AN ACT

To provide congressional review and to counter Iranian and Russian governments’ aggression.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 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 “Countering Iran’s Destabilizing Activities Act of 2017”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
Sec. 3. Regional strategy for countering conventional and asymmetric Iranian threats in the Middle East and North Africa.
Sec. 4. Imposition of additional sanctions in response to Iran’s ballistic missile program.
Sec. 5. Imposition of terrorism-related sanctions with respect to the IRGC.
Sec. 6. Imposition of additional sanctions with respect to persons responsible for human rights abuses.
Sec. 7. Enforcement of arms embargos.
Sec. 8. Review of applicability of sanctions relating to Iran’s support for terrorism and its ballistic missile program.
Sec. 9. Report on coordination of sanctions between the United States and the European Union.
Sec. 10. Report on United States citizens detained by Iran.
Sec. 11. Exceptions for national security and humanitarian assistance; rule of construction.
Sec. 12. Presidential waiver authority.

TITLE II—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND COMBATING TERRORISM AND ILLICIT FINANCING

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PART I—CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Sec. 215. Short title.
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Sec. 225. Imposition of sanctions relating to special Russian crude oil projects.
Sec. 226. Imposition of sanctions with respect to Russian and other foreign financial institutions.
Sec. 227. Mandatory imposition of sanctions with respect to significant corruption in the Russian Federation.
Sec. 228. Mandatory imposition of sanctions with respect to certain transactions with foreign sanctions evaders and serious human rights abusers in the Russian Federation.
Sec. 230. Standards for termination of certain sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation.
Sec. 231. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons engaging in transactions with the intelligence or defense sectors of the Government of the Russian Federation.
Sec. 232. Sanctions with respect to the development of pipelines in the Russian Federation.
Sec. 233. Sanctions with respect to investment in or facilitation of privatization of state-owned assets by the Russian Federation.
Sec. 234. Sanctions with respect to the transfer of arms and related materiel to Syria.
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Sec. 281. Definitions.

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Sec. 291. Rule of construction.
Sec. 292. Sense of Senate on the strategic importance of Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

1 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

2 In this Act:

3 (1) ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The term “act of international terrorism” has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

4 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

5 (3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.
(4) **Iranian person.**—The term “Iranian person” means—

(A) an individual who is a citizen or national of Iran; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of Iran or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Iran.

(5) **IRGC.**—The term “IRGC” means Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps.

(6) **Knowingly.**—The term “knowingly” has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

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

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.
SEC. 3. REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR COUNTERING CONVENTIONAL AND ASYMMETRIC IRANIAN THREATS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy for deterring conventional and asymmetric Iranian activities and threats that directly threaten the United States and key allies in the Middle East, North Africa, and beyond.

(b) Elements.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) A summary of the near- and long-term United States objectives, plans, and means for countering Iran’s destabilizing activities, including identification of countries that share the objective of countering Iran’s destabilizing activities.

(2) A summary of the capabilities and contributions of individual countries to shared efforts to counter Iran’s destabilizing activities, and a summary of additional actions or contributions that each country could take to further contribute.

(3) An assessment of Iran’s conventional force capabilities and an assessment of Iran’s plans to up-
grade its conventional force capabilities, including its acquisition, development, and deployment of ballistic and cruise missile capabilities, unmanned aerial vehicles, and maritime offensive and anti-access or area denial capabilities.

(4) An assessment of Iran’s chemical and biological weapons capabilities and an assessment of Iranian plans to upgrade its chemical or biological weapons capabilities.

(5) An assessment of Iran’s asymmetric activities in the region, including—

(A) the size, capabilities, and activities of the IRGC, including the Quds Force;

(B) the size, capabilities, and activities of Iran’s cyber operations;

(C) the types and amount of support, including funding, lethal and nonlethal contributions, and training, provided to Hezbollah, Hamas, special groups in Iraq, the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria, Houthi fighters in Yemen, and other violent groups across the Middle East; and

(D) the scope and objectives of Iran’s information operations and use of propaganda.
(6) A summary of United States actions, unilaterally and in cooperation with foreign governments, to counter destabilizing Iranian activities, including—

(A) interdiction of Iranian lethal arms bound for groups designated as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189);

(B) Iran’s interference in international commercial shipping lanes;

(C) attempts by Iran to undermine or subvert internationally recognized governments in the Middle East region; and

(D) Iran’s support for the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria, including—

   (i) financial assistance, military equipment and personnel, and other support provided to that regime; and

   (ii) support and direction to other armed actors that are not Syrian or Iranian and are acting on behalf of that regime.

(e) Form of Strategy.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.
SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS IN RESPONSE TO IRAN'S BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State should continue to implement Executive Order 13382 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of weapons of mass destruction delivery system proliferators and their supporters).

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to any person that the President determines, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) knowingly engages in any activity that materially contributes to the activities of the Government of Iran with respect to its ballistic missile program, or any other program in Iran for developing, deploying, or maintaining systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, including any efforts to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or use such capabilities;

(2) is a successor entity to a person referred to in paragraph (1);

(3) owns or controls or is owned or controlled by a person referred to in paragraph (1);
(4) forms an entity with the purpose of evading sanctions that would otherwise be imposed pursuant to paragraph (3);

(5) is acting for or on behalf of a person referred to in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4); or

(6) knowingly provides or attempts to provide financial, material, technological, or other support for, or goods or services in support of, a person referred to in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5).

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

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

(2) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—The Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any person subject to subsection (b) that is an alien.
(d) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (c)(1) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out that subsection shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (e) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(e) Report on Contributions to Iran’s Ballistic Missile Program.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing each person that—

(A) has, during the period specified in paragraph (2), conducted any activity that has materially contributed to the activities of the Government of Iran with respect to its ballistic missile program, or any other program in Iran for developing, deploying, or maintaining systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, including any efforts to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or use such capabilities;
(B) is a successor entity to a person referred to in subparagraph (A);

(C) owns or controls or is owned or controlled by a person referred to in subparagraph (A);

(D) forms an entity with the purpose of evading sanctions that could be imposed as a result of a relationship described in subparagraph (C);

(E) is acting for or on behalf of a person referred to in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D); or

(F) is known or believed to have provided, or attempted to provide, during the period specified in paragraph (2), financial, material, technological, or other support for, or goods or services in support of, any material contribution to a program described in subparagraph (A) carried out by a person described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E).

(2) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this paragraph is—

(A) in the case of the first report submitted under paragraph (1), the period begin-
ning January 1, 2016, and ending on the date
the report is submitted; and

(B) in the case of a subsequent such re-
port, the 180-day period preceding the submis-
sion of the report.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required
by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 5. IMPOSITION OF TERRORISM-RELATED SANCTIONS
WITH RESPECT TO THE IRGC.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
ings:

(1) The IRGC is subject to sanctions pursuant
to Executive Order 13382 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; re-
lating to blocking property of weapons of mass de-
struction delivery system proliferators and their sup-
porters), the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Ac-
countability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C.
8501 et seq.), Executive Order 13553 (50 U.S.C.
1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain
persons with respect to serious human rights abuses
by the Government of Iran), and Executive Order
13606 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking
the property and suspending entry into the United
States of certain persons with respect to grave
human rights abuses by the Governments of Iran
and Syria via information technology).

(2) The Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps–
Quds Force (in this section referred to as the
“IRGC–QF”) is the primary arm of the Government
of Iran for executing its policy of supporting ter-
rorist and insurgent groups. The IRGC–QF provides
material, logistical assistance, training, and financial
support to militants and terrorist operatives
throughout the Middle East and South Asia and was
designated for the imposition of sanctions by the
Secretary of Treasury pursuant to Executive Order
13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking
property and prohibiting transactions with persons
who commit, threaten to commit, or support ter-
rorism) in October 2007 for its support of terrorism.

(3) The IRGC, not just the IRGC–QF, is re-
sponsible for implementing Iran’s international pro-
gram of destabilizing activities, support for acts of
international terrorism, and ballistic missile pro-
gram.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 90
days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Presi-
dent shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c)
with respect to the IRGC and foreign persons that are officials, agents, or affiliates of the IRGC.

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are sanctions applicable with respect to a foreign person pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism).

SEC. 6. IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of each person the Secretary determines, based on credible evidence, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) is responsible for extrajudicial killings, torture, or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights committed against individuals in Iran who seek—

(A) to expose illegal activity carried out by officials of the Government of Iran; or

(B) to obtain, exercise, defend, or promote internationally recognized human rights and
freedoms, such as the freedoms of religion, expression, association, and assembly, and the rights to a fair trial and democratic elections; or

(2) acts as an agent of or on behalf of a foreign person in a matter relating to an activity described in paragraph (1).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person on the list required by subsection (a) 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.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out paragraph (1) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the
same extent as a person that commits an unlawful
act described in subsection (a) of that section.

**SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT OF ARMS EMBARGOS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection
d(d), the President shall impose the sanctions described in
subsection (b) with respect to any person that the Presi-
dent determines—

1. knowingly engages in any activity that ma-
terially contributes to the supply, sale, or transfer
directly or indirectly to or from Iran, or for the use
in or benefit of Iran, of any battle tanks, armored
combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, com-
batt aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or
missile systems, as defined for the purpose of the
United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, or
related materiel, including spare parts; or

2. knowingly provides to Iran any technical
training, financial resources or services, advice, other
services or assistance related to the supply, sale,
transfer, manufacture, maintenance, or use of arms
and related materiel described in paragraph (1).

(b) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—

(1) **BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.**—The President
shall block, in accordance with the International
et seq.), all transactions in all property and interests in property of any person subject to subsection (a) 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.

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

(c) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (b)(1) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out that subsection shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(d) EXCEPTION.—The President is not required to impose sanctions under subsection (a) with respect to a person for engaging in an activity described in that subsection if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—
(1) permitting the activity is in the national security interest of the United States;

(2) Iran no longer presents a significant threat to the national security of the United States and to the allies of the United States; and

(3) the Government of Iran has ceased providing operational or financial support for acts of international terrorism and no longer satisfies the requirements for designation as a state sponsor of terrorism.

(e) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM DEFINED.—In this section, the term “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined to be a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism for purposes of—


(2) section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a));

(3) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or
(4) any other provision of law.

