

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3045

To prevent violence in the West Bank and authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to any foreign person endangering United States national security and undermining prospects for a two-state solution by committing illegal violent acts.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 28, 2025

Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. HIMES) 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 prevent violence in the West Bank and authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to any foreign person endangering United States national security and undermining prospects for a two-state solution by committing illegal violent acts.

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 “West Bank Violence
5 Prevention Act of 2025”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) The situation in the West Bank—in par-
4 ticular high levels of extremist settler violence,
5 forced displacement of people and villages, and prop-
6 erty destruction—has reached intolerable levels and
7 constitutes a serious threat to the peace, security,
8 and stability of the West Bank and Gaza, Israel,
9 and the broader Middle East region.

10 (2) These actions undermine the foreign policy
11 objectives of the United States, including the viabil-
12 ity of a two-state solution and ensuring Israelis and
13 Palestinians can attain equal measures of security,
14 prosperity, and freedom.

15 (3) They also undermine the security of Israel
16 and have the potential to lead to broader regional
17 destabilization across the Middle East, threatening
18 United States personnel and interests.

19 (4) These actions constitute an unusual and ex-
20 traordinary threat to the national security and for-
21 eign policy of the United States.

22 **SEC. 3. SANCTIONS.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanc-
24 tions described in subsection (b) with respect to any for-
25 eign person determined by the President to meet any of
26 the following:

1 (1) To be responsible for or complicit in, or to
2 have directly or indirectly engaged or attempted to
3 engage in any of the following:

4 (A) Actions, including directing, enacting,
5 implementing, enforcing, or failing to enforce
6 policies, that threaten the peace, security, or
7 stability of the West Bank.

8 (B) Planning, ordering, otherwise direct-
9 ing, or participating in any of the following ac-
10 tions affecting the West Bank:

11 (i) An act of violence or threat of vio-
12 lence targeting civilians.

13 (ii) Efforts to place civilians in rea-
14 sonable fear of violence with the purpose or
15 effect of necessitating a change of resi-
16 dence to avoid such violence.

17 (iii) Property destruction.

18 (iv) Seizure or dispossession of prop-
19 erty by private actors.

20 (2) To be or have been a leader or official of—

21 (A) an entity, including any government
22 entity, that has engaged in, or whose members
23 have engaged in, any of the activities described
24 in paragraph (1), (5), or (6) related to the lead-
25 er's or official's tenure; or

1 (B) an entity whose property and interests
2 in property are blocked under this Act as a re-
3 sult of activities relating to the leader's or offi-
4 cial's tenure.

5 (3) To have materially assisted, sponsored, or
6 provided financial, material, or technological support
7 for, or goods or services to or in support of, any per-
8 son blocked under this Act.

9 (4) To be owned or controlled by, or to have
10 acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly
11 or indirectly, any person whose property and inter-
12 ests in property are blocked pursuant to subsection
13 (b)(1).

14 (5) To have committed or have attempted to
15 commit, to pose a significant risk of committing, or
16 to have participated in training to commit acts of
17 terrorism affecting the West Bank.

18 (6) To be a leader or official of an entity sanc-
19 tioned pursuant to paragraph (5).

20 (b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions de-
21 scribed in this subsection are the following:

22 (1) ASSET BLOCKING.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the
24 requirements of section 202 of the International
25 Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C.

1701), the President shall exercise all powers granted to the President by that Act to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of any foreign person described in subsection (a) of this section, 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, including any foreign branch.

(B) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The prohibitions in subparagraph (A) include—

(i) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to subparagraph (A); and

(ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

(2) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secre-

1 taries) knows, or has reason to believe, is de-
2 scribed in subsection (a) is—

- 3 (i) inadmissible to the United States;
4 (ii) ineligible for a visa or other docu-
5 mentation to enter the United States; and
6 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted
7 or paroled into the United States or to re-
8 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-
9 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
10 seq.).

11 (B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

12 (i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing con-
13 sular officer, the Secretary of State, or the
14 Secretary of Homeland Security (or a des-
15 ignee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in
16 accordance with section 221(i) of the Im-
17 migration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
18 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry
19 documentation issued to an alien described
20 in subparagraph (A) regardless of when
21 the visa or other entry documentation is
22 issued.

23 (ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A rev-
24 ocation under clause (i)—

1 (I) shall take effect immediately;
2 and
3 (II) shall automatically cancel
4 any other valid visa or entry docu-
5 mentation that is in the alien's pos-
6 session.

7 (c) EXCEPTIONS.—

8 (1) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTER-
9 NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under sub-
10 section (b)(2) shall not apply with respect to the ad-
11 mission of an alien if admitting or paroling the alien
12 into the United States is necessary to permit the
13 United States to comply with the Agreement regard-
14 ing the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed
15 at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into
16 force November 21, 1947, between the United Na-
17 tions and the United States, or other applicable
18 international obligations.

19 (2) EXCEPTION RELATING TO LAW ENFORCE-
20 MENT OBJECTIVES.—Sanctions under section (b)(2)
21 may not be imposed if the Secretary of State or the
22 Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate, so
23 determines, based on a recommendation of the At-
24 torney General, that the person's entry would fur-

1 ther important United States law enforcement objec-
2 tives.

3 (d) WAIVERS.—

4 (1) NATIONAL SECURITY.—The Secretary of
5 State or the Secretary of Homeland Security may
6 waive the imposition of sanctions under section
7 (b)(2) if the Secretary of State or the Secretary of
8 Homeland Security, as appropriate, determines that
9 the person's entry would not be contrary to the in-
10 terests of the United States.

11 (2) PRIOR NOTICE INAPPLICABLE.—The Sec-
12 retary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
13 rity, as appropriate, may, due to the threat to na-
14 tional security risks individuals sanctioned under
15 this section and their actions pose and because of
16 the ability to transfer funds and other assets instan-
17 taneously, waive prior notice to such persons of
18 measures to be taken pursuant to this section as
19 such notice would render those measures ineffectual,
20 including for those persons whose property and in-
21 terests in property are blocked or affected by this
22 section who might have a constitutional presence in
23 the United States.

1 **SEC. 4. REPORT.**

2 Not later than 90 days after the date of the enact-
3 ment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Sec-
4 retary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary
5 of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional
6 committees a report on the implementation of this Act,
7 including the names of any persons sanctioned by this Act.

8 **SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.**

9 In this Act—

10 (1) the term “appropriate congressional com-
11 mittees” means—

12 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
13 the Committee on Finance of the House of Rep-
14 resentatives; and

15 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
16 and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
17 Urban Affairs of the Senate;

18 (2) the term “entity” means a partnership, as-
19 sociation, trust, joint venture, corporation, group,
20 subgroup, or other organization;

21 (3) the term “person” means an individual or
22 entity;

23 (4) the term “United States person” means—

24 (A) a United States citizen;

25 (B) a permanent resident alien of the
26 United States;

1 (C) an entity organized under the laws of
2 the United States or of any jurisdiction within
3 the United States, including a foreign branch of
4 such an entity; or

5 (D) a person in the United States; and

6 (5) the term “terrorism” means an activity
7 that—

8 (A) involves a violent act or an act dan-
9 gerous to human life, property, or infrastruc-
10 ture; and

11 (B) appears to be intended—

12 (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian
13 population;

14 (ii) to influence the policy of a govern-
15 ment by intimidation or coercion; or

16 (iii) to affect the conduct of a govern-
17 ment by mass destruction, assassination,
18 kidnapping, or hostage-taking.

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