like to recognize the cosponsors of this resolution, in particular my friend from Michigan, Congressman Moolenaar, who does not sit on this committee but whose leadership on this resolution has been so important.

Corruption is one of the most serious and difficult challenges facing Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. In recent years, the Attorney Generals in these countries have made important progress in tackling corruption at the highest levels. They have benefited from strong support from the United States and from the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, led by Ivan Velasquez, and the mission to support the fight against corruption and impunity in Honduras, led by Juan Jimenez.

As they have sought to pursue justice, the Attorney General and the leadership of MACCIH and CICIG have faced retaliation in the form of death threats, smear campaigns, and efforts to remove them from their posts. That is why this resolution is needed.

House Resolution 145 reaffirms that combating corruption in the Northern Triangle is a policy priority for the United States in Central America. It acknowledges that CICIG and MACCIH are currently making important contributions to anti-corruption efforts. It urges the Government of Guatemala to continue to cooperate with CICIG and the Government of Honduras to continue to cooperate with MACCIH. It encourages the Governments of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador to publicly support efforts to fight corruption, to respect the independence of the Judicial Branch and the Office of the Attorney General, and to ensure that the Office of the Attorney General in each Northern Triangle country receives sufficient domestic budget allocations to carry out their core responsibilities and that budgeted funds are delivered in a timely manner.

Mr. Chairman, the countries of the Northern Triangle find themselves at a crucial point. They have made significant progress and cannot afford to turn back the progress that has been made. This

resolution will send a clear signal to the region that the United States continues to stand firmly on the side of the rule of law.

Thank you and I would also like to thank all of the members that have put forward resolutions this morning. It is really great to sit here in a committee where we are working in a bipartisan way. Thank you all.

And I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Congresswoman Torres.

We go now to Congressman Joe Wilson of South Carolina.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you Chairman Ed Royce for holding the markup to consider House Resolution 92. I appreciate your extraordinary leadership and also the extraordinary work of Ranking Member Eliot Engel. It is encouraging, as was cited by Congresswoman Torres, to see the bipartisan partnership that each of you have on behalf of our country.

When I introduced this resolution in early February, it was in response to North Korea's threat that they planned to test an intercontinental ballistic missile. This was especially disturbing because an ICBM has the capability of reaching the West Coast of the United States.

My concern over the threat of North Korea was underscored by a delegation visit with Ranking Member Eliot Engel to Pyongyang, a very rare visit to the DPRK. We actually witnessed a dictatorship obsessed with regime preservation as the citizens suffer starvation and this is in contrast to South Korea, which has become one of the world's wealthiest nations and most successful.

Since I have introduced the resolution, North Korea has appeared to successfully test an ICBM, launched a satellite into orbit, four simultaneous ballistic missiles, three of which landed in Japanese territorial waters, a failed missile launch, and a test of a ballistic missile engine. The regime also claims it is planning another nuclear test early next month.

Even more startling and incredible, last week the regime in North Korea released a propaganda video depicting a missile striking a U.S. aircraft carrier and calling for the destruction of the American people.

This rapid pace of North Korea's almost weekly aggression is alarming and concerning to the United States and the citizens of South Korea.

After 8 years of strategic patience, which only emboldened the totalitarian dictatorship even more, I am grateful that President Donald Trump is taking the regime and its threat seriously. Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis and Secretary of State Rex Tillerson recently visited our allies in Japan and South Korea and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Nikki Haley, has led the efforts to strengthening international sanctions against North Korea.

The administration has also demonstrated peace through strength by backing up their commitments to our allies with action. We have begun deploying the THAAD missile defense system, recently resumed our annual military training exercises with South Korea, and deployed attack drones to protect our servicemembers stationed in the region, along with the people of South Korea.

As we attempt to check the growing influence and missile capability of North Korea, Congress, too, has a vital role to play, continuing by passing House Resolution 92 forcefully condemning North Korea, put sanctions on the regime and the individuals or businesses that sustain it. That is why I appreciate that Chairman Ed Royce and Congressman Judge Ted Poe have introduced complementary legislation that makes it clear the United States must stand strong against North Korea and for the extraordinary people of South Korea.

I am grateful that the committee is considering House Resolution 92 and urge the committee to successfully report out the resolution.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We now go to Mr. David Cicilline, Congressman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Engel for holding this markup today. As always, I am pleased that this committee has come together in the in the spirit of bipartisanship to pass legislation that deals with a variety of important issues. All of the measures being considered today are worthy and help advance important causes of which this committee has jurisdiction.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of many of these bills and the lead sponsor of House Resolution 137, which honors the life of Israeli leader, Shimon Peres. This resolution, which has the support of 48 bipartisan cosponsors, including many members of this committee, recognizes the important achievements of Shimon Peres in building the State of Israel, leading it as its Prime Minister and later President, and striving to achieve peace.