SEC. 8. REVIEW OF APPLICABILITY OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO IRAN’S SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM AND ITS BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall conduct a review of all persons on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury for activities relating to Iran—

(1) to assess the conduct of such persons as that conduct relates to—

(A) any activity that materially contributes to the activities of the Government of Iran with respect to its ballistic missile program; or

(B) support by the Government of Iran for acts of international terrorism; and

(2) to determine the applicability of sanctions with respect to such persons under—

(A) Executive Order 13382 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of weapons of mass destruction delivery system proliferators and their supporters); or

(B) Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and
prohibiting transactions with persons who com-
mit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism).

(b) Implementation of Sanctions.—If the Presi-
dent determines under subsection (a) that sanctions under
an Executive Order specified in paragraph (2) of that sub-
section are applicable with respect to a person, the Presi-
dent shall—

(1) impose sanctions with respect to that person
pursuant to that Executive Order; or

(2) exercise the waiver authority provided under
section 12.

SEC. 9. REPORT ON COORDINATION OF SANCTIONS BE-
TWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE EURO-
PEAN UNION.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days
thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate
congressional committees a report that includes the fol-
lowing:

(1) A description of each instance, during the
period specified in subsection (b)—

(Δ) in which the United States has im-
posed sanctions with respect to a person for ac-
tivity related to the proliferation of weapons of
mass destruction or delivery systems for such
weapons to or by Iran, support for acts of international terrorism by Iran, or human rights abuses in Iran, but in which the European Union has not imposed corresponding sanctions; and

(B) in which the European Union has imposed sanctions with respect to a person for activity related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or delivery systems for such weapons to or by Iran, support for acts of international terrorism by Iran, or human rights abuses in Iran, but in which the United States has not imposed corresponding sanctions.

(2) An explanation for the reason for each discrepancy between sanctions imposed by the European Union and sanctions imposed by the United States described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1).

(b) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this subsection is—

(1) in the case of the first report submitted under subsection (a), the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date the report is submitted; and
(2) in the case of a subsequent such report, the 180-day period preceding the submission of the report.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 10. REPORT ON UNITED STATES CITIZENS DETAINED BY IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on United States citizens, including United States citizens who are also citizens of other countries, detained by Iran or groups supported by Iran that includes—

(1) information regarding any officials of the Government of Iran involved in any way in the detentions; and

(2) a summary of efforts the United States Government has taken to secure the swift release of those United States citizens.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.
SEC. 11. EXCEPTIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE; RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) In general.—The following activities shall be exempt from sanctions under sections 4, 5, 6, and 7:

(1) Any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.), or to any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) The admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with United States obligations under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, or under the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

(3) The conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to Iran or for the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Iran, including engaging in a financial transaction relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian pur-
poses or transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes.

(b) Exception Relating to Importation of Goods.—A requirement or the authority to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property under section 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 shall not include the authority to impose sanctions with respect to the importation of goods.

(c) Implementation.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this Act.

(d) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this Act (other than subsection (b)) shall be construed to limit the authority of the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(e) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Agricultural commodity.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(2) Good.—The term “good” has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Adminis-

(3) **Medical device.**—The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(4) **Medicine.**—The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

**SEC. 12. PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.**

(a) **Case-by-Case Waiver Authority.—**

(1) **In general.**—The President may waive, on a case-by-case basis and for a period of not more than 180 days, a requirement under section 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 to impose or maintain sanctions with respect to a person, and may waive the continued imposition of such sanctions, not less than 30 days after the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to waive such sanctions.

(2) **Renewal of waivers.**—The President may, on a case-by-case basis, renew a waiver under
paragraph (1) for an additional period of not more
than 180 days if, not later than 15 days before that
waiver expires, the President makes the determina-
tion and submits to the appropriate congressional
committees a report described in paragraph (1).

(3) Successive renewal.—The renewal au-
thority provided under paragraph (2) may be exer-
cised for additional successive periods of not more
than 180 days if the President follows the proce-
dures set forth in paragraph (2), and submits the
report described in paragraph (1), for each such re-
newal.

(b) Contents of waiver reports.—Each report
submitted under subsection (a) in connection with a waiv-
er of sanctions under section 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 with respect
to a person, or the renewal of such a waiver, shall in-
clude—

(1) a specific and detailed rationale for the de-
termination that the waiver is vital to the national
security interests of the United States;

(2) a description of the activity that resulted in
the person being subject to sanctions;

(3) an explanation of any efforts made by the
United States, as applicable, to secure the coopera-
tion of the government with primary jurisdiction
over the person or the location where the activity de-
scribed in paragraph (2) occurred in terminating or,
as appropriate, penalizing the activity; and

(4) an assessment of the significance of the ac-
tivity described in paragraph (2) in contributing to
the ability of Iran to threaten the interests of the
United States or allies of the United States, develop
systems capable of delivering weapons of mass de-
struction, support acts of international terrorism, or
violate the human rights of any person in Iran.

(c) Effect of Report on Waiver.—If the Presi-
dent submits a report under subsection (a) in connection
with a waiver of sanctions under section 4, 5, 6, 7, or
8 with respect to a person, or the renewal of such a waiver,
the President shall not be required to impose or maintain
sanctions under section 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as applicable, with
respect to the person described in the report during the
30-day period referred to in subsection (a).
TITLE II—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND COMBATING TERRORISM AND ILLICIT FINANCING

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017”.

Subtitle A—Sanctions and Other Measures With Respect to the Russian Federation

SEC. 211. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On March 6, 2014, President Barack Obama issued Executive Order 13660 (79 Fed. Reg. 13493; relating to blocking property of certain persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine), which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to impose sanctions on those determined to be undermining democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine or threatening the peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine. President Obama subsequently issued Executive Order 13661 (79 Fed. Reg. 15535; relating to blocking
property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine) and Executive Order 13662 (79 Fed. Reg. 16169; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine) to expand sanctions on certain persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine.

(2) On December 18, 2014, the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 was enacted (Public Law 113–272; 22 U.S.C. 8921 et seq.), which includes provisions directing the President to impose sanctions on foreign persons that the President determines to be entities owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation or nationals of the Russian Federation that manufacture, sell, transfer, or otherwise provide certain defense articles into Syria.

(3) On April 1, 2015, President Obama issued Executive Order 13694 (80 Fed. Reg. 18077; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, to impose sanctions on persons determined to be engaged in malicious cyber-hacking.
(4) On July 26, 2016, President Obama approved a Presidential Policy Directive on United States Cyber Incident Coordination, which states, “certain cyber incidents that have significant impacts on an entity, our national security, or the broader economy require a unique approach to response efforts”.

(5) On December 29, 2016, President Obama issued an annex to Executive Order 13694, which authorized sanctions on the following entities and individuals:

(A) The Main Intelligence Directorate (also known as Glavnoe Razvedyvatel’noe Upravlenie or the GRU) in Moscow, Russian Federation.

(B) The Federal Security Service (also known as Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti or the FSB) in Moscow, Russian Federation.

(C) The Special Technology Center (also known as STLC, Ltd. Special Technology Center St. Petersburg) in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation.

(D) Zorsecurity (also known as Esage Lab) in Moscow, Russian Federation.
(E) The autonomous noncommercial organ-
ization known as the Professional Association
of Designers of Data Processing Systems (also
known as ANO PO KSI) in Moscow, Russian
Federation.

(F) Igor Valentinovich Korobov.

(G) Sergey Aleksandrovich Gizunov.

(H) Igor Olegovich Kostyukov.

(I) Vladimir Stepanovich Alexseyev.

(6) On January 6, 2017, an assessment of the
United States intelligence community entitled, “As-
sessing Russian Activities and Intentions in Recent
U.S. Elections” stated, “Russian President Vladimir
Putin ordered an influence campaign in 2016 aimed
at the United States presidential election.” The as-
sessment warns that “Moscow will apply lessons
learned from its Putin-ordered campaign aimed at
the U.S. Presidential election to future influence ef-
forts worldwide, including against U.S. allies and
their election processes”.

SEC. 212. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the President—

(1) should engage to the fullest extent possible
with partner governments with regard to closing
loopholes, including the allowance of extended pre-
payment for the delivery of goods and commodities
and other loopholes, in multilateral and unilateral
restrictive measures against the Russian Federation,
with the aim of maximizing alignment of those
measures; and

(2) should increase efforts to vigorously enforce
compliance with sanctions in place as of the date of
the enactment of this Act with respect to the Rus-
sian Federation in response to the crisis in eastern
Ukraine, cyber intrusions and attacks, and human
rights violators in the Russian Federation.

PART I—CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF SANC-
TIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSS-
SIAN FEDERATION

SEC. 215. SHORT TITLE.

The part may be cited as the “Russia Sanctions Re-
view Act of 2017”.

SEC. 216. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF CERTAIN ACTIONS
RELEVANT TO SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RE-
PECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) Submission to Congress of Proposed Ac-
tion.—

(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any other
provision of law, before taking any action described
in paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the
appropriate congressional committees and leadership

a report that describes the proposed action and the
reasons for that action.

(2) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An action described in
this paragraph is—

(i) an action to terminate the applica-
tion of any sanctions described in subpara-
graph (B);

(ii) with respect to sanctions described
in subparagraph (B) imposed by the Presi-
dent with respect to a person, an action to
waive the application of those sanctions
with respect to that person; or

(iii) a licensing action that signifi-
cantly alters United States’ foreign policy
with regard to the Russian Federation.

(B) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanc-
tions described in this subparagraph are—

(i) sanctions provided for under—

(I) this title or any provision of
law amended by this title, including
the Executive Orders codified under
section 222;
(II) the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8901 et seq.); or

(III) the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8921 et seq.); and

(ii) the prohibition on access to the properties of the Government of the Russian Federation located in Maryland and New York that the President ordered vacated on December 29, 2016.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF TYPE OF ACTION.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) with respect to an action described in paragraph (2) shall include a description of whether the action—

(A) is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation; or

(B) is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation.

(4) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL MATTER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) that relates to an action
that is intended to significantly alter United
States foreign policy with regard to the Russian
Federation shall include a description of—
(i) the significant alteration to United
States foreign policy with regard to the
Russian Federation;
(ii) the anticipated effect of the action
on the national security interests of the
United States; and
(iii) the policy objectives for which the
sanctions affected by the action were ini-
tially imposed.
(B) Requests from Banking and Fi-
nancial Services Committees.—The Com-
mittee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
of the Senate or the Committee on Financial
Services of the House of Representatives may
request the submission to the Committee of the
matter described in clauses (ii) and (iii) of sub-
paragraph (A) with respect to a report sub-
mitted under paragraph (1) that relates to an
action that is not intended to significantly alter
United States foreign policy with regard to the
Russian Federation.

