To foster stability in Syria, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. CORKER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A BILL

To foster stability in Syria, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
“Syria Transition Support Act of 2013”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Appropriate congressional committees defined.
Sec. 3. Findings.
Sec. 4. Purposes of assistance.
Sec. 5. No authorization for the use of military force.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES STRATEGY AND CONGRESSIONAL
OVERSIGHT
Sec. 101. Report on United States strategy on Syria.
Sec. 102. Congressional oversight of United States Government activities in Syria.

TITLE II—HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Sec. 201. Humanitarian assistance to the people of Syria.
Sec. 203. Report on strategy to communicate to the Syrian people about assistance provided by the United States Government.

TITLE III—PROMOTING AN EFFECTIVE TRANSITION

Sec. 301. Syria Transition Fund.
Sec. 302. Adjusting sanctions provisions in preparation for a political transition.
Sec. 303. Report on Syrian weapons stockpiles.
Sec. 304. Pre-transition international consensus.

TITLE IV—SANCTIONS

Sec. 401. Definitions.
Sec. 402. Imposition of sanctions with respect to selling, transferring, or transporting defense articles, defense services, or military training to the Assad regime of Syria.
Sec. 403. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons providing petroleum or petroleum products to the Assad regime of Syria.
Sec. 404. Sanctions described.
Sec. 405. Waivers.
Sec. 406. Sense of Congress on sanctions.

TITLE V—INCREASED SUPPORT FOR THE OPPOSITION

Sec. 501. Lethal and increased non-lethal support for the vetted opposition.

1 SEC. 2. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

2 In this Act, except as specifically provided in title IV of this Act, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

3 SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

4 Congress makes the following findings:
(1) Since mass peaceful demonstrations started in Syria on March 15, 2011, the Government of Syria, led by Bashar al-Assad, has responded by committing human rights abuses and launching a violent crackdown that has claimed an estimated 70,000 lives and degenerated into a civil war.

(2) The civil war has caused a humanitarian crisis. According to the United Nations, there are more than 1,400,000 Syrian refugees registered in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq and more than 2,600,000 Syrians displaced within the country. More than three-quarters of refugees and internally displaced persons are women and children.

(3) The refugee crisis threatens the stability of the Middle East, putting immense burdens on Syria’s neighbors, most notably Lebanon and Jordan, but also Turkey and Iraq.

(4) The civil war has increased the danger that the Assad regime could lose control of its chemical weapons stockpile, with the chemical weapons potentially falling into the hands of terrorist groups like Hizballah and al Qaeda.

(5) On April 25, 2013, the White House issued a letter to Congress stating that “our intelligence community does assess with varying degrees of con-
idence that the Syrian regime has used chemical
weapons on a small scale in Syria, specifically the
chemical agent Sarin”.

(6) The security vacuum in Syria has created a
safe haven for both Shia and Sunni extremists,
which could threaten the security of the United
States and its partners in the region.

(7) Instability in Syria has threatened Israel’s
security, particularly on the shared border along the
Golan Heights.

(8) A change of government in Syria could be
a significant blow to the Government of Iran and
Hizballah, which would lose a strong ally and which
have also been aggressively providing military and
other assistance to Bashar al-Assad’s forces, includ-
ing through the trafficking of weapons and supplies
on commercial flights originating from or termin-
ants in Iran.

(9) The commitments made by the National Co-
alition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition
Forces at the international meeting in Istanbul on
April 20 and 21, 2013, constitute an important en-
dorsement of shared principles and objectives that
should guide United States Government cooperation
with the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary
and Opposition Forces and affiliated forces. These principles include a commitment to the territorial integrity of Syria, a rejection of sectarianism and extremism, and pledges to secure chemical weapons and support nonproliferation efforts.

(10) It is vital to the national security interests of the United States to ensure that the United States’ planning and programs, specifically those conducted under the authorities or funding provided in or authorized under this Act, are focused on ensuring a stable and appropriate political transition in Syria and limiting the threats posed by extremist groups, weapons proliferation, sectarian and ethnic violence, and refugee flows in the aftermath of the current conflict.

SEC. 4. PURPOSES OF ASSISTANCE.

