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To prohibit the President from using funds appropriated under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, to make payments to Iran, to impose sanctions with respect to Iranian persons that hold or detain United States citizens, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 6, 2016

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. BURR, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. COTTON, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HELLER, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. DAINES) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To prohibit the President from using funds appropriated under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, to make payments to Iran, to impose sanctions with respect to Iranian persons that hold or detain United States citizens, 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 “No Ransom Payments
5 Act of 2016”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) As of August 8, 2016, United States courts
4 had awarded more than \$55,000,000,000 in ter-
5 rorism-related judgments against Iran to plaintiffs
6 under the terrorism exception to the jurisdictional
7 immunity of a foreign state under section 1605A of
8 title 28, United States Code.

9 (2) Such judgments against Iran include judg-
10 ments relating to Iran's involvement in the 1983
11 Marine barracks bombing in Lebanon, a hostage-
12 taking in Lebanon in 1984, a 1990 assassination in
13 New York City, the 1996 Khobar Towers attack, the
14 1998 attacks on two United States Embassies in Af-
15 rica, and various terrorist bombings in Jerusalem.

16 (3) On November 4, 1979, more than 60 Amer-
17 icans were captured at the United States Embassy
18 in Tehran. Fifty-two Americans were held hostage
19 by the Islamic Republic of Iran for 444 days. On
20 December 18, 2015, President Barack Obama
21 signed into law the Justice for United States Vic-
22 tims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (42 U.S.C.
23 10609) and established the United States Victims of
24 State Sponsored Terrorism Fund to compensate
25 United States victims of terrorism who either hold
26 a final judgment issued against a state sponsor of

1 terrorism under the terrorism exception to the For-
2 eign Sovereign Immunities Act, or were taken hos-
3 tage from the United States Embassy in Tehran,
4 Iran, in 1979, or are a spouse or child of someone
5 who was taken hostage. As of August 8, 2016, the
6 United States Government has failed to provide any
7 of the compensation authorized under the Justice for
8 United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism
9 Act.

10 (4) On January 17, 2016, President Barack
11 Obama announced that 4 United States citizens
12 (Jason Rezaian, Saeed Abedini, Amir Hekmati, and
13 Nosratollah Khosravi-Roodsari) unjustly held by
14 Iran and one United States citizen (Matthew
15 Trevithick) who had been detained by Iran, but not
16 charged, had been released in exchange for the re-
17 lease of 7 Iranian nationals jailed or facing charges
18 in the United States and that the United States
19 dropped its request with Interpol relating to 14 Ira-
20 nian nationals. At the same time the United States
21 announced a settlement of an Iranian claim for
22 \$1,700,000,000, consisting of \$400,000,000 held in
23 a foreign military sales account since the 1979 Ira-
24 nian revolution and a settlement of \$1,300,000,000
25 in interest.

1 (5) On April 5, 2016, White House Spokes-
2 person Josh Earnest, in response to a question from
3 a reporter about whether the Obama administration
4 misled Congress about the Iran deal, stated: “I don’t
5 think there’s any evidence to substantiate that kind
6 of claim . . . I think you should take a rather dim
7 view of that suggestion because Congressman
8 Pompeo . . . didn’t approve the deal and certainly
9 didn’t vote in favor of it.”.

10 (6) On June 9, 2016, Bloomberg News reported
11 that Iran instructed its Central Bank to transfer
12 \$1,700,000,000 to the military of Iran, probably a
13 reference to the payment described in paragraph (4).
14 Overall, Iran’s military budget for 2017 increased to
15 \$19,000,000,000, an increase of 90 percent from
16 2016.

17 (7) On August 3, 2016, the Wall Street Journal
18 reported that the United States had airlifted
19 \$400,000,000 in cash to Iran in wooden pallets with
20 euros, Swiss francs, and other currencies in an un-
21 marked cargo plane, which was later clarified to re-
22 portedly be an Iran Air cargo plane. The report stat-
23 ed that the money came from the central banks of
24 the Netherlands and Switzerland.

1 (8) On August 4, 2016, Saeed Abedini said in
2 an interview on FOX Business Network that the
3 hostages had to wait overnight at the airport be-
4 cause they were unable to leave until another plane
5 arrived in Iran; the hostages left on a plane that had
6 been at the airport the entire time.

7 (9) General Mohammad Reza Naghdi, a com-
8 mander in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps,
9 stated that “taking this money back was in return
10 for the release of the American spies”.