(b) Period for Review by Congress.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—During the period of 30 calendar days beginning on the date on which the President submits a report under subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in the case of a report that relates to an action that is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report; and

(B) in the case of a report that relates to an action that is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The period for congressional review under paragraph (1) of a report required to
be submitted under subsection (a)(1) shall be 60 cal-
endar days if the report is submitted on or after
July 10 and on or before September 7 in any cal-
endar year.

(3) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING INITIAL
CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PERIOD.—Notwithstanding
any other provision of law, during the period for
congressional review provided for under paragraph
(1) of a report submitted under subsection (a)(1)
proposing an action described in subsection (a)(2),
including any additional period for such review as
applicable under the exception provided in paragraph
(2), the President may not take that action unless
a joint resolution of approval with respect to that ac-
tion is enacted in accordance with subsection (e).

(4) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING PRESI-
DENTIAL CONSIDERATION OF A JOINT RESOLU-
TION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any other pro-
vision of law, if a joint resolution of disapproval re-
lating to a report submitted under subsection (a)(1)
proposing an action described in subsection (a)(2)
passes both Houses of Congress in accordance with
subsection (e), the President may not take that ac-
tion for a period of 12 calendar days after the date
of passage of the joint resolution of disapproval.
(5) **Limitation on Actions During Congressional Reconsideration of a Joint Resolution of Disapproval.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a joint resolution of disapproval relating to a report submitted under subsection (a)(1) proposing an action described in subsection (a)(2) passes both Houses of Congress in accordance with subsection (c), and the President vetoes the joint resolution, the President may not take that action for a period of 10 calendar days after the date of the President’s veto.

(6) **Effect of Enactment of a Joint Resolution of Disapproval.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a joint resolution of disapproval relating to a report submitted under subsection (a)(1) proposing an action described in subsection (a)(2) is enacted in accordance with subsection (c), the President may not take that action.

(c) **Joint Resolutions of Disapproval or Approval Defined.**—In this subsection:

(1) **Joint Resolution of Approval.**—The term “joint resolution of approval” means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

(A) the title of which is as follows: “A joint resolution approving the President’s proposal to
take an action relating to the application of certain sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation.”; and

(B) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is the following: “Congress approves of the action relating to the application of sanctions imposed with respect to the Russian Federation proposed by the President in the report submitted to Congress under section 216(a)(1) of the Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017 on ______________ relating to ______________.”, with the first blank space being filled with the appropriate date and the second blank space being filled with a short description of the proposed action.

(2) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—The term “joint resolution of disapproval” means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

(A) the title of which is as follows: “A joint resolution disapproving the President’s proposal to take an action relating to the application of certain sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation.”; and

(B) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is the following: “Congress dis-
approves of the action relating to the application of sanctions imposed with respect to the Russian Federation proposed by the President in the report submitted to Congress under section 216(a)(1) of the Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017 on ____________ relating to ____________,” with the first blank space being filled with the appropriate date and the second blank space being filled with a short description of the proposed action.

(3) INTRODUCTION.—During the period of 30 calendar days provided for under subsection (b)(1), including any additional period as applicable under the exception provided in subsection (b)(2), a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced—

(A) in the House of Representatives, by the majority leader or the minority leader; and

(B) in the Senate, by the majority leader (or the majority leader’s designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader’s designee).

(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—
(A) Reporting and Discharge.—If a committee of the House of Representatives to which a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval has been referred has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

(B) Proceeding to Consideration.—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval has been referred reports the joint resolution to the House or has been discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on the joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the
vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—The joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be—

(i) referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs if the joint resolution relates to a report under section 216 A3 that is described as an action that is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy
with regard to the Russian Federation;
and

(ii) referred to the Committee on For-

eign Relations if the joint resolution relates
to a report under section 216 A3 that is
described as an action that is intended to
significantly alter United States foreign
policy with respect to the Russian Federa-
tion.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the
committee to which a joint resolution of ap-
proval or joint resolution of disapproval was re-
ferred has not reported the joint resolution
within 10 calendar days after the date of refer-
ral of the joint resolution, that committee shall
be discharged from further consideration of the
joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be
placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—
Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing
Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time
after the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
Urban Affairs or the Committee on Foreign Re-
lations, as the case may be, reports a joint reso-
lution of approval or joint resolution of dis-
approval to the Senate or has been discharged
from consideration of such a joint resolution
(even though a previous motion to the same ef-
fect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed
to the consideration of the joint resolution, and
all points of order against the joint resolution
(and against consideration of the joint resolu-
tion) are waived. The motion to proceed is not
debatable. The motion is not subject to a mo-
tion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the
vote by which the motion is agreed to or dis-
agreed to shall not be in order.

(D) Rulings of the Chair on Procedure.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair
relating to the application of the rules of the
Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure re-
lating to a joint resolution of approval or joint
resolution of disapproval shall be decided with-
out debate.

(E) Consideration of Veto Messages.—Debate in the Senate of any veto mes-
sage with respect to a joint resolution of ap-
proval or joint resolution of disapproval, includ-
ing all debatable motions and appeals in con-
nection with the joint resolution, shall be lim-
ited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(6) **Rules relating to Senate and House of Representatives.—**

(A) **Coordination with action by other house.**—If, before the passage by one House of a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval of that House, that House receives an identical joint resolution from the other House, the following procedures shall apply:

(i) The joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee.

(ii) With respect to the joint resolution of the House receiving the joint resolution from the other House—

(I) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House; but

(II) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.
(B) **Treatment of a Joint Resolution of Other House.**—If one House fails to introduce a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval, a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval of the other House shall be entitled to expedited procedures in that House under this subsection.

(C) **Treatment of House Joint Resolution in Senate.**—If, following passage of a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval in the Senate, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, that joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate Senate calendar.

(D) **Application to Revenue Measures.**—The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the House of Representatives to a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval that is a revenue measure.

(7) **Rules of House of Representatives and Senate.**—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representa-
tives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part
of the rules of each House, respectively, but ap-
plicable only with respect to the procedure to be
followed in that House in the case of a joint
resolution of approval or joint resolution of dis-
approval, and supersedes other rules only to the
extent that it is inconsistent with such rules;
and

(B) with full recognition of the constitu-
tional right of either House to change the rules
(so far as relating to the procedure of that
House) at any time, in the same manner, and
to the same extent as in the case of any other
rule of that House.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
AND LEADERSHIP DEFINED.—In this section, the term
“appropriate congressional committees and leadership”
means—

(1) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations,
and the majority and minority leaders of the Senate;
and

(2) the Committee on Financial Services, the
Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Speaker, the
majority leader, and the minority leader of the
House of Representatives.

PART II—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEC. 221. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

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

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

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

(2) GOOD.—The term “good” has the meaning
given that term in section 16 of the Export Adminis-
tration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4618) (as continued
in effect pursuant to the International Emergency
Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)).

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITU-
TION.—The term “international financial institu-
tion” has the meaning given that term in section
1701(c) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(e)).

(4) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

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

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

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

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

SEC. 222. CODIFICATION OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) CODIFICATION.—United States sanctions provided for in Executive Order 13660 (79 Fed. Reg. 13493; relating to blocking property of certain persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine), Executive Order 13661 (79 Fed. Reg. 15535; relating to blocking property of ad-
ditional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine), Executive Order 13662 (79 Fed. Reg. 16169; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine), Executive Order 13685 (79 Fed. Reg. 77357; relating to blocking property of certain persons and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to the Crimea region of Ukraine), Executive Order 13694 (80 Fed. Reg. 18077; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), and Executive Order 13757 (82 Fed. Reg. 1; relating to taking additional steps to address the national emergency with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, including with respect to all persons sanctioned under such Executive Orders, shall remain in effect except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) TERMINATION OF CERTAIN SANCTIONS.—Subject to section 216, the President may terminate the application of sanctions described in subsection (a) that are imposed on a person in connection with activity conducted by the person if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notice that—

(1) the person is not engaging in the activity that was the basis for the sanctions or has taken
significant verifiable steps toward stopping the activity; and

(2) the President has received reliable assurances that the person will not knowingly engage in activity subject to sanctions described in subsection (a) in the future.

(c) APPLICATION OF NEW CYBER SANCTIONS.—The President may waive the initial application under subsection (a) of sanctions with respect to a person under Executive Order 13694 or 13757 only if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

(A) is in the vital national security interests of the United States; or

(B) will further the enforcement of this title; and

(2) a certification that the Government of the Russian Federation has made significant efforts to reduce the number and intensity of cyber intrusions conducted by that Government.

(d) APPLICATION OF NEW UKRAINE-RELATED SANCTIONS.—The President may waive the initial application under subsection (a) of sanctions with respect to a person under Executive Order 13660, 13661, 13662, or 13685
only if the President submits to the appropriate congres-
sional committees—

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

(A) is in the vital national security inter-
est of the United States; or

(B) will further the enforcement of this

title; and

(2) a certification that the Government of the
Russian Federation is taking steps to implement the
Minsk Agreement to address the ongoing conflict in
eastern Ukraine, signed in Minsk, Belarus, on Feb-
ruary 11, 2015, by the leaders of Ukraine, Russia,
France, and Germany, the Minsk Protocol, which
was agreed to on September 5, 2014, and any suc-
sessor agreements that are agreed to by the Govern-
ment of Ukraine.

SEC. 223. MODIFICATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECU-
TIVE ORDER 13662.

(a) Determination That Certain Entities Are
Subject to Sanctions.—The Secretary of the Treasury
may determine that a person meets one or more of the
criteria in section 1(a) of Executive Order 13662 if that
person is a state-owned entity operating in the railway,
shipping, or metals and mining sector of the economy of
the Russian Federation.
(b) Modification of Directive 1 With Respect to the Financial Services Sector of the Russian Federation Economy.—The Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall modify Directive 1 (as amended), dated September 12, 2014, issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control under Executive Order 13662, or any successor directive, to ensure that the directive prohibits the conduct by United States persons or persons within the United States of all transactions in, provision of financing for, and other dealings in new debt of longer than 14 days maturity or new equity of persons determined to be subject to the directive, their property, or their interests in property.