Shimon Peres was devoted to the cause of the Jewish State and worked tirelessly to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East. He was a founding father to the State of Israel and remained, throughout his life, one of its greatest champions. He was a central architect of the Oslo Accords and was respected around the world for his strong leadership as Prime Minister and President of Israel. His example should be an inspiration to us all.

Shimon Peres was an immigrant, who left Poland in the early 1920s to seek a better life of what was then the British-controlled Palestinian Mandate.

After the recognition of the State of Israel by the international community, Peres became one of its leading political figures and helped guide the country through the hope and turmoil of its early days.

Along with David Ben-Gurion, Peres helped establish the Labor Party in 1968 and then went on to serve his country for nearly 50 years in various capacities, including as defense minister, a member of the Parliament, the Knesset Prime Minister, and ultimately President.

Mr. Peres was instrumental in negotiating the Oslo Accords which set the framework negotiating settlement and close working relationships between Israel and the Palestinian people.

Mr. Peres was a pillar of stability, as he led the Israeli people as Prime Minister during the frightening and turbulent period following the tragic murder of Yitzhak Rabin in 1995.

And in 1996, still resolved to achieve a lasting peace, he founded the Peres Center for Peace dedicated to promoting peace-building and cooperation between Israelis and Palestinians.

Mr. Peres once said that life's purpose was "to find a cause that is larger than yourself and then to give your life to it." And he truly embodied that sentiment.

I had the pleasure of meeting Shimon Peres numerous times over the years and the last time we spoke in March 2015, we discussed our mutual hopes for a peaceful future for Israel. With this resolution, we honor the outstanding work that Shimon Peres did over the course of his inspirational life and I urge us all to live by his example, dedicating our lives to a cause we believe in and hope that we may honor his memory by assisting the Israelis and Palestinians in achieving a lasting peace.

I want to thank the chairman and ranking member for bringing this resolution before the committee today and thank my colleagues for their bipartisan support for this measure.

And before I yield back, Mr. Chairman, I would ask unanimous consent for the statement of the author of H.R. 672, Nita M. Lowey, to be introduced in the record in support of her legislation.

Chairman ROYCE. Without objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. And with that, I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Congressman Cicilline.

We go now to Mr. Mike McCaul from Texas.

Mr. MCCAUL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you and the ranking member for holding this morning's markup on these legislative measures, in particular those pertaining to North Korea that I believe are critical to addressing the many foreign policy challenges currently facing the United States.

I would like to express my support for the three bills that focus on the current threats emanating out of the north of the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. Chairman, for years the international community has viewed North Korea's incessant temper tantrums and provocations as little more than belligerent bluster. However, Jong Un's continued ballistic missile tests, including another ballistic missile engine test on Monday, the third in recent weeks, is evidence of the regime's unrelenting quest to develop the ability to launch a nuclear attack far beyond its own backyard. Such a quest poses a real and direct threat to the national security of the United States and our allies in the region. I believe disregarding this threat as simply tough talk is extremely dangerous.

Earlier this month, I authored an op-ed on the steps the United States can take to bolster the security of the homeland and our allies in the region to counter this growing threat. Such steps included partnering with our allies in the region to expand missile defense shields, building on the deployment of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, or THAAD systems, already deployed in South Korea, all the while enhancing our defenses here at home by increasing the number of ground-based interceptors on the West Coast, as well as improving intelligence-gathering measures to get a clear picture of North Korea's arsenal.

I believe the United States should also pursue more aggressive sanctions on North Korea, such as secondary sanctions to crack

down on North Korean front companies, black market exchanges, and coal exports, all of which allow the radical regime to stay afloat, despite legislation signed into law last year imposing stiff sanctions on North Korea's illicit activities, such as counterfeiting of U.S. currency and narcotics trafficking.

The United States should also place North Korea back on the State Sponsor of Terrorism list, which it should never have left in the first place. And lastly, we must work to counter message the regime's propaganda and redouble U.S. efforts to ensure the people of North Korea have access to information from the outside world.

Grouped together, these pieces of legislation, I believe, send a strong signal to the international community and North Korean Dictator Kim Jong Un that the United States will not sit idly by while its adversaries threaten the peace and security of the region and the U.S. homeland.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to supporting the passage of these bills and encourage my colleagues in the House. I commend you for bringing this forward to send a message that North Korea is a menace that cannot be ignored and must be tempered.

Thank you and I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

Congresswoman Karen Bass from California.

Ms. BASS. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I especially want to thank you and your staff for your assistance in H. Res. 187 and I also want to thank the ranking member and the chair of the subcommittee, who I believe is not here. We had a very good hearing yesterday and although this resolution is about South Sudan, I am sorry to say that we will probably be coming back again with additional resolutions because we know that the famine is beyond South Sudan.