The purposes of assistance authorized by this Act are—

(1) to support transition from the current regime to a just and democratic state that is inclusive and protects the rights of all Syrians regardless of religion, ethnicity, or gender;

(2) to assist the people of Syria, especially internally displaced persons and refugees, in meeting
basic needs including access to food, health care, shelter, and clean drinking water;

(3) to provide political and economic support to those neighboring countries who are hosting refugees fleeing Syria and to international organizations that are providing assistance and coordinating humanitarian relief efforts;

(4) to oppose the unlawful use of violence against civilians by all parties to the conflict in Syria;

(5) to use a broad array of instruments of national power to expedite a negotiated solution to the conflict in Syria, including the departure of Bashar al-Assad;

(6) to recognize the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces (in this Act referred to as the “Syrian Opposition Coalition” or “SOC”) as a legitimate representative of the Syrian people;

(7) to engage with opposition groups that reflect United States interests and values, most notably the Syrian Opposition Coalition, any legitimate successor groups, including appropriate subgroups within the opposition that are representative of the Syrian people, as well as the broader international
community, that are committed to facilitating an orderly transition to a more stable democratic political order, including—

(A) protecting human rights, expanding political participation, and providing religious freedom to all Syrians, irrespective of religion, ethnicity, or gender;

(B) supporting the rule of law;

(C) rejecting terrorism and extremist ideologies;

(D) subordinating the military to civilian authority;

(E) protecting the Syrian population against sectarian violence and reprisals;

(F) cooperating with international counter-terrorism and nonproliferation efforts;

(G) supporting regional stability and avoiding interference in the affairs of neighboring countries; and

(H) establishing a strong justice system and ensuring accountability for conflict-related crimes;

(8) to promote the territorial integrity of Syria and continuity of the Syrian state by supporting a post-Assad government that is capable of providing
8

security, services, and political and religious rights
to its people;

(9) to provide foreign assistance, defense arti-
cles, defense services, and training to specific mem-
bers of the Syrian Supreme Military Council, par-
ticular units of the Free Syrian Army, and other
Syrian entities opposed to the government of Bashar
al-Assad that have been properly and fully vetted
and share common values and interests with the
United States;

(10) to closely coordinate with key partners on
contingency planning, including Turkey, Jordan,
Israel, the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the Euro-
pean Union, to ensure that these partners are pre-
pared for an appropriate response to the evolving
situation in Syria, including being ready and capable
of securing of chemical or biological weapons or
other proliferation emergencies, preventing the flow
of fighters and weapons out of Syria into neigh-
boring countries, or taking other measures against
the Government of Syria, including contingency
planning for a no fly zone;

(11) to support efforts to identify and docu-
ment the activities of those individuals who target or
lead units or organizations that target civilian popu-
lations and vulnerable populations, including women and children, or have engaged in otherwise unlawful acts, and to ensure that they are held accountable for their actions; and

(12) to ensure a stable and appropriate political transition in Syria and limit the threats posed by extremist groups, weapons proliferation, sectarian and ethnic violence, and refugee flows in the aftermath of the current conflict.

SEC. 5. NO AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as providing authorization for the use of military force by the United States Armed Forces.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES STRATEGY AND CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT

SEC. 101. REPORT ON UNITED STATES STRATEGY ON SYRIA.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report, with an classified annex, as necessary, on an integrated United States Government strategy to achieve the purposes set forth in section 4.
(b) METRICS.—The strategy referenced in subsection (a) should include specific proposed actions to be taken by each relevant government agency, a timeframe for beginning and completing such actions, and metrics for evaluating the success of each proposed action relative to the purpose of such action.

(e) INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY.—The strategy referenced in subsection (a) should specifically include sections describing specific United States Government programs and efforts—

(1) to establish international consensus on the transition and post-transition period and government in Syria;

(2) to work with the Government of Russia on the situation in Syria and the transition and post-transition period and government in Syria, including how such programs can leverage the shared interests of the United States and Russia in avoiding the expansion of extremist ideologies and terrorist groups in Syria and the region;

(3) to work with the Friends of Syria group to ensure that extremist and terrorist groups in Syria are isolated and that the core of the opposition can be brought to the negotiating table; and
(4) to build an international consensus to limit and, to the greatest extent possible eliminate, support from the Government of Iran for the Syrian regime, including a potential ban on all commercial flights between Iran and Syria.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATION.—The President shall actively consult with the appropriate congressional committees prior to the submission of the report required under subsection (a).

SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN SYRIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall keep Congress, through the appropriate congressional committees, fully and currently informed of all United States Government activities with respect to Syria, including activities and programs conducted or funded pursuant to this Act.

(b) REPORTING.—The President shall provide a classified briefing not less than on a quarterly basis to the appropriate congressional committees detailing all United States Government activities with respect to Syria, including activities and programs conducted or funded pursuant to this Act.
TITLE II—HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

SEC. 201. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF SYRIA.

(a) Authority.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts the provision of United States economic or other non-military assistance in Syria, the President is authorized to provide economic and other non-military assistance to meet humanitarian needs to the people of Syria, either directly or through appropriate groups and organizations pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) or the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.).

(b) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize new or additional funding for humanitarian needs.

SEC. 202. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

Consistent with the policy objectives described in section 4, it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should continue to coordinate with other donor nations, the United Nations, other multilateral agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to enhance the effectiveness of humani-
tarian assistance to the people suffering as a result of the crisis in Syria;

(2) countries hosting Syrian refugees should be commended for their efforts and should be encouraged to maintain an open border policy for fleeing Syrians;

(3) the United States Government should continue to work with these partners to help their national systems accommodate the population influx and also maintain delivery of basic services to their own citizens; and

(4) the United States Government should seek to identify humanitarian assistance as originating from the American people wherever possible and to the fullest extent practicable, while maintaining consideration for the health and safety of the implementers and recipients of that assistance and the achievement of United States policy goals and the purposes set forth in section 4.

SEC. 203. REPORT ON STRATEGY TO COMMUNICATE TO THE SYRIAN PEOPLE ABOUT ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report with a classified annex, as necessary, on an integrated United States Government strategy to ensure that the people of Syria people are made aware to the maximum extent possible of the assistance that the United States Government provides to Syrians both inside Syria and those seeking refuge in neighboring countries.

(b) CONTENT.—The report should include the following elements:

(1) A discussion of how the United States balances three imperatives of—

(A) maximizing the efficacy of aid provided to the people of Syria;

(B) ensuring that there is awareness among the people of Syria on the amount and nature of this aid; and

(C) leveraging this aid to improve the credibility of the Syrian Opposition Coalition amongst the people of Syria.

(2) Methods by which the United States Government and its partners plan to communicate to the people of Syria what assistance the United States has provided.
(3) A plan, with specific action, timelines, and evaluation metrics for promoting awareness of the United States Government’s assistance to the maximum extent possible while taking into consideration and ensuring the safety of its implementing partners and personnel providing that assistance and the achievement of the United States policy goals and the purposes set forth in section 4.

(4) An assessment of the Syrian Opposition Coalition’s Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU)’s, or any appropriate successor entity’s, capacity to participate in the distribution of assistance, and a description of steps the United States Government is taking to increase their profile so as to help build their credibility among Syrians.

TITLE III—PROMOTING AN EFFECTIVE TRANSITION

SEC. 301. SYRIA TRANSITION FUND.

(a) SYRIA TRANSITION FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Syria Transition Fund (in this title referred to as the “Transition Fund”) from which funds may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts the provision of United States economic or non-military assistance in Syria, for as-
istance and contributions to promote security and support the objectives described in section 4.

(2) OBLIGATION OF FUNDS; NOTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Transition Fund may rely upon the administrative authorities of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), and obligation of such funds may not occur until 15 days after the date on which the President has provided notice of intent to obligate to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(B) WAIVER.—The notification required under subparagraph (A) may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare, in which case notification shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than three days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver. Any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.
(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Transition Fund is to provide support in the early transition period to enable an effective political transition to a more democratic and inclusive political structure and provide for initiatives that will improve the security of the United States, United States partners and allies, and the people of Syria. The Transition Fund may be used to support programs in the following areas and in priority order:

(1) SECURITY SECTOR SUPPORT.—Programs to train, equip, and professionalize law enforcement and military forces in Syria, including police and border protection forces, to protect the people of Syria.