(c) Modification of Directive 2 With Respect to the Energy Sector of the Russian Federation Economy.—The Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall modify Directive 2 (as amended), dated September 12, 2014, issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control under Executive Order 13662, or any successor directive, to ensure that the directive prohibits the conduct by United States persons or persons within the United States of all transactions in, provision of financing for, and other dealings in new debt of longer than 30 days maturity of persons determined to be subject to the directive, their property, or their interests in property.
(d) Modification of Directive 4.—The Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall modify Directive 4, dated September 12, 2014, issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control under Executive Order 13662, or any successor directive, to ensure that the directive prohibits the provision, exportation, or reexportation, directly or indirectly, by United States persons or persons within the United States, of goods, services (except for financial services), or technology in support of exploration or production for deepwater, Arctic offshore, or shale projects—

(1) that have the potential to produce oil;

(2) in which a Russian energy firm is involved;

and

(3) that involve any person determined to be subject to the directive or the property or interests in property of such a person.

SEC. 224. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNDERMINING CYBERSECURITY.

(a) In General.—On and after the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(1) impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any person that the President determines—
(A) knowingly engages in significant activities undermining cybersecurity against any person, including a democratic institution, or government on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation; or

(B) is owned or controlled by, or acts or purports to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a person described in subparagraph (A);

(2) impose 5 or more of the sanctions described in section 235 with respect to any person that the President determines knowingly materially assists, sponsors, or provides financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services (except financial services) in support of, an activity described in paragraph (1)(A); and

(3) impose 3 or more of the sanctions described in section 4(c) of the of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8923(e)) with respect to any person that the President determines knowingly provides financial services in support of an activity described in paragraph (1)(A).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:
(1) **Asset Blocking.**—The exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a)(1) 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.

(2) **Exclusion from the United States and Revocation of Visa or Other Documentation.**—In the case of an alien determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a)(1), denial of a visa to, and exclusion from the United States of, the alien, and revocation in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), of any visa or other documentation of the alien.

(c) **Application of New Cyber Sanctions.**—The President may waive the initial application under subsection (a) of sanctions with respect to a person only if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a written determination that the waiver—
(A) is in the vital national security interests of the United States; or

(B) will further the enforcement of this title; and

(2) a certification that the Government of the Russian Federation has made significant efforts to reduce the number and intensity of cyber intrusions conducted by that Government.

(d) SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES UNDERMINING CYBERSECURITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “significant activities undermining cybersecurity” includes—

(1) significant efforts—

(A) to deny access to or degrade, disrupt, or destroy an information and communications technology system or network; or

(B) to exfiltrate, degrade, corrupt, destroy, or release information from such a system or network without authorization for purposes of—

(i) conducting influence operations; or

(ii) causing a significant misappropriation of funds, economic resources, trade secrets, personal identifications, or financial information for commercial or
competitive advantage or private financial
gain;
(2) significant destructive malware attacks; and
(3) significant denial of service activities.

SEC. 225. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO SPECIAL RUSSIAN CRUDE OIL PROJECTS.

Section 4(b)(1) of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8923(b)(1)) is amended by striking “on and after the date that is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may impose” and inserting “on and after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017, the President shall impose, unless the President determines that it is not in the national interest of the United States to do so,”.

SEC. 226. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO RUSSIAN AND OTHER FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Section 5 of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8924) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “may impose” and inserting “shall impose, unless the President determines that it is not in the national interest of the United States to do so,”; and
(B) by striking “on or after the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “on or after the date of the enactment of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “may impose” and inserting “shall impose, unless the President determines that it is not in the national interest of the United States to do so,”; and

(B) by striking “on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “on or after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017”.

SEC. 227. MANDATORY IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT CORRUPTION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Section 9 of the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8908(a)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
by striking “is authorized and encouraged to”
and inserting “shall”; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “President determines
is” and inserting “President determines is,
on or after the date of the enactment of
the Countering Russian Influence in Eu-
rope and Eurasia Act of 2017,”; and

(ii) by inserting “or elsewhere” after
“in the Russian Federation”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (d) as sub-
section (e);

(3) in subsection (e), by striking “The Presi-
dent” and inserting “except as provided in sub-
section (d), the President”; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (c) the fol-
lowing:

“(d) APPLICATION OF NEW SANCTIONS.—The Presi-
dent may waive the initial application of sanctions under
subsection (b) with respect to a person only if the Presi-
dent submits to the appropriate congressional commit-
tees—

“(1) a written determination that the waiver—
“(A) is in the vital national security interests of the United States; or

“(B) will further the enforcement of this Act; and

“(2) a certification that the Government of the Russian Federation is taking steps to implement the Minsk Agreement to address the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, signed in Minsk, Belarus, on February 11, 2015, by the leaders of Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany, the Minsk Protocol, which was agreed to on September 5, 2014, and any successor agreements that are agreed to by the Government of Ukraine.”.

SEC. 228. MANDATORY IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN SANCTIONS EVADERS AND SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSERS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In general.—The Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:
SEC. 10. MANDATORY IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS WITH PERSONS THAT EVADE SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

"(a) In general.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a foreign person if the President determines that the foreign person knowingly, on or after the date of the enactment of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017—

"(1) materially violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any license, order, regulation, or prohibition contained in or issued pursuant to any covered Executive order; or

"(2) facilitates significant deceptive or structured transactions for or on behalf of—

"(A) any person subject to sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to the Russian Federation; or

"(B) any child, spouse, parent, or sibling of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

"(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency
Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a) 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.

"(c) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

“(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out subsection (b).

“(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (b) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out subsection (b) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

“(d) APPLICATION OF NEW SANCTIONS.—The President may waive the initial application of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person only if the Presi-
dent submits to the appropriate congressional commit-
tees—

“(1) a written determination that the waiver—

“(A) is in the vital national security inter-
est of the United States; or

“(B) will further the enforcement of this

Act;

“(2) in the case of sanctions imposed under this
section in connection with a covered Executive order
described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of
subsection (f)(1), a certification that the Govern-
ment of the Russian Federation is taking steps to
implement the Minsk Agreement to address the on-
going conflict in eastern Ukraine, signed in Minsk,
Belarus, on February 11, 2015, by the leaders of
Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany, the Minsk
Protocol, which was agreed to on September 5,
2014, and any successor agreements that are agreed
to by the Government of Ukraine; and

“(3) in the case of sanctions imposed under this
section in connection with a covered Executive order
described in subparagraphs (E) or (F) of subsection
(f)(1), a certification that the Government of the
Russian Federation has made significant efforts to
reduce the number and intensity of cyber intrusions conducted by that Government.

“(e) TERMINATION.—Subject to section 216 of the Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017, the President may terminate the application of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

“(1) a notice of and justification for the termination; and

“(2) a notice that—

“(A) the person is not engaging in the activity that was the basis for the sanctions or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping the activity; and

“(B) the President has received reliable assurances that the person will not knowingly engage in activity subject to sanctions under subsection (a) in the future.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COVERED EXECUTIVE ORDER.—The term ‘covered Executive order’ means any of the following:

“(A) Executive Order 13660 (79 Fed. Reg. 13493; relating to blocking property of certain

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persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine).

“(B) Executive Order 13661 (79 Fed. Reg. 15535; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine).

“(C) Executive Order 13662 (79 Fed. Reg. 16169; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine).

“(D) Executive Order 13685 (79 Fed. Reg. 77357; relating to blocking property of certain persons and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to the Crimea region of Ukraine).

“(E) Executive Order 13694 (80 Fed. Reg. 18077; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities).

“(F) Executive Order 13757 (82 Fed. Reg. 1; relating to taking additional steps to address the national emergency with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities).

“(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ‘foreign person’ has the meaning given such term in section

“(3) STRUCTURED.—The term ‘structured’, with respect to a transaction, has the meaning given the term ‘structure’ in paragraph (xx) of section 1010.100 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

“SEC. 11. MANDATORY IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSACTIONS WITH PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a foreign person if the President determines that the foreign person, based on credible information, on or after the date of the enactment of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017—

“(1) is responsible for, complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses in any territory forcibly occupied or otherwise controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation;
“(2) materially assists, sponsors, or provides financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, a foreign person described in paragraph (1); or

“(3) is owned or controlled by, or acts or purports to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a foreign person described in paragraph (1).

“(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

“(1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a) 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.

“(2) EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES AND REVOCATION OF VISA OR OTHER DOCUMENTATION.—In the case of an alien determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a), denial of a visa to, and exclusion from the United States of, the alien, and revocation in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
U.S.C. 1201(i)), of any visa or other documentation of the alien.

“(c) APPLICATION OF NEW SANCTIONS.—The President may waive the initial application of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person only if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

“(1) a written determination that the waiver—

“(A) is in the vital national security interests of the United States; or

“(B) will further the enforcement of this Act; and

“(2) a certification that the Government of the Russian Federation has made efforts to reduce serious human rights abuses in territory forcibly occupied or otherwise controlled by that Government.

“(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

“(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out subsection (b)(1).

“(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (b)(1) or any regulation, li-
ence, or order issued to carry out subsection (b)(1)
shall be subject to the penalties set forth in sub-
sections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the Inter-
national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that
commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a)
of that section.

“(e) TERMINATION.—Subject to section 216 of the
Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017, the President may
terminate the application of sanctions under subsection
(b) with respect to a person if the President submits to
the appropriate congressional committees—

“(1) a notice of and justification for the termi-
nation; and

“(2) a notice—

“(A) that—

“(i) the person is not engaging in the
activity that was the basis for the sanc-
tions or has taken significant verifiable
steps toward stopping the activity; and

“(ii) the President has received reli-
able assurances that the person will not
knowingly engage in activity subject to
sanctions under subsection (a) in the fu-
ture; or
“(B) that the President determines that insufficient basis exists for the determination by the President under subsection (a) with respect to the person.”.

(b) Definition of Appropriate Congressional Committees.—Section 2(2) of the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8901(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,” before “the Committee on Foreign Relations”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “the Committee on Financial Services” before “the Committee on Foreign Affairs”.

SEC. 229. NOTIFICATIONS TO CONGRESS UNDER UKRAINE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 2014.

(a) Sanctions Relating to Defense and Energy Sectors of the Russian Federation.—Section 4 of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8923) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (h) and (i), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:
“(g) NOTIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS TO CONGRESS.—

“(1) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees in writing not later than 15 days after imposing sanctions with respect to a foreign person under subsection (a) or (b).