On February 20th, 2017, famine was declared formally in two counties of Unity State, which is in the northern portion of South Sudan. An estimated 100,000 plus people are currently experiencing famine. International humanitarian agencies in South Sudan express growing concern that the famine will spread, affecting some 4.9 million men, women, and children, effectively 40 percent of the embattled country's population. These people are currently considered to be on the brink of starvation.

The resolution calls on USAID to continue its leadership role in providing robust assistance in response to the famine in South Sudan. Also, the resolution calls on the Government of South Sudan to stop ongoing hostilities and enable humanitarian supplies and foods supplies to reach civilians. The resolution specifically calls on the Government of South Sudan to allow immediate and unrestricted humanitarian access to those areas suffering from famine.

Equally important, it condemns threats against not only the civilian population but humanitarian assistance workers. Today, over 70 humanitarian workers, mostly of South Sudanese origin, have been killed since the beginning of the internal conflict. The resolution cites the attack on Americans at the Terrain camp in July 2016.

This resolution is timely and necessary to stem the tide of too many lost lives amongst the population of the world's youngest state, South Sudan, calls for the U.S. Government to work with

partners in the international community, including the African Union and European Union, and encourages greater diplomatic pressure to get the parties to return to negotiations.

I ask that my colleagues support this amendment in the nature of a substitute to House Res. 187. Thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Congresswoman Bass.

Chairman Jeff Duncan from South Carolina.

Mr. DUNCAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I rise to support all the measures before the Foreign Affairs Committee this morning but, most importantly, I want to talk about my support for H. Res. 54 put forth by the ranking member of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, my good friend, Albio Sires. I am a proud cosponsor of that legislation.

This bill sends a strong message that the United States values the relationship with Argentina. It urges the Department of State to increase cooperation and commends President Macri for his economic reforms and for resolving most of Argentina's business disputes, the bondholder issues that many of us have worked on for years, and encourages Argentina to continue to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the 1994 AMIA bombing.

Last year, as Ranking Member Sires said, I led a congressional delegation to Argentina to see the differences in this country under new leadership of President Macri and to re-extend the hand of friendship from the United States. At that time, it was clear to me that the new Macri administration was intent on fixing the ruinous economic policies of the previous government, reestablishing ties with friendly governments in the region, including the United States, and reasserting Argentina's role in the region as an important strategic leader.

Many of you have traveled to Argentina in the past and I can tell you that you could almost taste the optimism within the Argentine people and in the air about the future of that country.

Furthermore, at the OAS, the Organization of American States, Argentina has been supportive of the actions of OAS Secretary General Almagro, urging the Venezuelan Government to respect democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. And I applaud Argentina's role in that.

This was my second trip to the AMIA facility, the site of the '94 AMIA bombing terrorist attack, the largest loss of life from a terrorist attack in the Western Hemisphere prior to our own attacks here in the United States on 9/11. So President Macri is working to find justice for the 1994 AMIA bombing terrorist attack and I want to commend him for continuing the efforts of special prosecutor Alberto Nisman, who passed away 2 years ago this January—murdered right before he was scheduled to testify and present before the Argentine Congress.

So it is my sincerest hope that President Macri and his Government will find the perpetrators and hold them accountable for these heinous crimes.

Our delegation laid flowers at the site of the AMIA bombing. That was the second time I did that. The first time was with Chairman McCaul several years ago. I urge my colleagues, if you do travel the region, to visit AMIA and remember what happened there, and remember the perpetrators are still at large.

Mr. Chairman, thanks for your leadership on these issues. I want to thank the ranking member for his leadership on these issues as well.

And with that, I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Duncan.

We go now to Mr. Gregory Meeks from New York.

Mr. MEEKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for calling up, and Mr. Ranking Member, H.R. 672 to markup today, bringing an important House Foreign Affairs Committee position on anti-Semitism in Europe.

As ranking member on the Subcommittee on Europe and a proud New Yorker, the ties between my district and the Old Continent sometimes reveal ugly parallels of contemporary life. Anti-Semitism in Europe is, sadly, not a part of the past. It is not merely words. And it is not becoming of any healthy society. Unfortunately, as the resolution acknowledges, anti-Semitism is very much alive and well not only in Europe but, unfortunately, in the United States also and can be seen even in a great city like my city, New York.

This, indeed, is a transatlantic problem and I applaud this resolution's acknowledgment that this should be dealt with in multilateral organizations such as the EU and OSCE, where we are members. This work at the international level is for a common human cause. Therefore, it is with a solemn pledge to do more to fight this scourge and I will vote in support, of course, of H.R. 672.