(2) SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL STABILITY.—Programs to support government agencies and law enforcement and military forces in Syria, as well as those in neighboring countries, to provide support to refugees from Syria, to stem the flow of weapons and fighters out of Syria into other nations, and to prevent the proliferation of chemical or other weapons of mass destruction, including preventing such weapons from falling into the hands of al Qaeda, Hizbollah, and other terrorist groups.

(3) TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION.—Programs to reduce the likelihood of
retribution or sectarian violence in the aftermath of the end of the Assad regime and to promote the creation of a stable center, including improving relations between the moderate Sunni, Alawite, and Christian communities.

(4) Technical assistance to promote democracy and building democratic institutions.—Technical assistance, capacity building, and training programs that—

(A) facilitate the development of an accountable, effective, and representative democratic government;

(B) protect the rule of law during the transition;

(C) support the development and administration of a modern justice system;

(D) assist with the development of a Syrian constitution that fosters a sense of unity and contributes to national reconciliation among different components of Syrian society; and

(E) support the establishment of an inclusive and transparent electoral system in Syria.

(5) Technical assistance to support economic revitalization.—Technical assistance, ca-
pacity building, and training programs that support
the resumption of economic activity, restore access
to international markets, promote international in-
vestment, provide for financial transparency and fis-
cal stability, and empower the private sector.

(6) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR BASIC SERV-
ICES.—Technical assistance, capacity building, and
training programs to provide basic civil government
services to the people of Syria.

(7) COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE ON UNLAWFUL
ACTIVITIES TARGETING CIVILIAN POPULATIONS.—
Programs that support the collection of evidence re-
lated to the activities of those individuals who target
or lead units or organizations that target civilian
populations and vulnerable populations, including
women and children, or have engaged in otherwise
unlawful acts, and to ensure that they are held ac-
countable for their actions.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addi-
tion to other assistance authorized under law, there is au-
thorized to be appropriated to the Transition Fund, out
of amounts appropriated for the support of political and
economic transition in the Middle East and North Africa,
up to $250,000,000 annually for fiscal years 2013 through
2015.
(d) USES OF FUNDS FOR NONPROLIFERATION.—

Notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts the provision of United States assistance in Syria, up to $100,000,000 of the funds authorized to be appropriated annually under subsection (c) may also be transferred to and merged with funds made available to carry out in Syria the purposes of chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349bb et seq.; non-proliferation and export control assistance).

(e) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to other transfer authorities available to the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other United States Government agencies or departments, funds available for foreign assistance or funds of the Department of Defense or other United States Government agencies or departments that are specifically allocated towards addressing the situation in Syria may be transferred to the Transition Fund by the agencies or departments to which the funds are available, subject to existing reprogramming requirements and limitations, including congressional notification and approval requirements. Amounts so transferred shall be merged with funds otherwise made available
under this section and remain available until expend-
ated for the purposes specified in subsection (b).

(2) LIMIT.—The total amount of funds made
available to the Transition Fund may not exceed
$250,000,000 in any fiscal year.

(3) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Funds available to
carry out assistance authorized by this section may
be transferred to an agency or account determined
most appropriate to facilitate the provision of assist-
ance authorized by this section.

(4) ADDITIONAL TO OTHER AUTHORITIES.—
The transfer authorities in paragraphs (1) and (3)
are in addition to any other transfer authority avail-
able to the Department of State or other United
States Government agencies.

(f) SUNSET PROVISION.—Unless specifically renewed,
the Transition Fund shall terminate on September 30,
2015.

(g) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
after the establishment of the Transition Fund, and
annually thereafter for the duration of the Transi-
tion Fund, the Secretary of State, in collaboration
with the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate
agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congrest-
sional committees a report on United States efforts
to assist the political transition in Syria with a spe-
cific focus on the efforts supported by the Transition
Fund. The Secretary shall also provide an update
briefing to the appropriate congressional committees
every 180 days.

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

(A) A description of the efforts undertaken
and planned to be undertaken by the United
States Government through the Transition
Fund to support the policy objectives outlined
in section 4.