“(2) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO RUSSIAN PRODUCERS, TRANSFERORS, OR BROKERS OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Subject to section 216 of the Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017, the President may terminate the imposition of sanctions under subsection (a)(2) with respect to a foreign person if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

“(A) a notice of and justification for the termination; and

“(B) a notice that—

“(i) the foreign person is not engaging in the activity that was the basis for the sanctions or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping the activity; and

“(ii) the President has received reliable assurances that the foreign person will not knowingly engage in activity subject to
sanctions under subsection (a)(2) in the future.’’; and

(3) in subparagraph (B)(ii) of subsection (a)(3), by striking ‘‘subsection (h)’’ and inserting ‘‘subsection (i)’’.

(b) Sanctions on Russian and Other Foreign Financial Institutions.—Section 5 of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8924) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

‘‘(e) Notification to Congress on Imposition of Sanctions.—The President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees in writing not later than 15 days after imposing sanctions with respect to a foreign financial institution under subsection (a) or (b).’’; and

(3) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘section 4(h)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 4(i)’’.

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SEC. 230. STANDARDS FOR TERMINATION OF CERTAIN SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) SANCTIONS RELATING TO UNDERMINING THE PEACE, SECURITY, STABILITY, SOVEREIGNTY, OR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF UKRAINE.—Section 8 of the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8907) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) TERMINATION.—Subject to section 216 of the Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017, the President may terminate the application of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notice that—

“(1) the person is not engaging in the activity that was the basis for the sanctions or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping the activity; and

“(2) the President has received reliable assurances that the person will not knowingly engage in activity subject to sanctions under subsection (a) in the future.”.
(b) **Sanctions Relating to Corruption.**—Section 9 of the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8908) is amended—

1. by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and
2. by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

   “(d) **Termination.**—Subject to section 216 of the Russia Sanctions Review Act of 2017, the President may terminate the application of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notice that—

   1. the person is not engaging in the activity that was the basis for the sanctions or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping the activity; and
2. the President has received reliable assurances that the person will not knowingly engage in activity subject to sanctions under subsection (a) in the future.”.
SEC. 231. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO

PERSONS ENGAGING IN TRANSACTIONS WITH

THE INTELLIGENCE OR DEFENSE SECTORS

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FED-

ERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 180
days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Presi-
dent shall impose 5 or more of the sanctions described
in section 235 with respect to a person the President de-
termines knowingly, on or after such date of enactment,
engages in a significant transaction with a person that is
part of, or operates for or on behalf of, the defense or
intelligence sectors of the Government of the Russian Fed-
eration, including the Main Intelligence Agency of the
General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federa-
tion or the Federal Security Service of the Russian Fed-
eration.

(b) APPLICATION OF NEW SANCTIONS.—The Presi-
dent may waive the initial application of sanctions under
subsection (a) with respect to a person only if the Presi-
dent submits to the appropriate congressional commit-
tees—

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

(A) is in the vital national security inter-
est of the United States; or
(B) will further the enforcement of this title; and

(2) a certification that the Government of the Russian Federation has made significant efforts to reduce the number and intensity of cyber intrusions conducted by that Government.

SEC. 232. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PIPELINES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In general.—The President may impose 5 or more of the sanctions described in section 235 with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, makes an investment described in subsection (b) or sells, leases, or provides to the Russian Federation, for the construction of Russian energy export pipelines, goods, services, technology, information, or support described in subsection (c)—

(1) any of which has a fair market value of $1,000,000 or more; or

(2) that, during a 12-month period, have an aggregate fair market value of $5,000,000 or more.

(b) Investment described.—An investment described in this subsection is an investment that directly and significantly contributes to the enhancement of the
ability of the Russian Federation to construct energy ex-
port pipelines.

(c) Goods, Services, Technology, Information, or Support Described.—Goods, services, technology, information, or support described in this subsection are goods, services, technology, information, or support that could directly and significantly facilitate the maintenance or expansion of the construction, modernization, or repair of energy pipelines by the Russian Federation.

SEC. 233. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO INVESTMENT IN OR FACILITATION OF PRIVATIZATION OF STATE-OWNED ASSETS BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In General.—The President shall impose 5 or more of the sanctions described in section 235 if the President determines that a person, with actual knowledge, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, makes an investment of $10,000,000 or more (or any combination of investments of not less than $1,000,000 each, which in the aggregate equals or exceeds $10,000,000 in any 12-month period), or facilitates such an investment, if the investment directly and significantly contributes to the ability of the Russian Federation to privatize state-owned assets in a manner that unjustly benefits—
(1) officials of the Government of the Russian Federation; or

(2) close associates or family members of those officials.

(b) APPLICATION OF NEW SANCTIONS.—The President may waive the initial application of sanctions under subsection (a) with respect to a person only if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a written determination that the waiver—

(A) is in the vital national security interests of the United States; or

(B) will further the enforcement of this title; and

(2) a certification that the Government of the Russian Federation is taking steps to implement the Minsk Agreement to address the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, signed in Minsk, Belarus, on February 11, 2015, by the leaders of Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany, the Minsk Protocol, which was agreed to on September 5, 2014, and any successor agreements that are agreed to by the Government of Ukraine.
SEC. 234. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER OF
ARMS AND RELATED MATERIEL TO SYRIA.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose
on a foreign person the sanctions described in sub-
section (b) if the President determines that such for-
egn person has, on or after the date of the enact-
ment of this Act, knowingly exported, transferred, or
otherwise provided to Syria significant financial, ma-
terial, or technological support that contributes ma-
terially to the ability of the Government of Syria
to—

(A) acquire or develop chemical, biological,
or nuclear weapons or related technologies;

(B) acquire or develop ballistic or cruise
missile capabilities;

(C) acquire or develop destabilizing num-
bers and types of advanced conventional weap-
ons;

(D) acquire significant defense articles, de-
fense services, or defense information (as such
terms are defined under the Arms Export Con-
trol Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)); or

(E) acquire items designated by the Presi-
dent for purposes of the United States Muni-

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tions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms
Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(2) Applicability to other foreign persons.—The sanctions described in subsection (b) shall also be imposed on any foreign person that—

(A) is a successor entity to a foreign person described in paragraph (1); or

(B) is owned or controlled by, or has acted for or on behalf of, a foreign person described in paragraph (1).

(b) Sanctions described.—The sanctions to be imposed on a foreign person described in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) Blocking of property.—The President shall exercise all powers granted by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign 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.
(2) Aliens ineligible for visas, admission, or parole.—

(A) Exclusion from the United States.—If the foreign person is an individual, the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, the foreign person.

(B) Current visas revoked.—

(i) In general.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to the foreign person regardless of when issued.

(ii) Effect of revocation.—A revocation under clause (i) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the possession of the foreign person.

(c) Waiver.—Subject to section 216, the President may waive the application of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President determines
that such a waiver is in the national security interest of
the United States.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FINANCIAL, MATERIAL, OR TECHNOLOGICAL
SUPPORT.—The term “financial, material, or techno-
logical support” has the meaning given such term in
section 542.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regula-
tions (or any corresponding similar regulation or rul-
ing).

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
son” has the meaning given such term in section
594.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or
any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(3) SYRIA.—The term “Syria” has the meaning
given such term in section 542.316 of title 31, Code
of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar
regulation or ruling).

SEC. 235. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.

(a) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions to be
imposed with respect to a person under section 224(a)(2),
231(b), 232(a), or 233(a) are the following:

(1) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR
EXPORTS TO SANCTIONED PERSONS.—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 sanctioned person.

(2) EXPORT SANCTION.—The President may order the United States Government not to issue any specific license and not to grant any other specific permission or authority to export any goods or technology to the sanctioned person under—


(B) the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

(C) the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or

(D) any other statute that requires the prior review and approval of the United States Government as a condition for the export or re-export of goods or services.

(3) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the sanctioned person
totaling more than $10,000,000 in any 12-month period unless the person is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering and the loans or credits are provided for such activities.

(4) LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may direct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan from the international financial institution that would benefit the sanctioned person.

(5) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed against the sanctioned person if that person is a financial institution:

(A) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(B) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The fi-
nancial institution may not serve as agent of
the United States Government or serve as re-
pository for United States Government funds.
The imposition of either sanction under subpara-
graph (A) or (B) shall be treated as 1 sanction for
purposes of subsection (b), and the imposition of
both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions
for purposes of subsection (b).

(6) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United
States Government may not procure, or enter into
any contract for the procurement of, any goods or
services from the sanctioned person.

(7) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may,
pursuant to such regulations as the President may
prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign ex-
change that are subject to the jurisdiction of the
United States and in which the sanctioned person
has any interest.

(8) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President
defies such regulations as the President
may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or
payments between financial institutions or by,
through, or to any financial institution, to the extent
that such transfers or payments are subject to the
jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the sanctioned person.

(9) Property Transactions.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any person from—

(A) acquiring, holding, withholding, using, transferring, withdrawing, transporting, importing, or exporting any property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and with respect to which the sanctioned person has any interest;

(B) dealing in or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to such property; or

(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.

(10) Ban on Investment in Equity or Debt of Sanctioned Person.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the sanctioned person.

(11) Exclusion of Corporate Officers.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to
deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Secu-

rity to exclude from the United States, any alien

that the President determines is a corporate officer

or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling

interest in, the sanctioned person.

(12) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFF-

FICERS.—The President may impose on the prin-

cipal executive officer or officers of the sanctioned

person, or on persons performing similar functions

and with similar authorities as such officer or offi-

cers, any of the sanctions under this subsection.

(b) SANCTIONED PERSON DEFINED.—In this section,

the term “sanctioned person” means a person subject to

sanctions under section 224(a)(2), 231(b), 232(a), or

233(a).

SEC. 236. EXCEPTIONS, WAIVER, AND TERMINATION.

(a) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of this part and

amendments made by this part shall not apply with re-

spect to the following:

(1) Activities subject to the reporting require-

ments under title V of the National Security Act of

1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.), or any authorized in-

telligence activities of the United States.

(2) The admission of an alien to the United

States if such admission is necessary to comply with

(b) Exception relating to importation of goods.—No requirement to impose sanctions under this part or an amendment made by this part shall include the authority to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(c) Waiver of sanctions that are imposed.—Subject to section 216, if the President imposes sanctions with respect to a person under this part or the amendments made by this part, the President may waive the application of those sanctions if the President determines that such a waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

(d) Termination.—Subject to section 216, the President may terminate the application of sanctions under section 224, 231, 232, 233, or 234 with respect to a person if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees—
(1) a notice of and justification for the termination; and

(2) a notice that—

(A) the person is not engaging in the activity that was the basis for the sanctions or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping the activity; and

(B) the President has received reliable assurances that the person will not knowingly engage in activity subject to sanctions under this part in the future.

sec. 237. exception relating to activities of the national aeronautics and space administration.