I also want to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Ranking Member, for calling up H. Res. 54. As Chairman Duncan has indicated, I have had the opportunity, and I was very impressed, to meet with the President, to meet and discuss our shared priorities with President Macri of Argentina. I was very impressed when I had lunch with him not too long ago.

He has been credited with reversing Argentina's course and making engagement with the United States one of his priorities. Last March, following an historic visit to Cuba, President Obama made an additional historic visit to Argentina. His visit was the first bilateral visit by a U.S. President in almost two decades. While there, he announced that both our countries would launch a high-level dialogue to strengthen our bilateral relationship. These actions demonstrate our commitment to and our prioritization for our relationship with Argentina.

As a senior member of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, I am pleased to support a resolution that highlights the importance of our relationship with Argentina, as well as the steps taken by President Macri and his administration to reform Argentina's economy.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Meeks.

Chairman Ted Yoho of Florida.

Mr. YOH0. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Engel for bringing before this committee such important legislation and for working with me on my amendment to H.R. 1644, the KIMS Act.

Last week, the Asia Subcommittee held a hearing evaluating what options the United States has at its disposal to deal with the

growing North Korean threat. As I noted, Jong Un has dramatically accelerated his belligerent behavior, conducting two nuclear tests and two missile launches last year. Since 2015, Kim Jong Un has tested more missiles than Kim Jong Il and Kim Il Sung combined, while making continued progress toward an ICBM capable of targeting nearly the entire continental U.S. Speculation is widespread that another nuclear test is imminent.

But while we have seen over two decades of failed approaches of North Korea, this committee has continued to lead. We have before us a measure that further increased pressure on the brutal and belligerent Kim regime by targeting North Korea, North Korean slave labor, and expanding sanctions to deter Kim's nuclear weapons program.

Again, I want to thank the chairman and ranking members for working with me on my amendment to this important legislation, which would help enforce a U.N. embargo on foreign countries from buying weapons from North Korea.

We are also considering important legislation authored by Judge Poe that rightly pressures the State Department to put North Korea back on the State Sponsors of Terrorism List. During last week's Asia Subcommittee hearing on North Korea, I asked our panel directly whether the Kim regime should be relisted. Every witness on that panel replied that North Korea was a state sponsor of terror and North Korea belonged on that list last Congress when this committee passed Judge Poe's legislation. And it deserves to be relisted particularly in light of the brazen murder of Kim Jong Nam in Malaysia in the Malaysian airport, using VX nerve gas, a weapon of mass destruction.

Finally, I want to offer my strong support for H. Res. 92, which condemns North Korea's development of intercontinental ballistic missiles and importantly welcomes the deployment of the THAAD in South Korea.

I also would like to thank the chairman and Mr. Wilson for accepting language I authored that urges the Chinese Government to immediately cease its intimidation and retaliation against South Korea in an attempt to block the THAAD system.

We need to be clear. The U.S.-South Korean alliance decision to deploy the defense of THAAD system is to counter the threat from the Kim regime and no one else, a threat that China is not adequately helping the world community in addressing. China's decision to punish South Korea is not only regrettable, it is inappropriate. Frankly, China is sanctioning the wrong Korea and Beijing needs to do more to crack down on North Korea's ballistic weapon program to stabilize not just the Korean Peninsula or the Asia-Pacific Region but the world.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

Congressman Tom Suozzi of New York.

Mr. SUOZZI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Ranking Member Engel for your leadership of this committee and bringing us together in a bipartisan fashion. It is such a great honor for me to serve on this committee and to be in-

volved in these different issues and I am happy to support each of these nine resolutions today.

When looking at each of these resolutions, it emphasizes the idea that in the world today, we are facing this great battle between stability and instability, places that have control and places that are in chaos. And the old battles, when the Soviets and the Americans were propping up countries that were either incompetent, or corrupt, or lacked resources but were able to keep them stable is a very different world today. So many places in this world today are unstable. That is why we have gone from 33 million refugees in the world 10 years ago to 65 million refugees today. And this committee has such an important role to play in trying to encourage stability and discourage instability.

These three bills today about North Korea are great examples of trying to stop a nation that is trying to promote instability in the world. The bill today about Iraq and the Syrian genocide is the same concept of people that are trying to create instability in the world.

This anti-Semitism that we see happening throughout Europe and much of the world is the same concept. And the corruption that we see in Central America is another example of the instability.

And we are trying to promote stability by trying to address the issues of famine in the South Sudan and trying to promote stability in Argentina with a good partner there.