11 (10) On August 3, 2016, State Department
12 Deputy Spokesperson Mark Toner stated that “there
13 was no quid pro quo” in reaction to a question re-
14 garding the statement in paragraph (8).

15 (11) On August 3, 2016, White House Spokes-
16 person Josh Earnest stated “A week delay [in se-
17 quencing the payments to not be perceived as a quid
18 pro quo] would not have prevented [Speaker] Paul
19 Ryan and [Senator] Marco Rubio from falsely claim-
20 ing that they’re a ransom.”. At the same press con-
21 ference, Earnest stated “So it sounds to me like
22 [Ryan and Rubio] are once again in a position where
23 they’re making the same argument as hardliners in
24 Iran in an effort to undermine the Iran nuclear
25 agreement. The President made clear a year ago

1 that right-wingers in the United States were making
2 common cause with right-wingers in the Iranian gov-
3 ernment. And, again, if they're doing it again to try
4 to justify their opposition to an agreement that has
5 benefitted the American people, they can do that,
6 but I think that's going to be pretty hard for them
7 to explain. Maybe there's another letter from Sen-
8 ator Cotton to the Supreme Leader we don't know
9 about.”.

10 (12) On August 4, 2016, State Department
11 Deputy Spokesperson Mark Toner stated “The idea
12 that this was all orchestrated as part of some kind
13 of quid pro quo is just not accurate . . . I recognize,
14 I can see, the optics of this and that people would
15 draw assumptions. People do. We can't keep them
16 from doing so, but it's just not true that there's any
17 linkage.”.

18 (13) On August 18, 2016, State Department
19 Spokesperson John Kirby, in response to a question
20 on whether the United States Government would not
21 give Iran the \$400,000,000 in cash until the United
22 States citizens were released stated “that's correct”.

23 (14) On June 24, 2015, President Barack
24 Obama issued a Presidential Policy Directive on
25 Hostage Recovery Activities (referred to as “PPD

1 30”), which states: “The United States will use
2 every appropriate resource to gain the safe return of
3 U.S. nationals who are held hostage. But the United
4 States Government will make no concessions to indi-
5 viduals or groups holding U.S. nationals hostage. It
6 is United States policy to deny hostage-takers the
7 benefits of ransom, prisoner releases, policy changes,
8 or other acts of concession. This policy protects U.S.
9 nationals and strengthens national security by re-
10 moving a key incentive for hostage-takers to target
11 U.S. nationals, thereby interrupting the vicious cycle
12 of hostage-takings, and by helping to deny terrorists
13 and other malicious actors the money, personnel,
14 and other resources they need to conduct attacks
15 against the United States, its nationals, and its in-
16 terests.”.

17 (15) On January 27, 2014, the United Nations
18 Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution
19 2133, which “calls upon all Member States to pre-
20 vent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly
21 from ransom payments or from political consider-
22 ations and to secure the safe release of hostages”.

23 (16) On May 17, 2016, in a 6–2 decision, the
24 United States Supreme Court rejected a challenge
25 by the Central Bank of Iran to invalidate section

1 502 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human
2 Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8772), which makes
3 Iran’s bonds frozen in a New York account available
4 to enforce terrorism judgments.

5 (17) As of August 8, 2016, Iran has illegally
6 detained three dual Iranian-American citizens,
7 Siamak Namazi, his father Baquer, and Reza
8 “Robin” Shahini.

9 (18) Robert Levinson, a United States citizen,
10 disappeared on March 9, 2007, after traveling to
11 Kish Island, Iran, and is the longest held United
12 States civilian in the history of the United States
13 and Iran has not abided by the repeated pledges by
14 and renewed commitment of officials of the Govern-
15 ment of Iran to provide their Government’s assist-
16 ance in the case of Robert Levinson.

17 **SEC. 3. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

18 It shall be the policy of the United States—

19 (1) to ensure that all outstanding judgments
20 awarded to United States plaintiffs by United States
21 courts against Iran have been settled before or con-
22 current with a settlement of Iran’s claims against
23 the United States; and

24 (2) to prohibit hostage-takers from the benefits
25 of ransom by ensuring that the United States Gov-

1 ernment does not pay ransom to a person or govern-
2 ment for the purpose of securing the release of un-
3 justly detained United States citizens, including citi-
4 zens who are also citizens of other countries.