(a) in general.—This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not apply with respect to activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(b) rule of construction.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to authorize the imposition of any sanction or other condition, limitation, restriction, or prohibition, that directly or indirectly impedes the supply by any entity of the Russian Federation of any product or service, or the procurement of such product or service by any contractor or subcon-
tractor of the United States or any other entity, relating
to or in connection with any space launch conducted for—

(1) the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-
istration; or

(2) any other non-Department of Defense cus-
tomer.

SEC. 238. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this part or the amendments made by this
part shall be construed—

(1) to supersede the limitations or exceptions on
the use of rocket engines for national security pur-
poses under section 1608 of the Carl Levin and
Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Au-
thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law
113–291; 128 Stat. 3626; 10 U.S.C. 2271 note), as
amended by section 1607 of the National Defense
Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law
114–92; 129 Stat. 1100) and section 1602 of the
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2582); or

(2) to prohibit a contractor or subcontractor of
the Department of Defense from acquiring compo-
nents referred to in such section 1608.
PART III—REPORTS

SEC. 241. REPORT ON OLIGARCHS AND PARASTATAL ENTITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report on the following:

(1) Senior foreign political figures and oligarchs in the Russian Federation, including the following:

(A) An identification of the most significant senior foreign political figures and oligarchs in the Russian Federation, as determined by their closeness to the Russian regime and their net worth.

(B) An assessment of the relationship between individuals identified under subparagraph (A) and President Vladimir Putin or other members of the Russian ruling elite.

(C) An identification of any indices of corruption with respect to those individuals.

(D) The estimated net worth and known sources of income of those individuals and their family members (including spouses, children, parents, and siblings), including assets, invest-
ments, other business interests, and relevant beneficial ownership information.

(E) An identification of the non-Russian business affiliations of those individuals.

(2) Russian parastatal entities, including an assessment of the following:

(A) The emergence of Russian parastatal entities and their role in the economy of the Russian Federation.

(B) The leadership structures and beneficial ownership of those entities.

(C) The scope of the non-Russian business affiliations of those entities.

(3) The exposure of key economic sectors of the United States to Russian politically exposed persons and parastatal entities, including, at a minimum, the banking, securities, insurance, and real estate sectors.

(4) The likely effects of imposing debt and equity restrictions on Russian parastatal entities, as well as the anticipated effects of adding Russian parastatal entities to the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.
(5) The potential impacts of imposing secondary sanctions with respect to Russian oligarchs, Russian state-owned enterprises, and Russian parastatal entities, including impacts on the entities themselves and on the economy of the Russian Federation, as well as on the economies of the United States and allies of the United States.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

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

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

(2) SENIOR FOREIGN POLITICAL FIGURE.—The term “senior foreign political figure” has the meaning given that term in section 1010.605 of title 31,
Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

SEC. 242. REPORT ON EFFECTS OF EXPANDING SANCTIONS TO INCLUDE SOVEREIGN DEBT AND DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing in detail the potential effects of expanding sanctions under Directive 1 (as amended), dated September 12, 2014, issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control under Executive Order 13662 (79 Fed. Reg. 16169; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine), or any successor directive, to include sovereign debt and the full range of derivative products.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—
(1) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations,
and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and
(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
Committee on Financial Services, and the Com-
mittee on Ways and Means of the House of Rep-
resentatives.

SEC. 243. REPORT ON ILLICIT FINANCE RELATING TO THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the
date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than the
end of each one-year period thereafter until 2021, the Sec-
retary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate con-
gressional committees a report describing interagency ef-
forts in the United States to combat illicit finance relating
to the Russian Federation.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection
(a) shall contain a summary of efforts by the United
States to do the following:

(1) Identify, investigate, map, and disrupt illicit
financial flows linked to the Russian Federation if
such flows affect the United States financial system
or those of major allies of the United States.

(2) Conduct outreach to the private sector, in-
cluding information sharing efforts to strengthen
compliance efforts by entities, including financial institutions, to prevent illicit financial flows described in paragraph (1).

(3) Engage and coordinate with allied international partners on illicit finance, especially in Europe, to coordinate efforts to uncover and prosecute the networks responsible for illicit financial flows described in paragraph (1), including examples of that engagement and coordination.

(4) Identify foreign sanctions evaders and loopholes within the sanctions regimes of foreign partners of the United States.

(5) Expand the number of real estate geographic targeting orders or other regulatory actions, as appropriate, to degrade illicit financial activity relating to the Russian Federation in relation to the financial system of the United States.

(6) Provide support to counter those involved in illicit finance relating to the Russian Federation across all appropriate law enforcement, intelligence, regulatory, and financial authorities of the Federal Government, including by imposing sanctions with respect to or prosecuting those involved.

(7) In the case of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice, investigate or
otherwise develop major cases, including a description of those cases.

(c) BRIEFING.—After submitting a report under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide briefings to the appropriate congressional committees with respect to that report.

(d) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall coordinate with the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of State in preparing each report under this section.

(e) FORM.—Each report submitted under this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

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

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

(2) **ILICIT FINANCE.**—The term “illicit finance” means the financing of terrorism, narcotics trafficking, or proliferation, money laundering, or other forms of illicit financing domestically or internationally, as defined by the President.

**Subtitle B—Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia**

**SEC. 251. FINDINGS.**

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of the Russian Federation has sought to exert influence throughout Europe and Eurasia, including in the former states of the Soviet Union, by providing resources to political parties, think tanks, and civil society groups that sow distrust in democratic institutions and actors, promote xenophobic and illiberal views, and otherwise undermine European unity. The Government of the Russian Federation has also engaged in well-documented corruption practices as a means toward undermining and buying influence in European and Eurasian countries.

(2) The Government of the Russian Federation has largely eliminated a once-vibrant Russian-lan-
guage independent media sector and severely curtails free and independent media within the borders of the Russian Federation. Russian-language media organizations that are funded and controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation and disseminate information within and outside of the Russian Federation routinely traffic in anti-Western disinformation, while few independent, fact-based media sources provide objective reporting for Russian-speaking audiences inside or outside of the Russian Federation.

(3) The Government of the Russian Federation continues to violate its commitments under the Memorandum on Security Assurances in connection with Ukraine’s Accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Budapest December 5, 1994, and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe Final Act, concluded at Helsinki August 1, 1975 (commonly referred to as the “Helsinki Final Act’’), which laid the groundwork for the establishment of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, of which the Russian Federation is a member, by its illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014, its illegal occupation of South Ossetia and Abkhazia in Georgia in 2008, and
its ongoing destabilizing activities in eastern Ukraine.

(4) The Government of the Russian Federation continues to ignore the terms of the August 2008 ceasefire agreement relating to Georgia, which requires the withdrawal of Russian Federation troops, free access by humanitarian groups to the regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, and monitoring of the conflict areas by the European Union Monitoring Mission.

(5) The Government of the Russian Federation is failing to comply with the terms of the Minsk Agreement to address the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, signed in Minsk, Belarus, on February 11, 2015, by the leaders of Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany, as well as the Minsk Protocol, which was agreed to on September 5, 2014.

(6) The Government of the Russian Federation is—

(A) in violation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, signed at Washington December 8,
1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988 (commonly known as the "INF Treaty"); and

(B) failing to meet its obligations under the Treaty on Open Skies, done at Helsinki March 24, 1992, and entered into force January 1, 2002 (commonly known as the "Open Skies Treaty").

SEC. 252. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of the Russian Federation bears responsibility for the continuing violence in Eastern Ukraine, including the death on April 24, 2017, of Joseph Stone, a citizen of the United States working as a monitor for the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

(2) the President should call on the Government of the Russian Federation—

(A) to withdraw all of its forces from the territories of Georgia, Ukraine, and Moldova;

(B) to return control of the borders of those territories to their respective governments; and

(C) to cease all efforts to undermine the popularly elected governments of those countries;
(3) the Government of the Russian Federation has applied, and continues to apply, to the countries and peoples of Georgia and Ukraine, traditional uses of force, intelligence operations, and influence campaigns, which represent clear and present threats to the countries of Europe and Eurasia;

(4) in response, the countries of Europe and Eurasia should redouble efforts to build resilience within their institutions, political systems, and civil societies;

(5) the United States supports the institutions that the Government of the Russian Federation seeks to undermine, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union;

(6) a strong North Atlantic Treaty Organization is critical to maintaining peace and security in Europe and Eurasia;

(7) the United States should continue to work with the European Union as a partner against aggression by the Government of the Russian Federation, coordinating aid programs, development assistance, and other counter-Russian efforts;

(8) the United States should encourage the establishment of a commission for media freedom within the Council of Europe, modeled on the Venice
Commission regarding rule of law issues, that would be chartered to provide governments with expert recommendations on maintaining legal and regulatory regimes supportive of free and independent media and an informed citizenry able to distinguish between fact-based reporting, opinion, and disinformation;

(9) in addition to working to strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union, the United States should work with the individual countries of Europe and Eurasia—

(A) to identify vulnerabilities to aggression, disinformation, corruption, and so-called hybrid warfare by the Government of the Russian Federation;

(B) to establish strategic and technical plans for addressing those vulnerabilities;

(C) to ensure that the financial systems of those countries are not being used to shield illicit financial activity by officials of the Government of the Russian Federation or individuals in President Vladimir Putin’s inner circle who have been enriched through corruption;

(D) to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption by Russian actors; and
(E) to work toward full compliance with the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (commonly referred to as the “Anti-Bribery Convention”) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; and

(10) the President of the United States should use the authority of the President to impose sanctions under—

(A) the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112–208; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note); and

(B) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

SEC. 253. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

The United States, consistent with the principle of ex injuria jus non oritur, supports the policy known as the “Stimson Doctrine” and thus does not recognize territorial changes effected by force, including the illegal invasions and occupations of Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Crimea, Eastern Ukraine, and Transnistria.
SEC. 254. COORDINATING AID AND ASSISTANCE ACROSS EUROPE AND EURASIA.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Countering Russian Influence Fund $250,000,000 for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

(b) Use of Funds.—Amounts in the Countering Russian Influence Fund shall be used to effectively implement, prioritized in the following order and subject to the availability of funds, the following goals:

(1) To assist in protecting critical infrastructure and electoral mechanisms from cyberattacks in the following countries:

(A) Countries that are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the European Union that the Secretary of State determines—

(i) are vulnerable to influence by the Russian Federation; and

(ii) lack the economic capability to effectively respond to aggression by the Russian Federation without the support of the United States.