I just want to close up by talking about Shimon Peres. I was fortunate, along with Adriano Espaillat, to meet Shimon Peres back in 2002 when he explained the two-state solution concept to us. And that idea is really in keeping with this concept of stability versus instability. The idea of the two-state solution is that we need to have another governed nation that can hold its people accountable so that when there is an effort to try and have peace, that people who try and violate that peace can be held accountable by a police force or by an army or by a national government that will hold those people that want to purvey instability, hold them accountable and stop them from that behavior.

So again, I want to just say thank you so much for the opportunity to serve on this committee. It is a great honor. And thank you for the good work that our leaders are doing. I want to congratulate all of my colleagues for the good work that they have done here today. Thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We go now to Mr. Espaillat from New York. I believe he is the last person requesting time.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to speak on this markup. Certainly, there are many worthy resolutions in this effort.

The Resolution 54, reaffirming the United States and Argentina's partnership is a worthy one and particularly because it also commits to investigating anti-Semitism and the bombing of a synagogue there in Argentina.

In addition, there are three resolutions, including Resolution 92, condemning North Korea. We must continue to keep sanctions on

that country and the threat that they pose to our nation and the world.

Resolution 137, honoring the life of Shimon Peres, as Congressman Suozzi stated, in 2002 we had the opportunity to meet Shimon Peres, a great statesman who advocated for the two-state solution and someone that we all look to for guidance, as he left a tremendous legacy for peace in the region.

In addition, I commend Congresswoman Torres for her Resolution 145, expressing a sense of the House of Representatives regarding the fight against corruption in Central America. We will be supportive of that resolution and I hope that in the future, we will also be able to take up similar resolutions for other Latin American and Caribbean countries that are fighting corruption, one of the greatest ills affecting governments in the region.

The resolutions for famine in Sudan, Iraq and Syria genocide emergency relief, and combating European anti-Semitism are all very good solutions that I will support.

I look forward to working in the upcoming markups and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your good work and your bipartisan efforts to include members from both sides of the aisle.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Espaillat.

Hearing no further requests for recognition, the question occurs on the items considered en bloc.

All those in favor say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The measures considered en bloc are agreed to. Without objection, the measures considered en bloc are ordered favorably reported, as amended.

Staff is directed to make any technical and conforming changes. And the chair is authorized to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

So, that concludes our business for today and I want to thank Ranking Member Engel and all of our committee members for their contributions, for your assistance with today's markup.

The committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:51 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

**FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP NOTICE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128**

Edward R. Royce (R-CA), Chairman

March 29, 2017

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be held in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <http://www.ForeignAffairs.house.gov>):

DATE: Wednesday, March 29, 2017

TIME: 10:45 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H. Res. 54, Reaffirming the United States-Argentina partnership and recognizing Argentina's economic reforms;

H. Res. 92, Condemning North Korea's development of multiple intercontinental ballistic missiles, and for other purposes;

H. Res. 137, Honoring the life of Shimon Peres;

H. Res. 145, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the fight against corruption in Central America;

H. Res. 187, Relating to efforts to respond to the famine in South Sudan;

H.R. 390, Iraq and Syria Genocide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act of 2017;

H.R. 479, North Korea State Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act of 2017;

H.R. 672, Combating European Anti-Semitism Act of 2017; and

H.R. 1644, Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act.

By Direction of the Chairman

The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202/225-5021 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Day Wednesday Date 3/29/2017 Room 2172

Starting Time 10:50 Ending Time 11:50

Recesses 0 (to) (to) (to) (to) (to) (to)

Presiding Member(s)

Chairman Edward R. Royce

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session

Executive (closed) Session

Televised

Electronically Recorded (taped)

Stenographic Record

BILLS FOR MARKUP: (Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)

See attached.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

none

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD: (List any statements submitted for the record.)

*HW - Rep. David Cicilline
SFR - Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
SFR - Rep. Gerald Connolly*

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: (Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)

See markup summary.

RECORDED VOTES TAKEN (FOR MARKUP): (Attach final vote tally sheet listing each member.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
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TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or

TIME ADJOURNED 11:50


Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Edward R. Royce, CA
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FL
	Dana Rohrabacher, CA
X	Steve Chabot, OH
X	Joe Wilson, SC
X	Michael T. McCaul, TX
	Ted Poe, TX
	Darrell Issa, CA
	Tom Marino, PA
X	Jeff Duncan, SC
X	Mo Brooks, AL
	Paul Cook, CA
X	Scott Perry, PA
	Ron DeSantis, FL
X	Mark Meadows, NC
X	Ted Yoho, FL
X	Adam Kinzinger, IL
X	Lee Zeldin, NY
X	Dan Donovan, NY
X	James F. Sensenbrenner, Jr., WI
X	Ann Wagner, MO
X	Brian J. Mast, FL
X	Brian K. Fitzpatrick, PA
	Francis Rooney, FL
X	Thomas A. Garrett, Jr., VA