5 **SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON PAYMENTS TO IRAN WITH FUNDS**
6 **APPROPRIATED FOR THE PAYMENT OF FINAL**
7 **JUDGMENTS.**

8 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—On and after the date of the en-
9 actment of this Act, the President may not pay final judg-
10 ments, awards, or compromise settlements, or interest or
11 costs relating to such judgments, awards, or settlements,
12 to Iran using amounts appropriated under section 1304
13 of title 31, United States Code, or interest accrued on
14 such amounts.

15 (b) **TERMINATION.**—The prohibition under sub-
16 section (a) shall remain in effect until the date on which
17 the President certifies to Congress that—

18 (1) Iran has returned to the United States any
19 money paid to Iran after January 1, 2016, from
20 amounts appropriated under section 1304 of title
21 31, United States Code;

22 (2) Iran has satisfied all outstanding judgments
23 against Iran awarded to United States plaintiffs by
24 United States courts; and

1 (3) individuals taken hostage and held for 444
2 days following the seizure of the United States Em-
3 bassy in Iran on November 4, 1979, have been com-
4 pensated from the United States Victims of State
5 Sponsored Terrorism Fund established under the
6 Justice for United States Victims of State Spon-
7 sored Terrorism Act (42 U.S.C. 10609).

8 **SEC. 5. CERTIFICATION REQUIRED TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO**
9 **IRAN AND REPORT ON FUNDS PROVIDED TO**
10 **IRAN.**

11 (a) CERTIFICATION.—Before the President may pro-
12 vide or authorize payment of any funds to Iran on or after
13 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall
14 certify to the appropriate congressional committees that—

15 (1) the funds will not be used by Iran to engage
16 in or provide support for acts of international ter-
17 rorism; and

18 (2) Iran or groups supported by Iran are not
19 unjustly detaining United States citizens, including
20 United States citizens who are also citizens of other
21 countries.

22 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date
23 of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National In-
24 telligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional
25 committees a report on whether funds paid to Iran by the

1 United States after January 1, 2016, have been used by
2 Iran to engage in or provide support for acts of inter-
3 national terrorism.

4 (c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-
5 FINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congress-
6 sional committees” means—

7 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
8 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
9 fairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Se-
10 lect Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

11 (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
12 Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on
13 the Judiciary, and the Permanent Select Committee
14 on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

15 **SEC. 6. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRANIAN PERSONS**
16 **THAT HOLD OR DETAIN UNITED STATES CITI-**
17 **ZENS.**

18 (a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Not later than 60
19 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Presi-
20 dent shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b)
21 with respect to—

22 (1) any Iranian person involved in the kidnap-
23 ping or unjust detention of a United States citizen
24 on or after March 9, 2007, including a United

1 States citizen who is also a citizen of another coun-
2 try;

3 (2) any Iranian person that engages, or at-
4 tempts to engage, in an activity or transaction that
5 materially contributes to, or poses a risk of materi-
6 ally contributing to, kidnapping or unjust detention
7 described in paragraph (1); and

8 (3) any Iranian person that—

9 (A) is owned or controlled by a person de-
10 scribed in paragraph (1) or (2);

11 (B) is acting for or on behalf of such a
12 person; or

13 (C) provides, or attempts to provide—

14 (i) financial, material, technological,
15 or other support to a person described in
16 paragraph (1) or (2); or

17 (ii) goods or services in support of an
18 activity or transaction described in para-
19 graph (1) or (2).

20 (b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

21 (1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President
22 shall block, in accordance with the International
23 Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701
24 et seq.), all transactions in all property and interests
25 in property of any person subject to subsection (a)

1 if such property and interests in property are in the
2 United States, come within the United States, or are
3 or come within the possession or control of a United
4 States person.

5 (2) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—The
6 Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Sec-
7 retary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the
8 United States, any person subject to subsection (a)
9 that is an alien.

10 (3) CURRENT VISA REVOKED.—The issuing
11 consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Sec-
12 retary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one
13 of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other
14 entry documentation issued to any person subject to
15 subsection (a) that is an alien, regardless of when
16 issued. The revocation shall take effect immediately
17 and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or
18 entry documentation that is in the possession of the
19 alien.

20 (c) EXCEPTIONS; PENALTIES.—

21 (1) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMER-
22 GENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of section
23 202 of the International Emergency Economic Pow-
24 ers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for pur-
25 poses of subsection (b)(1).