(B) Countries that are participating in the enlargement process of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the European Union,
including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Kosovo, Serbia, and Ukraine.

(2) To combat corruption, improve the rule of law, and otherwise strengthen independent judiciaries and prosecutors general offices in the countries described in paragraph (1).

(3) To respond to the humanitarian crises and instability caused or aggravated by the invasions and occupations of Georgia and Ukraine by the Russian Federation.

(4) To improve participatory legislative processes and legal education, political transparency and competition, and compliance with international obligations in the countries described in paragraph (1).

(5) To build the capacity of civil society, media, and other nongovernmental organizations countering the influence and propaganda of the Russian Federation to combat corruption, prioritize access to truthful information, and operate freely in all regions in the countries described in paragraph (1).

(6) To assist the Secretary of State in executing the functions specified in section 1287(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656
note) for the purposes of recognizing, understanding, exposing, and countering propaganda and disinformation efforts by foreign governments, in coordination with the relevant regional Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries of the Department of State.

(c) **Revision of Activities for Which Amounts May Be Used.**—The Secretary of State may modify the goals described in subsection (b) if, not later than 15 days before revising such a goal, the Secretary notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the revision.

(d) **Implementation.**—

(1) **In General.**—The Secretary of State shall, acting through the Coordinator of United States Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (authorized pursuant to section 601 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5461) and section 102 of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5812)), and in consultation with the Administrator for the United States Agency for International Development, the Director of the Global Engagement Center of the Department of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors,
and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, co-
ordinate and carry out activities to achieve the goals
described in subsection (b).

(2) **METHOD.**—Activities to achieve the goals
described in subsection (b) shall be carried out through—

(A) initiatives of the United States Gov-
ernment;

(B) Federal grant programs such as the
Information Access Fund; or

(C) nongovernmental or international orga-
nizations, such as the Organization for Security
and Co-operation in Europe, the National En-
dowment for Democracy, the Black Sea Trust,
the Balkan Trust for Democracy, the Prague
Civil Society Centre, the North Atlantic Treaty
Organization Strategic Communications Centre
of Excellence, the European Endowment for
Democracy, and related organizations.

(3) **REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than April 1
of each year, the Secretary of State, acting
through the Coordinator of United States As-
sistance to Europe and Eurasia, shall submit to
the appropriate congressional committees a re-
report on the programs and activities carried out to achieve the goals described in subsection (b) during the preceding fiscal year.

(B) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subparagraph (A) shall include, with respect to each program or activity described in that subparagraph—

(i) the amount of funding for the program or activity;

(ii) the goal described in subsection (b) to which the program or activity relates; and

(iii) an assessment of whether or not the goal was met.

(e) COORDINATION WITH GLOBAL PARTNERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to maximize cost efficiency, eliminate duplication, and speed the achievement of the goals described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall ensure coordination with—

(A) the European Union and its institutions;

(B) the governments of countries that are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the European Union; and
(C) international organizations and quasi-govermental funding entities that carry out programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b).

(2) Report by Secretary of State.—Not later than April 1 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(A) the amount of funding provided to each country referred to in subsection (b) by—

(i) the European Union or its institutions;

(ii) the government of each country that is a member of the European Union or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

(iii) international organizations and quasi-govermental funding entities that carry out programs and activities that seek to accomplish the goals described in subsection (b); and

(B) an assessment of whether the funding described in subparagraph (A) is commensurate with funding provided by the United States for those goals.
(f) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to or limit United States foreign assistance not provided using amounts available in the Countering Russian Influence Fund.

(g) Ensuring Adequate Staffing for Governance Activities.—In order to ensure that the United States Government is properly focused on combating corruption, improving rule of law, and building the capacity of civil society, media, and other nongovernmental organizations in countries described in subsection (b)(1), the Secretary of State shall establish a pilot program for Foreign Service officer positions focused on governance and anticorruption activities in such countries.


(a) In General.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a description of media organizations that are controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation, and any affiliated entities, whether operating within or outside the Russian Federation, including broadcast and satellite-based television, radio, Internet, and print media organizations.
(b) Form of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 256. REPORT ON RUSSIAN FEDERATION INFLUENCE ON ELECTIONS IN EUROPE AND EURASIA.

(a) In General.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on funds provided by, or funds the use of which was directed by, the Government of the Russian Federation or any Russian person with the intention of influencing the outcome of any election or campaign in any country in Europe or Eurasia during the preceding year, including through direct support to any political party, candidate, lobbying campaign, nongovernmental organization, or civic organization.

(b) Form of Report.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(c) Russian Person Defined.—In this section, the term “Russian person” means—

(1) an individual who is a citizen or national of the Russian Federation; or

(2) an entity organized under the laws of the Russian Federation or otherwise subject to the juris-
diction of the Government of the Russian Federa-

tion.

SEC. 257. UKRAINIAN ENERGY SECURITY.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
United States—

(1) to support the Government of Ukraine in
restoring its sovereign and territorial integrity;

(2) to condemn and oppose all of the desta-
bilizing efforts by the Government of the Russian
Federation in Ukraine in violation of its obligations
and international commitments;

(3) to never recognize the illegal annexation of
Crimea by the Government of the Russian Federa-
tion or the separation of any portion of Ukrainian
territory through the use of military force;

(4) to deter the Government of the Russian
Federation from further destabilizing and invading
Ukraine and other independent countries in Central
and Eastern Europe and the Caucasus;

(5) to assist in promoting reform in regulatory
oversight and operations in Ukraine’s energy sector,
including the establishment and empowerment of an
independent regulatory organization;
(6) to encourage and support fair competition, market liberalization, and reliability in Ukraine’s energy sector;

(7) to help Ukraine and United States allies and partners in Europe reduce their dependence on Russian energy resources, especially natural gas, which the Government of the Russian Federation uses as a weapon to coerce, intimidate, and influence other countries;

(8) to work with European Union member states and European Union institutions to promote energy security through developing diversified and liberalized energy markets that provide diversified sources, suppliers, and routes;

(9) to continue to oppose the NordStream 2 pipeline given its detrimental impacts on the European Union’s energy security, gas market development in Central and Eastern Europe, and energy reforms in Ukraine; and

(10) that the United States Government should prioritize the export of United States energy resources in order to create American jobs, help United States allies and partners, and strengthen United States foreign policy.
(b) PLAN TO PROMOTE ENERGY SECURITY IN UKRAINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Secretary of Energy, shall work with the Government of Ukraine to develop a plan to increase energy security in Ukraine, increase the amount of energy produced in Ukraine, and reduce Ukraine’s reliance on energy imports from the Russian Federation.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan developed under paragraph (1) shall include strategies for market liberalization, effective regulation and oversight, supply diversification, energy reliability, and energy efficiency, such as through supporting—

(A) the promotion of advanced technology and modern operating practices in Ukraine’s oil and gas sector;

(B) modern geophysical and meteorological survey work as needed followed by international tenders to help attract qualified investment into exploration and development of areas with untapped resources in Ukraine;
(C) a broadening of Ukraine’s electric power transmission interconnection with Europe;

(D) the strengthening of Ukraine’s capability to maintain electric power grid stability and reliability;

(E) independent regulatory oversight and operations of Ukraine’s gas market and electricity sector;

(F) the implementation of primary gas law including pricing, tariff structure, and legal regulatory implementation;

(G) privatization of government owned energy companies through credible legal frameworks and a transparent process compliant with international best practices;

(H) procurement and transport of emergency fuel supplies, including reverse pipeline flows from Europe;

(I) provision of technical assistance for crisis planning, crisis response, and public outreach;

(J) repair of infrastructure to enable the transport of fuel supplies;
(K) repair of power generating or power
transmission equipment or facilities; and

(L) improved building energy efficiency
and other measures designed to reduce energy
demand in Ukraine.

(3) Reports.—

(A) Implementation of Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 Provisions.—Not
later than 180 days after the date of the enact-
ment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall
submit to the appropriate congressional com-
mittees a report detailing the status of imple-
menting the provisions required under section
7(e) of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of
2014 (22 U.S.C. 8926(c)), including detailing
the plans required under that section, the level
of funding that has been allocated to and ex-
pended for the strategies set forth under that
section, and progress that has been made in im-
plementing the strategies developed pursuant to
that section.

(B) In General.—Not later than 180
days after the date of the enactment of this
Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Sec-
retary of State shall submit to the appropriate
congressional committees a report detailing the
plan developed under paragraph (1), the level of
funding that has been allocated to and ex-
pended for the strategies set forth in paragraph
(2), and progress that has been made in imple-
menting the strategies.

(C) BRIEFINGS.—The Secretary of State,
or a designee of the Secretary, shall brief the
appropriate congressional committees not later
than 30 days after the submission of each re-
port under subparagraph (B). In addition, the
Department of State shall make relevant offi-
cials available upon request to brief the appro-
priate congressional committees on all available
information that relates directly or indirectly to
Ukraine or energy security in Eastern Europe.

(D) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COM-
MITTEES DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the
term “appropriate congressional committees”
means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Rela-
tions and the Committee on Appropriations
of the Senate; and
(ii) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of
the House of Representatives.

(c) Supporting Efforts of Countries in Europe and Eurasia to Decrease Their Dependence
on Russian Sources of Energy.—

(1) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) The Government of the Russian Federation uses its strong position in the energy
sector as leverage to manipulate the internal politics and foreign relations of the countries of
Europe and Eurasia.

(B) This influence is based not only on the Russian Federation’s oil and natural gas re-
sources, but also on its state-owned nuclear power and electricity companies.

(2) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the United States should assist the ef-
forts of the countries of Europe and Eurasia to
enhance their energy security through divers-
sification of energy supplies in order to lessen
dependencies on Russian Federation energy re-
sources and state-owned entities; and
(B) the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation should play key roles in supporting critical energy projects that contribute to that goal.

(3) USE OF COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Amounts in the Countering Russian Influence Fund pursuant to section 254 shall be used to provide technical advice to countries described in subsection (b)(1) of such section designed to enhance energy security and lessen dependence on energy from Russian Federation sources.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State a total of $30,000,000 for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 to carry out the strategies set forth in subsection (b)(2) and other activities under this section related to the promotion of energy security in Ukraine.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the responsibilities required and authorities provided under section 7 of the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8926).
SEC. 258. TERMINATION.