(B) A description of the efforts supported
by the Transition Fund to support an effective
and secure political transition in Syria and how
those activities align with the purposes de-
scribed in subsection (b).

(C) A specific accounting of all monies ob-
ligated through the Transition Fund by pro-
gram and project.

(D) Metrics and benchmarks to make allo-
cations from the Transition Fund and measure
the performance of the Transition Fund and
programs funded by the Transition Fund.
(E) A description of efforts undertaken to coordinate with other donors and ensure that there is not a duplication of efforts, including among Federal agencies.

(3) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 302. ADJUSTING SANCTIONS PROVISIONS IN PREPARATION FOR A POLITICAL TRANSITION.

(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should begin a phased process to remove sanctions on Syria once the Government of Syria has ceased its campaign of violence against the people of Syria and a transition has begun to a representative and inclusive government that is demonstrably committed to the principles set forth in subparagraphs (A) through (H) of section 4(7) and is recognized by the United States.

(b) Amendments to Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003.—Section 5 of the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–175; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—
(i) by inserting “(A)” after “(1)”; and

(ii) by striking “paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (d)” and inserting “subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d)”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), as redesignated by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, by striking the comma at the end and inserting the following: “or;

“(2) makes the determination that the Government of Syria meets the requirements described in paragraph (2) of such subsection and certifies such determination to Congress in accordance with such subsection,”; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “(A)” after “(1)”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), respectively; and
(C) in subparagraph (D), as redesignated by subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “or;
“(2)(A) Bashar al-Assad is no longer the leader of Syria; and
“(B) the Government of Syria has ceased its campaign of violence against the people of Syria and begun the transition to a representative and inclusive government that is demonstrably committed to the principles of—
“(i) protecting human rights, expanding political participation, and providing religious freedom to all Syrians, irrespective of, religion, ethnicity, or gender;
“(ii) supporting the rule of law;
“(iii) rejecting terrorism and extremist ideologies;
“(iv) subordinating the military to civilian authority;
“(v) protecting the Syrian population against sectarian violence and reprisals;
“(vi) cooperating with international counterterrorism and nonproliferation efforts;
“(vii) supporting regional stability and
avoiding interference in the affairs of neigh-
boring countries;
“(viii) establishing a strong justice system
and ensuring accountability for conflict-related
crimes; and
“(ix) recognizing the Golan Heights ‘Sepa-
ration of Forces Agreement Between Israel And
Syria,’ signed on May 31, 1974, and the related
protocol regarding United Nations Disengage-
ment Observer Force (UNDOF) functions.”.

SEC. 303. REPORT ON SYRIAN WEAPONS STOCKPILES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the
date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit
to Congress an assessment of the size and security of con-
ventional and non-conventional weapons stockpiles in
Syria.

(b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection
(a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A description of who has or may have ac-
access to the stockpiles.

(2) A description of the sources and types of
weapons flowing from outside Syria to both govern-
ment and opposition forces.
(3) A detailed plan to prevent the proliferation of conventional, biological, chemical, and other types of weapons in Syria.

SEC. 304. PRE-TRANSITION INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS.

The Secretary of State should establish international consensus on the transition and post-transition period and government in Syria by—

(1) working with the government of Russia on the situation in Syria and the transition and post-transition period and government in Syria, including how such programs can leverage the shared interests of the United States and Russia in avoiding the expansion of extremist ideologies and terrorist groups in Syria and the region;

(2) working with the Friends of Syria group to ensure that extremist and terrorist groups in Syria are isolated and that the core of the opposition can be brought to the negotiating table; and

(3) building an international consensus to limit and, to the greatest extent possible, eliminate support from the Government of Iran for the Syrian regime, including a potential ban on all commercial flights between Iran and Syria.
TITLE IV—SANCTIONS

SEC. 401. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

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

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

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

(2) DEFENSE ARTICLE; DEFENSE SERVICE.—The terms “defense article” and “defense service” have the meanings given those terms in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794).

(3) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(4) PETROLEUM.—The term “petroleum” includes crude oil and any mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pres-
sure after passing through surface separating facili-
ties.