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Brad Sherman, CA
X	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
X	Albio Sires, NJ
X	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
X	Karen Bass, CA
X	William Keating, MA
X	David Cicilline, RI
	Ami Bera, CA
	Lois Frankel, FL
X	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
X	Joaquin Castro, TX
X	Robin Kelly, IL
	Brendan Boyle, PA
	Dina Titus, NV
X	Norma Torres, CA
X	Brad Schneider, IL
X	Tom Suozzi, NY
X	Adriano Espaillat, NY
	Ted Lieu, CA

3/29/17 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary


By unanimous consent, the Chair called up the following measures and amendments, previously provided to Members, to be considered *en bloc*:

1. H. Res. 54 (Sires), Reaffirming the United States-Argentina partnership and recognizing Argentina's economic reforms;
 - a. Sires 10, an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
2. H. Res. 92 (Wilson), Condemning North Korea's development of multiple intercontinental ballistic missiles, and for other purposes;
 - a. Wilson amendment in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 92.
3. H. Res. 137 (Cicilline), Honoring the life of Shimon Peres.
4. H. Res. 145 (Torres), Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the fight against corruption in Central America;
 - a. Torres amendment in the nature of a substitute to H. Res 145.
5. H. Res. 187 (Bass), Relating to efforts to respond to the famine in South Sudan;
 - a. Bass 27, an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
6. H.R. 390 (Smith), Iraq and Syria Genocide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act of 2017;
 - a. Smith 23, an amendment in the nature of a substitute
 - 1) Smith amendment 29, an amendment to Smith 23.
7. H.R. 479 (Poe), North Korea State Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act
 - a. Poe 25, an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
8. H.R. 672 (Lowey), Combating European Anti-Semitism Act of 2017,
 - a. Ros-Lehtinen amendment 14 to H.R. 672.
9. H.R. 1644 (Royce), Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act;
 - a. Royce 2, an amendment in the nature of a substitute
 - 1) Yoho amendment 8, an amendment to Royce 2
 - 2) Connolly amendment 9, an amendment to Royce 2.

The measures considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote.

By unanimous consent, the measures as amended were ordered favorably reported to the House, and the Chairman was authorized to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

The Committee adjourned.



MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY THE HONORABLE DAVID CICILLINE, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

HCFA Full Committee Markup
March 29, 2017
H.R. 672, Combating European Anti-Semitism Act
Rep. Nita M. Lowey
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee
on State & Foreign Operations
Statement for the Record

Chairman Royce, Ranking Member Engel, and Members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, I appreciate your consideration of H.R. 672 – the Combating European Anti-Semitism Act. I also want to express my appreciation to my fellow co-chairs of the Bipartisan Taskforce for Combating Anti-Semitism – Representatives Chris Smith, Eliot Engel, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Ted Deutch, Kay Granger, Marc Veasey, and Peter Roskam – for introducing this bill with me and for their diligent work to fight against anti-Semitism and hatred of all kinds.

The alarming, steady growth in anti-Semitic incidents in Europe has eroded personal and communal security and the quality of daily Jewish life. European Jews have been the targets of physical and verbal harassment and even lethal terrorist attacks. This is simply unacceptable, and European leaders must speak out against this increasing problem, strengthen partnerships with Jewish communities and organizations, and encourage cultures that respect diversity and inclusion for all.

To effectively confront this problem, we need a better understanding of its scope and depth. H.R. 672 would require the Administration to continue addressing the scourge of European anti-Semitism through enhanced assessments, specifically highlighting trends and actions taken to combat anti-Semitism. This reporting would ensure the State Department has the information it needs to understand the full scope of this challenge and most fully combat it.

Thank you to Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel and their hardworking staff for their efforts to bring the Combating European Anti-Semitism Act before the Committee today. I respectfully urge my colleagues and Members of the Committee to vote for this important piece of legislation and to cosponsor the measure in the days and weeks ahead.



Chairman Ros-Lehtinen
Full Committee Markup/Various Measures
Wednesday, March 29, 2017 – 10:45am; 2172

Last September, I had the privilege and honor to be part of the delegation representing the United States at the funeral of Shimon Peres.

Several of our colleagues on this Committee were also part of the delegation: Ranking Member Engel, Ted Deutch, Lee Zeldin, Alan Lowenthal and of course, David Cicilline.

Mr. Cicilline is the author of one of the resolutions we have before us today, honoring the life of Shimon Peres.

Shimon Peres was an icon – a founding father of the democratic Jewish State of Israel;

The world mourned with the people of Israel on his passing, and I can think of few better ways to honor his life and his legacy by passing this resolution and by continuing our work in Congress to help Israel achieve the future he always saw for it.

I also fully support H.R. 672 – the Combating European Anti-Semitism Act.