The provisions of this subtitle shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 259. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

Except as otherwise provided, in this subtitle, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.
Subtitle C—Combating Terrorism and Illicit Financing

PART I—NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COMBATING TERRORIST AND OTHER ILICIT FINANCING

SEC. 261. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Secretary, shall, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, and the appropriate Federal banking agencies and Federal functional regulators, develop a national strategy for combating the financing of terrorism and related forms of illicit finance.

(b) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive national strategy developed in accordance with subsection (a).

(2) UPDATES.—Not later than January 31, 2020, and January 31, 2022, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees updated versions of the national strategy submitted under paragraph (1).

(c) SEPARATE PRESENTATION OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.—Any part of the national strategy that involves
information that is properly classified under criteria established by the President shall be submitted to Congress separately in a classified annex and, if requested by the chairman or ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees, as a briefing at an appropriate level of security.

SEC. 262. CONTENTS OF NATIONAL STRATEGY.

The strategy described in section 261 shall contain the following:

(1) Evaluation of existing efforts.—An assessment of the effectiveness of and ways in which the United States is currently addressing the highest levels of risk of various forms of illicit finance, including those identified in the documents entitled “2015 National Money Laundering Risk Assessment” and “2015 National Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment”, published by the Department of the Treasury and a description of how the strategy is integrated into, and supports, the broader counter terrorism strategy of the United States.

(2) Goals, objectives, and priorities.—A comprehensive, research-based, long-range, quantifiable discussion of goals, objectives, and priorities for disrupting and preventing illicit finance activities within and transiting the financial system of the
United States that outlines priorities to reduce the incidence, dollar value, and effects of illicit finance.

(3) Threats.—An identification of the most significant illicit finance threats to the financial system of the United States.

(4) Reviews and proposed changes.—Reviews of enforcement efforts, relevant regulations and relevant provisions of law and, if appropriate, discussions of proposed changes determined to be appropriate to ensure that the United States pursues coordinated and effective efforts at all levels of government, and with international partners of the United States, in the fight against illicit finance.

(5) Detection and prosecution initiatives.—A description of efforts to improve, as necessary, detection and prosecution of illicit finance, including efforts to ensure that—

(A) subject to legal restrictions, all appropriate data collected by the Federal Government that is relevant to the efforts described in this section be available in a timely fashion to—

(i) all appropriate Federal departments and agencies; and

(ii) as appropriate and consistent with section 314 of the International Money
Laundering Abatement and Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001 (31 U.S.C. 5311 note), to financial institutions to assist the financial institutions in efforts to comply with laws aimed at curbing illicit finance; and

(B) appropriate efforts are undertaken to ensure that Federal departments and agencies charged with reducing and preventing illicit finance make thorough use of publicly available data in furtherance of this effort.

(6) THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE FINANCIAL SECTOR IN PREVENTION OF ILLICIT FINANCE.—A discussion of ways to enhance partnerships between the private financial sector and Federal departments and agencies with regard to the prevention and detection of illicit finance, including—

(A) efforts to facilitate compliance with laws aimed at stopping such illicit finance while maintaining the effectiveness of such efforts; and

(B) providing guidance to strengthen internal controls and to adopt on an industry-wide basis more effective policies.
(7) **Enhancement of Intergovernmental Cooperation.**—A discussion of ways to combat illicit finance by enhancing—

(A) cooperative efforts between and among Federal, State, and local officials, including State regulators, State and local prosecutors, and other law enforcement officials; and

(B) cooperative efforts with and between governments of countries and with and between multinational institutions with expertise in fighting illicit finance, including the Financial Action Task Force and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units.

(8) **Trend Analysis of Emerging Illicit Finance Threats.**—A discussion of and data regarding trends in illicit finance, including evolving forms of value transfer such as so-called cryptocurrencies, other methods that are computer, telecommunications, or Internet-based, cyber crime, or any other threats that the Secretary may choose to identify.

(9) **Budget Priorities.**—A multiyear budget plan that identifies sufficient resources needed to successfully execute the full range of missions called for in this section.
(10) Technology enhancements.—An analysis of current and developing ways to leverage technology to improve the effectiveness of efforts to stop the financing of terrorism and other forms of illicit finance, including better integration of open-source data.

PART II—ENHANCING ANTITERRORISM TOOLS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SEC. 271. IMPROVING ANTITERROR FINANCE MONITORING OF FUNDS TRANSFERS.

(a) Study.—

(1) In general.—To improve the ability of the Department of the Treasury to better track cross-border fund transfers and identify potential financing of terrorist or other forms of illicit finance, the Secretary shall carry out a study to assess—

(A) the potential efficacy of requiring banking regulators to establish a pilot program to provide technical assistance to depository institutions and credit unions that wish to provide account services to money services businesses serving individuals in Somalia;

(B) whether such a pilot program could be a model for improving the ability of United States persons to make legitimate funds trans-
fers through transparent and easily monitored
channels while preserving strict compliance with
the Bank Secrecy Act (Public Law 91–508; 84
Stat. 1114) and related controls aimed at stop-
ping money laundering and the financing of ter-
rorism; and

(C) consistent with current legal require-
ments regarding confidential supervisory infor-
mation, the potential impact of allowing money
services businesses to share certain State exam-
ination information with depository institutions
and credit unions, or whether another appro-
priate mechanism could be identified to allow a
similar exchange of information to give the de-
pository institutions and credit unions a better
understanding of whether an individual money
services business is adequately meeting its anti-
money laundering and counter-terror financing
obligations to combat money laundering, the fi-
nancing of terror, or related illicit finance.

(2) Public Input.—The Secretary should so-
llicit and consider public input as appropriate in de-
veloping the study required under subsection (a).

(b) Report.—Not later than 270 days after the date
of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit
to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
fairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-
ate and the Committee on Financial Services and the
Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representa-
tives a report that contains all findings and determina-
tions made in carrying out the study required under sub-
section (a).

SEC. 272. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL CO-
OPERATION REGARDING TERRORIST FINANC-
ING INTELLIGENCE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary, acting
through the Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial
Crimes, should intensify work with foreign partners to
help the foreign partners develop intelligence analytic ca-
pacities, in a financial intelligence unit, finance ministry,
or other appropriate agency, that are—

(1) commensurate to the threats faced by the
foreign partner; and

(2) designed to better integrate intelligence ef-
forts with the anti-money laundering and counter-
terrorist financing regimes of the foreign partner.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

(1) a list of the United States embassies in which a full-time Department of the Treasury financial attaché is stationed and a description of how the interests of the Department of the Treasury relating to terrorist financing and money laundering are addressed (via regional attachés or otherwise) at United States embassies where no such attachés are present;

(2) a list of the United States embassies at which the Department of the Treasury has assigned a technical assistance advisor from the Office of Technical Assistance of the Department of the Treasury;

(3) an overview of how Department of the Treasury financial attachés and technical assistance advisors assist in efforts to counter illicit finance, to
include money laundering, terrorist financing, and
proliferation financing; and

(4) an overview of patterns, trends, or other
issues identified by the Department of the Treasury
and whether resources are sufficient to address these
issues.

SEC. 274. INCLUSION OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON
THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(c)(1) of the National
Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3021(c)(1)) is amended
by inserting “the Secretary of the Treasury,” before “and
such other officers”.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The amendment
made by subsection (a) may not be construed to authorize
the National Security Council to have a professional staff
level that exceeds the limitation set forth under section
101(e)(3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C.
3021(e)(3)).

SEC. 275. INCLUSION OF ALL FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5326 of title 31, United
States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading of such section, by striking
“coin and currency”;

(2) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking “subtitle and” and inserting “subtitle or to”; and
(B) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “United States coins or currency (or such other monetary instruments as the Secretary may describe in such order)” and inserting “funds (as the Secretary may describe in such order),”;
and
(3) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “coins or currency (or monetary instruments)” and inserting “funds”; and
(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “coins or currency (or such other monetary instruments as the Secretary may describe in the regulation or order)” and inserting “funds (as the Secretary may describe in the regulation or order)”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, is amended in the item relating to section 5326 by striking “coin and currency”.

PART III—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 281. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle—
(1) the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, Committee on Armed Services, Committee on the Judiciary, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, Committee on Homeland Security, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives;

(2) the term “appropriate Federal banking agencies” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813);

(3) the term “Bank Secrecy Act” means—

(A) section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829b);

(B) chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91–508 (12 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.); and
(C) subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code;

(4) the term “Federal functional regulator” has the meaning given that term in section 509 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6809);

(5) the term “illicit finance” means the financing of terrorism, narcotics trafficking, or proliferation, money laundering, or other forms of illicit financing domestically or internationally, as defined by the President;

(6) the term “money services business” has the meaning given the term under section 1010.100 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations;

(7) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury; and

(8) the term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and each territory or possession of the United States.

Subtitle D—Rule of Construction

SEC. 291. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title (other than sections 216 and 236(b)) shall be construed to limit the authority of the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).
SEC. 292. SENSE OF SENATE ON THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF ARTICLE 5 OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The principle of collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is immortalized in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty in which members pledge that “an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all”.

(2) For almost 7 decades, the principle of collective defense has effectively served as a strategic deterrent for the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and provided stability throughout the world, strengthening the security of the United States and all 28 other member nations.

(3) Following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania, the Alliance agreed to invoke Article 5 for the first time, affirming its commitment to collective defense.

(4) Countries that are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have made historic contributions and sacrifices while combating ter-

(5) The recent attacks in the United Kingdom underscore the importance of an international alliance to combat hostile nation states and terrorist groups.

(6) At the 2014 NATO summit in Wales, the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization decided that all countries that are members of NATO would spend an amount equal to 2 percent of their gross domestic product on defense by 2024.

(7) Collective defense unites the 29 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, each committing to protecting and supporting one another from external adversaries, which bolsters the North Atlantic Alliance.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate—

(1) to express the vital importance of Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, the charter of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as it continues to serve as a critical deterrent to potential hostile nations and terrorist organizations;
(2) to remember the first and only invocation of Article 5 by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in support of the United States after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001;

(3) to affirm that the United States remains fully committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and will honor its obligations enshrined in Article 5; and

(4) to condemn any threat to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom, or democracy of any country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Passed the Senate June 15, 2017.

Attest:

Secretary.
AN ACT

To provide congressional review and to counter Iranian and Russian governments' aggression.

115TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 722