(5) Petroleum products.—The term “petro-
leum products” includes unfinished oils, liquefied pe-
troleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline,
motor gasoline, naptha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type
jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil,
petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubri-
cants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still
gas, and miscellaneous products obtained from the
processing of crude oil (including lease condensate),
natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

(6) United States person.—The term
“United States person” means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen or
resident of the United States or a national of
the United States (as defined in section 101(a)
of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
U.S.C. 1101(a))); and

(B) an entity that is organized under the
laws of the United States or a jurisdiction with-
in the United States.
SEC. 402. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SELLING, TRANSFERRING, OR TRANS- PORTING DEFENSE ARTICLES, DEFENSE SERVICES, OR MILITARY TRAINING TO THE ASSAD REGIME OF SYRIA.

On or after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may impose sanctions from among the sanctions described in section 404 with respect to any person that the President determines has, on or after such date of enactment, knowingly participated in or facilitated a significant transaction related to the sale, transfer, or transportation of defense articles, defense services, or military training to the Assad regime of Syria or any successor regime in Syria that the President determines is not a legitimate transitional or replacement government.

SEC. 403. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS PROVIDING PETROLEUM OR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO THE ASSAD REGIME OF SYRIA.

On or after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanction described in paragraph (5) of section 404 and 2 or more of the other sanctions described in that section with respect to each person that the President determines has, on or after such date of enactment, knowingly partici-
pated in or facilitated a significant transaction related to
the sale or transfer of petroleum or petroleum products
to the Assad regime of Syria or any successor regime in
Syria that the President determines is not a legitimate
transitional or replacement government.

SEC. 404. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.

The sanctions the President may impose with respect
to a person under sections 402 and 403 are the following:

(1) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE.—The
President may direct the Export-Import Bank of the
United States not to give approval to the issuance
of any guarantee, insurance, extension of credit, or
participation in the extension of credit in connection
with the export of any goods or services to the per-
son.

(2) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The President
may prohibit the United States Government from
procuring, or entering into any contract for the proc-
curement of, any goods or services from the person.

(3) ARMS EXPORT PROHIBITION.—The Presi-
dent may prohibit United States Government sales
to the person of any item on the United States Mu-
itions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Ex-
port Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)) and require
termination of sales to the person of any defense ar-
articles, defense services, or design and construction
services under that Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

(4) Dual-use export prohibition.—The
President may deny licenses and suspend existing li-
censes for the transfer to the person of items the ex-
port of which is controlled under the Export Admin-
istration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.)
(as in effect pursuant to the International Emer-
seq.)) or the Export Administration Regulations
under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code
of Federal Regulations.

(5) Blocking of assets.—The President
may, pursuant to such regulations as the President
may prescribe, block and prohibit all transactions in
all property and interests in property of the person
if such property and interests in property are in the
United States, come within the United States, or are
or come within the possession or control of a United
States person.

(6) Visa ineligibility.—In the case of a per-
son that is an alien, the President may direct the
Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Sec-
retary of Homeland Security to exclude from the
United States, the person, subject to regulatory ex-
ceptions to permit the United States to comply with
the Agreement between the United Nations and the
United States of America regarding the Head-
quarters of the United Nations and other applicable
international obligations.

SEC. 405. WAIVERS.

(a) General Waiver Authority.—The President
may waive the application of section 402 or 403 to a per-
son or category of persons for a period of 180 days, and
may renew the waiver for additional periods of not more
than 180 days, if the President determines and reports
to the appropriate congressional committees every 180
days that the waiver is in the vital national security inter-
ests of the United States.

(b) Waiver for Humanitarian Needs.—The
President may waive the application of section 403 to a
person for a period of not more than 180 days, and may
renew the waiver for additional periods of not more than
180 days, if the President determines and reports to the
appropriate congressional committees every 180 days that
the waiver is necessary to permit the person to conduct
or facilitate a transaction that is necessary to meet hu-
manitarian needs of the people of Syria.
(c) FORM.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) or (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 406. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SANCTIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should work closely with allies of the United States to obtain broad multilateral support for countries to impose sanctions that are equivalent to the sanctions set forth in this title under the laws of those countries.