1 (2) COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS HEAD-
2 QUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Paragraphs (2) and (3) of
3 subsection (b) shall not apply if admission to the
4 United States is necessary to permit the United
5 States to comply with the Agreement regarding the
6 Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake
7 Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force No-
8 vember 21, 1947, between the United Nations and
9 the United States.

10 (3) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in
11 subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the Inter-
12 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
13 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates,
14 attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
15 violation of regulations prescribed under subsection
16 (b)(1) to the same extent that such penalties apply
17 to a person that commits an unlawful act described
18 in subsection (a) of such section 206.

19 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

20 (1) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a cor-
21 poration, business association, partnership, trust, so-
22 ciety, or any other entity.

23 (2) IRANIAN PERSON.—The term “Iranian per-
24 son” means—

1 (A) an individual who is a citizen or na-
2 tional of the Islamic Republic of Iran; or

3 (B) an entity organized under the laws of
4 the Islamic Republic of Iran or otherwise sub-
5 ject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the
6 Islamic Republic of Iran.

7 (3) PERSON.—The term “person” means an in-
8 dividual or entity.

9 (4) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
10 “United States person” means—

11 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
12 fully admitted for permanent residence to the
13 United States; or

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

18 **SEC. 7. PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

19 **PAYMENT OF RANSOM.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsection
21 (b), the President and all officers of the United States
22 Government shall not make a payment to a government
23 or person for the purpose of securing the release of un-
24 justly detained United States citizens, including United
25 States citizens who are also citizens of other countries.

1 (b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under subsection
2 (a) does not prohibit the United States Government from
3 providing assistance to United States citizens that have
4 been arrested.

5 (c) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury,
6 in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attor-
7 ney General, may take such actions, including the promul-
8 gation of such rules and regulations, as may be necessary
9 to carry out the purposes of this section.

10 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

11 (1) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a cor-
12 poration, business association, partnership, trust, so-
13 ciety, or any other entity.

14 (2) PERSON.—The term “person” means an in-
15 dividual or entity.

16 **SEC. 8. PROHIBITION OF JUDGMENT FUND PAYMENTS TO**
17 **STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
19 (b), the President and any officer of the United States
20 Government may not use amounts appropriated under sec-
21 tion 1304 of title 31, United States Code, or interest ac-
22 crued on such amounts, to make any payment to a state
23 sponsor of acts of international terrorism.

24 (b) WAIVER.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition set forth in
2 subsection (a) shall not apply to a specific payment
3 or a specific payee if Congress has passed a joint
4 resolution waiving the application of such prohibition
5 to such payment or payee in accordance with para-
6 graph (2).

7 (2) REFERRAL.—

8 (A) SENATE.—A joint resolution that is in-
9 troduced in the Senate shall be referred to the
10 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

11 (B) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A
12 joint resolution that is introduced in the House
13 of Representatives shall be referred to the Com-
14 mittee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
15 resentatives.

16 (3) DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a
17 joint resolution is referred does not report such reso-
18 lution (or an identical resolution) by the end of the
19 20-day period beginning on the date on which the
20 President submits a request described in subsection
21 (d)(1)(A) to Congress—

22 (A) such committee shall be immediately
23 discharged from further consideration of such
24 resolution; and

1 (B) such resolution shall be placed on the
2 appropriate calendar of the House involved.

3 (4) CONSIDERATION.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—On or after the third
5 day after the date on which the committee to
6 which a joint resolution is referred has reported
7 the resolution, or the date on which the com-
8 mittee has been discharged under paragraph
9 (3) from further consideration of the resolution,
10 it is in order for any Member of the respective
11 House to move to proceed to the consideration
12 of the resolution if such Member announced on
13 a previous day to the House concerned the
14 Member's intention to do so.

15 (B) POINTS OF ORDER.—All points of
16 order against the joint resolution or against the
17 consideration of the resolution are waived.

18 (C) EFFECT OF MOTION.—A motion de-
19 scribed in subparagraph (A) is highly privileged
20 in the House of Representatives and is privi-
21 leged in the Senate and is not debatable. The
22 motion is not subject to amendment, or to a
23 motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed
24 to the consideration of other business. A motion
25 to reconsider the vote by which the motion is

1 agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.
2 If a motion to proceed to the consideration of
3 the joint resolution is agreed to, the respective
4 House shall immediately proceed to consider-
5 ation of the resolution without intervening mo-
6 tion, order, or other business, and the resolu-
7 tion shall remain the unfinished business of the
8 respective House until disposed.

