

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 1997

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 8, 2018

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

AN ACT

To encourage United States-Ukraine cybersecurity cooperation and require a report regarding such cooperation, 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 “Ukraine Cybersecurity
3 Cooperation Act of 2017”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) The United States established diplomatic
7 relations with Ukraine in 1992, following Ukraine’s
8 independence from the Soviet Union.

9 (2) The United States attaches great impor-
10 tance to the success of Ukraine’s transition to a
11 modern democratic country with a flourishing mar-
12 ket economy.

13 (3) In an effort to undermine democracy in
14 Ukraine, hackers targeted the country’s voting infra-
15 structure just days before its 2014 presidential elec-
16 tion.

17 (4) In December 2015, a malicious cyber intru-
18 sion into Ukrainian electric utility companies re-
19 sulted in widespread power outages.

20 (5) As a result of the December 2015 cyber in-
21 cident, the United States sent an interagency team
22 to Ukraine, including representatives from the De-
23 partment of Energy, the Federal Bureau of Inves-
24 tigation, and the North American Electric Reliability
25 Corporation, to help with the investigation and to
26 assess the vulnerability of Ukraine’s infrastructure

1 to cyber intrusion. The visit was followed up by an-
2 other interagency delegation to Ukraine in March
3 2016 and a May 2016 United States-Ukrainian ta-
4 bletop exercise on mitigating attacks against
5 Ukraine’s infrastructure.

6 (6) In response to an escalating series of cyber
7 attacks on the country’s critical infrastructure—in-
8 cluding its national railway system, its major stock
9 exchanges, and its busiest airport—President Petro
10 Poroshenko declared that “Cyberspace has turned
11 into another battlefield for state independence.”.

12 (7) In May 2017, Ukraine cited activities on
13 Russian social media platforms, including pro-Rus-
14 sian propaganda and offensive cyber operations, as
15 threats to Ukrainian national security.

16 (8) Following the June 2017 Petya malware
17 event—a global cyber incident that primarily af-
18 fected Ukraine—the Secretary General of the North
19 Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) said “the
20 cyber attacks we have seen * * * very much high-
21 light the importance of the support, the help NATO
22 provides * * * gives * * * or provides to Ukraine
23 to strengthen its cyber defenses, technical and other
24 kinds of support. We will continue to do that and

1 it's an important part of our cooperation with
2 Ukraine.”.

3 (9) In September 2017, the United States and
4 Ukraine conducted the first United States-Ukraine
5 Bilateral Cyber Dialogue in Kyiv, during which both
6 sides affirmed their commitment to an internet that
7 is open, interoperable, reliable, and secure, and the
8 United States announced \$5 million in new cyber as-
9 sistance to strengthen Ukraine’s ability to prevent,
10 mitigate, and respond to cyber attacks.

11 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

12 It is the policy of the United States to—

13 (1) reaffirm the United States-Ukraine Charter
14 on Strategic Partnership, which highlights the im-
15 portance of the bilateral relationship and outlines
16 enhanced cooperation in the areas of defense, secu-
17 rity, economics and trade, energy security, democ-
18 racy, and cultural exchanges;

19 (2) support continued cooperation between
20 NATO and Ukraine;

21 (3) support Ukraine’s political and economic re-
22 forms;

23 (4) reaffirm the commitment of the United
24 States to the Budapest Memorandum on Security
25 Assurances;

1 (5) assist Ukraine’s efforts to enhance its cy-
2 bersecurity capabilities; and

3 (6) improve Ukraine’s ability to respond to
4 Russian-supported disinformation and propaganda
5 efforts in cyberspace, including through social media
6 and other outlets.

7 **SEC. 4. UNITED STATES CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION**
8 **WITH UKRAINE.**

9 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
10 gress that the Secretary of State should take the following
11 actions, commensurate with United States interests, to as-
12 sist Ukraine to improve its cybersecurity:

13 (1) Provide Ukraine such support as may be
14 necessary to secure government computer networks
15 from malicious cyber intrusions, particularly such
16 networks that defend the critical infrastructure of
17 Ukraine.

18 (2) Provide Ukraine support in reducing reli-
19 ance on Russian information and communications
20 technology.

21 (3) Assist Ukraine to build its capacity, expand
22 cybersecurity information sharing, and cooperate on
23 international cyberspace efforts.

24 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
25 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall

1 submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
2 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
3 tions of the Senate a report on United States cybersecu-
4 rity cooperation with Ukraine. Such report shall also in-
5 clude information relating to the following:

6 (1) United States efforts to strengthen
7 Ukraine's ability to prevent, mitigate, and respond
8 to cyber incidents, including through training, edu-
9 cation, technical assistance, capacity building, and
10 cybersecurity risk management strategies.

11 (2) The potential for new areas of collaboration
12 and mutual assistance between the United States
13 and Ukraine in addressing shared cyber challenges,
14 including cybercrime, critical infrastructure protec-
15 tion, and resilience against botnets and other auto-
16 mated, distributed threats.

17 (3) NATO's efforts to help Ukraine develop
18 technical capabilities to counter cyber threats.

Passed the House of Representatives February 7,
2018.

Attest:

KAREN L. HAAS,

Clerk.