TITLE V—INCREASED SUPPORT FOR THE OPPOSITION

SEC. 501. LETHAL AND INCREASED NON-LETHAL SUPPORT FOR THE VETTED OPPOSITION.

(a) Authorization to Provide Lethal and Increased Non-Lethal Assistance to V vetted Elements of the Syrian Opposition.—Subject to subsection (b), the President is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts military, non-military, or economic assistance to Syria, to provide defense articles, defense services, and military training to specific members of the Syrian Supreme Military Council, particular units of the Free Syrian Army, and other Syrian entities opposed to the government of Bashar al-Assad, with funds made available for foreign assistance.
(b) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days before obligating funds, otherwise providing any assistance, or otherwise making any commitment to provide the assistance described in subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

1. a certification that—

   (A) assistance to any individual, unit, or entities will be provided consistent with section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d);

   (B) the individual to whom assistance is being provided or is planned to be provided, or leader or leaders of any unit or entity, including all senior members of such unit or entity, to which assistance is being provided or is planned to be provided, are, based on the information available to the United States Government—

   (i) not an organization or person that has been designated, or is affiliated with any organization or person that has been designated, as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189) or a "Specially Designated Global
Terrorist’’ pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (66 Fed. Reg. 49079);

(ii) committed to rejecting terrorism and extremist ideologies;

(iii) opposed to the carrying out of sectarian violence and revenge killings;

(iv) committed to civilian rule, including subordinating the military to civilian authority, and the rule of law for Syria;

(v) committed to cooperating with international counterterrorism and non-proliferation efforts; and

(vi) supporting regional stability and avoiding interference in the affairs of neighboring countries;

(C) any military education and training should include information and training on appropriate leadership and command skills, protection of critical infrastructure, observance of and respect for applicable laws of armed conflict, respect for the rule of law, and the importance of civilian control of the military, and, when appropriate, on securing chemical weapons sites and other important sites; and
(D) assistance provided under this section to any specific individual or entity shall immediately be terminated if the United States Government receives information that indicates that the individual or entity is not in compliance with the terms laid out in subparagraph (B); and

(2) a written policy justification, budget, execution plan and timeline, and anticipated completion date for the planned activity.

(c) Restriction on Anti-Aircraft Defensive Systems.—

(1) In general.—Except as provided under paragraph (2), no anti-aircraft defensive systems may be transferred as part of the assistance authorized under this section.

(2) Waiver.—The President may waive the restriction under paragraph (1) if—

(A) it is in the vital national security interest to do so;

(B) the President notifies Congress not later than 15 days before exercising such waiver;

(C) not later than 15 days before exercising such waiver, the President transmits to
the appropriate congressional committees a report described in subsection (e), together with the certification required under subsection (b)(1) specifically with respect to anti-aircraft defensive systems;

(D) the President certifies that—

(i) the systems provided have been equipped with appropriate tracking, disabling, or anti-tamper devices; or

(ii) effective end use monitoring, including appropriate disposition of systems, is in place; and

(E) the President certifies that the United States has consulted with regional allies regarding the systems provided.

(d) CODE OF CONDUCT.—The United States Government shall encourage any entity receiving assistance pursuant to subsection (a) to commit to a code of conduct that includes respect for applicable laws of armed conflict, respect for the rule of law, and a commitment to refrain from sectarian violence and revenge killings.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—In the event that the President exercises the authority in subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees every 90 days thereafter until such time as
the authority is no longer being exercised, a detailed re-
port on—

(1) the education, training or assistance pro-
vided;

(2) the vetting conducted to satisfy the certifi-
cation requirement in subsection (b)(1);

(3) steps taken to encourage the development of
a code of conduct outlined in subsection (c);

(4) an assessment of the current military capac-
ity of opposition forces receiving assistance;

(5) an assessment of the ability of opposition
forces inside and outside of Syrian to establish mili-
tary activities impacting Syria, together with a prac-
ticable timetable for accomplishing these objectives;

(6) an assessment of the ability of opposition
groups to establish effective military control over
Syria; and

(7) a description of the financial and materiel
resources currently available to opposition forces.

(f) SUNSET PROVISION.—Unless specifically renewed,
the authority described in subsection (a) shall terminate
on September 30, 2015.