I am an original cosponsor of this bill, authored by my good friend Nita Lowey.

Nita and I, along with Ranking Member Engel, Ted Deutch and Chris Smith, are all founding Members and co-Chairs of the Bipartisan Taskforce for Combating Anti-Semitism.

We have seen a steady rise in anti-Semitic incidents across Europe in recent years, with the Jewish community increasingly targeted for physical and verbal abuse, and alarmingly, targeted in terrorist attacks as well.

This bill will send a strong message that we and our European allies stand together in promoting the shared values that bind us together, and that this form of hatred and intolerance has no place in today's world.

I also want to speak in strong support of my good friend Albio Sires' resolution on reaffirming the U.S.-Argentina partnership, of which I am also an original cosponsor.

Argentina and the United States have a chance to renew and strengthen our bilateral relationship under President Macri, who has taken steps to reverse Argentina's backward slide.

He has made some tough, but much needed economic reforms, and he has shown that Argentina is willing to be engaged in areas of mutual interest for our two countries.

He has also shown great leadership and a commitment to truth and justice by announcing his intention to continue to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association (AMIA) in Buenos Aires.

Earlier this month, we marked the 25th anniversary of the terrorist attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, which was followed by the 1994 AMIA attack.

It's no secret that the Iranian-backed terrorist group, Hezbollah, was responsible for these attacks, yet to this day, Iran and Hezbollah have evaded justice.

It's also commendable that President Macri vowed to investigate the suspicious circumstances involving the death of Special Prosecutor, Alberto Nisman.

We must help President Macri and the Argentinian government continue his work and legacy by bringing those responsible for his death and for the terrorist attacks to justice.

I also wanted to briefly express my support for the three North Korea measures we have before us today.

Each of these measures work together to send a strong message to Pyongyang that its belligerence will not be tolerated, and that we will hold the regime and its officials accountable for its actions.

By enforcing and expanding the current sanctions we have against North Korea, we will cut off the regime's access to hard currency and its ability to procure materials it needs for its nuclear and ballistic missile programs.

I would also note that North Korean regime is one of the world's worst human rights abusers, and I intend on reintroducing a bill that would reauthorize our human rights sanctions laws against the regime in the near future.

It's also time to revisit North Korea's status as a State Sponsor of Terrorism.

I stood in ardent opposition to the Bush administration's decision to remove North Korea from the SST list, and called for both the Bush and Obama administrations to relist Pyongyang.

It's far past time to correct this error in judgment, and it has to start by having an honest and transparent determination made on the regime's support for terror.

So I fully support all of these measures, Mr. Chairman, and I urge my colleagues to support them as well.



Statement for the Record
Submitted by Mr. Connolly of Virginia

H. Res. 54, Reaffirming the United States-Argentina partnership and recognizing Argentina's economic reforms.

Since President Mauricio Macri was elected in November 2015, the U.S. and Argentina have strengthened relations based on our shared values, including respect for human rights and democratic development in Latin America. President Macri has vowed to rebuild Argentina's economy by reintegrating it into the global economic system. This resolution commemorates the return to historically strong U.S.-Argentine relations, and sends a message of support for the important economic reforms undertaken by President Macri.

H. Res. 92, Condemning North Korea's development of multiple intercontinental ballistic missiles, and for other purposes.

I am pleased to cosponsor H. Res. 92, which condemns North Korea's intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) and nuclear weapons program. In response to the threat emanating from Pyongyang, the U.S. and South Korea made a joint decision to deploy the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system to protect South Korean security and alliance military forces. The first pieces of the THAAD system began arriving in South Korea earlier this month. Once deployment is completed, THAAD will provide upgraded ballistic missile defense capabilities on the Korean Peninsula. This resolution urges China to cease its attempts to block THAAD and calls upon Beijing to pressure North Korean leaders to dismantle their nuclear and missile programs. Importantly, H. Res. 92 calls on the United States to both enforce sanctions on North Korea and to undertake a rigorous diplomatic effort to urge the global community to fully enforce international sanctions on the regime in Pyongyang.

H. Res. 137, Honoring the life of Shimon Peres

Shimon Peres was a tireless advocate for peace between Israelis and Palestinians. H. Res. 137 recognizes his historic career, in particular highlighting his role in negotiating the Oslo Accords, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. I recently led a letter with Representative David Price to President Trump reaffirming longstanding U.S. support for the two-state solution, which garnered nearly 200 signatures in the House. In honor of Shimon Peres, I am proud to continue U.S. support for the two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a cause for which he remained an optimistic and enthusiastic voice throughout his entire life. As a friend and colleague of Shimon Peres, I am glad to cosponsor this resolution honoring his dedication to ensuring the security and prosperity of Israel.