9 (D) DEBATE.—Debate on the joint resolu-
10 tion, and on all debatable motions and appeals
11 in connection with the resolution, shall be lim-
12 ited to not more than 2 hours, which shall be
13 divided equally between those favoring and
14 those opposing the resolution. An amendment
15 to the resolution is not in order. A motion fur-
16 ther to limit debate is in order and not debat-
17 able. A motion to postpone, or a motion to pro-
18 ceed to the consideration of other business, or
19 a motion to recommit the resolution is not in
20 order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which
21 the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not
22 in order.

23 (E) FINAL VOTE.—Immediately following
24 the conclusion of the debate on the joint resolu-
25 tion and a single quorum call at the conclusion

1 of the debate if requested in accordance with
2 the rules of the appropriate House, the vote on
3 final passage of the resolution shall occur. In
4 the Senate, adoption of the joint resolution re-
5 quires an affirmative vote of three-fifths of Sen-
6 ators, duly chosen and sworn.

7 (F) APPEALS.—Appeals from the decisions
8 of the Chair relating to the application of the
9 rules of the Senate or the House of Representa-
10 tives to the procedure relating to the joint reso-
11 lution shall be decided without debate.

12 (G) CONSIDERATION BY OTHER HOUSE.—

13 (i) IN GENERAL.—If, before the pas-
14 sage by one House of a joint resolution of
15 that House, that House receives a joint
16 resolution from the other House, the fol-
17 lowing procedures shall apply:

18 (I) The resolution of the other
19 House shall not be referred to a com-
20 mittee and may not be considered in
21 the House receiving it except in the
22 case of final passage under subclause
23 (II)(bb).

1 (II) With respect to a joint reso-
2 lution of the House receiving the reso-
3 lution—

4 (aa) the procedure in that
5 House shall be the same as if no
6 resolution had been received from
7 the other House; and

8 (bb) the vote on final pas-
9 sage shall be on the resolution of
10 the other House.

11 (ii) EFFECT ON REMAINING JOINT
12 RESOLUTION.—Upon disposition of the
13 resolution received from the other House,
14 it shall no longer be in order to consider
15 the resolution that originated in the receiv-
16 ing House.

17 (c) RULES OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF
18 REPRESENTATIVES.—This section is enacted by Con-
19 gress—

20 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
21 the Senate and the House of Representatives, re-
22 spectively;

23 (2) as a part of the rules of each House, respec-
24 tively, but applicable only with respect to the proce-
25 dure to be followed in that House in the case of a

1 joint resolution, and supersedes other rules only to
2 the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

3 (3) with full recognition of the constitutional
4 right of either House to change the rules relating to
5 the procedure of that House at any time, in the
6 same manner, and to the same extent as in the case
7 of any other rule of that House.

8 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

9 (1) JOINT RESOLUTION.—The term “joint reso-
10 lution” means a joint resolution of approval that—

11 (A) is introduced during the 10-day period
12 beginning on the date on which the President
13 submits a request to Congress for a limited
14 waiver of the prohibition set forth in subsection
15 (a);

16 (B) does not have a preamble;

17 (C) includes, immediately after the resolv-
18 ing clause, the following: “That Congress ap-
19 proves the request submitted by the President
20 on _____”, with the blank line being
21 filled in with the appropriate date;

22 (D) does not include any substantive legis-
23 lative text other than the text set forth in sub-
24 paragraph (C); and

1 (E) is titled “Joint Resolution approving
2 the request of the President to waive the prohi-
3 bition against payments to a state sponsor of
4 acts of international terrorism.”.

5 (2) STATE SPONSOR OF ACTS OF INTER-
6 NATIONAL TERRORISM.—The term “state sponsor of
7 acts of international terrorism” means a country the
8 government of which the Secretary of State has de-
9 termined has repeatedly provided support for acts of
10 international terrorism for purposes of—

11 (A) section 6(j) of the Export Administra-
12 tion Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4605(j)) (as in ef-
13 fect pursuant to the International Emergency
14 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et
15 seq.));

16 (B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance
17 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

18 (C) section 40 of the Arms Export Control
19 Act (22 U.S.C. 2780); or

20 (D) any other provision of law.

○