H. Res. 145, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the fight against corruption in Central America

High levels of government corruption in the Northern Triangle countries of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador hinder economic development, weaken faith in democracy, and allow criminal drug trafficking to proliferate. H. Res. 145 reaffirms that combating corruption in these countries is an important policy priority for the United States and urges the governments of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador to respect the independence of the judicial branch to tackle corruption.

H. Res. 187, Relating to efforts to respond to the famine in South Sudan

On February 20, 2017, the United Nations declared famine in parts of South Sudan, a designation that signifies people have already started dying of hunger. An ongoing armed conflict has ravaged the country for three years, and the Government of South Sudan has deliberately impeded humanitarian access to opposition communities in need. Currently 100,000 people are affected by this “man-made” famine, but an estimated 5.5 million people are at risk for starvation by mid-year. H. Res. 187, which I am proud to cosponsor, resolves that USAID should continue to provide robust assistance and food aid to reach vulnerable populations, and urges the South Sudanese government to allow immediate and unrestricted humanitarian access to the region where famine is underway.

H.R. 390, Iraq and Syria Genocide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act of 2017

H.R. 390, the Iraq and Syria Genocide Emergency Relief and Accountability Act of 2017, states that it is the policy of the United States to ensure that assistance for humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs is directed toward those individuals and communities with the greatest need, including those individuals from communities of religious and ethnic minorities. This bill will also support the identification and prosecution of perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in Iraq and Syria.

H.R. 479, North Korea State Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act of 2017

H.R. 479, the North Korea State Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act of 2017, requires the Secretary of State to determine whether or not North Korea meets the standard to be designated as a State Sponsor of Terrorism within 90 days of enactment. After the U.S. originally designated North Korea as a State Sponsor of Terrorism in 1988, we rescinded the designation following commitments by North Korea to dismantle its nuclear program in 2008. However, North Korea has conducted a number of activities related to support for terrorism, including providing support to Hezbollah, cyber-hacking levied against non-military targets in South Korea and the United States, and multiple assassinations of North Koreans in foreign countries. This bill expresses a sense of congress that the North Korean government likely meets the criteria for designation as a state sponsor of terrorism.

H.R. 672, Combating European Anti-Semitism Act of 2017

H.R. 672, the Combating European Anti-Semitism Act of 2017, expresses a sense of Congress that it is in the U.S. national interest to combat anti-Semitism at home and abroad. The State Department has documented a troubling rise in anti-Semitic incidents in Europe. The bill also amends the International Religious Freedom Act of 1988 to require the State Department’s Annual Report on International Religious Freedom to include information on security challenges and efforts to combat anti-Semitism for each European country where threats or attacks against Jewish communities are particularly significant.

H.R. 1644, Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act

Thank you to Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel for bringing H.R. 1644, the Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act, to the Full Committee for markup. This legislation, which I am pleased to cosponsor, updates and expands the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-122). That bill included two of my amendments: one conditioning sanctions relief on the promotion of family reunifications for Koreans and

Korean Americans, and another to ensure that U.S. policy toward North Korea is informed by the recommendations made in the United Nations' commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in North Korea.

In response to several North Korean nuclear and ballistic missile tests throughout 2016, the United States helped negotiate the passage of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions 2270 and 2231, which strengthened the U.N. sanctions regime against the DPRK. H.R. 1644 builds on these UNSCRs by expanding mandatory and discretionary sanctions on North Korean government transactions involving precious metals and minerals, jet fuel, coal, iron ore, and textiles. The bill amends the Trafficking Victims Protection Act to require reporting on countries and persons that host laborers from North Korea. It also provides restrictions on U.S. foreign assistance to any country that buys or sells military equipment from the DPRK.

Connolly Amendment – Maternal and Child Health, Disease Prevention and Response Exceptions

I want to thank the Chairman and Ranking Member for working with me on an amendment to the foreign assistance prohibitions. This amendment will ensure that U.S. sanctions against North Korea do not impede the provision of vital U.S. assistance to developing countries for maternal and child health, and disease prevention and response. The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is currently supporting lifesaving treatment for more than 11.5 million men, women, and children. Since 2000, the President's Malaria Initiative has helped to save an estimated 6.8 million lives through the procurement and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and antimalarial treatments. Thanks to sustained U.S. investment in critical health interventions, the United States is poised to help end preventable child and maternal deaths worldwide within a generation.

U.S. global health programs not only save millions of lives, but they are also an essential component of U.S. national security. These efforts empower developing countries to build more stable communities, while also enhancing economic and diplomatic partnerships with the United States. Healthier populations foster regional stability because deadly diseases are less likely to cross borders and productive workers yield economic growth. My amendment will sustain the momentum of these successful global health programs, which are critical to save lives, adequately respond to global health threats, and protect U.S. national security.

